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A Standard History OF OKLAHOMA

An Authentic Narrative of its Development from the Date of the
First European Exploration down to the Present Time, includ-
ing Accounts of the Indian Tribes, both Civilized and Wild,
of the Cattle Range, of the Land Openings and
the Achievements of the most Recent Period

BY

JOSEPH B. THOBURN

Assisted by a Board of Advisory Editors

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H. P. Wilson M.D.

HISTORY OF OKLAHOMA

HERBERT POSTEN WILSON, M. D. Back in 1900, when Wynnewood was one of the small but growing villages of the old Chickasaw Nation, Doctor Wilson identified himself with the medical fraternity there and has since continued in practice a period of fifteen years, being now one of the oldest physicians in this part of the state in point of continuous residence. He brought with him a thorough experience from Texas, where he had practiced for a number of years. Doctor Wilson is the type of physician who is not only progressive as to his own attainments and ability, but does much to promote the welfare of the community in which he lives.

He is a native of North Carolina, having been born at Rutherfordton in Rutherford County January 25, 1858. The Wilson ancestors came originally from Ireland and settled in Lauderdale County, North Carolina, and were residents in that section during colonial times. The doctor's father was William F. Wilson, who was born in Rutherford County, North Carolina, in 1833. He became a farmer and stockman, and from North Carolina he entered the Confederate army during the war between the states and served four years. He was wounded in the battle of Manassas. In 1870 he removed to Bethany, Tennessee, and in 1880 established his home in Denton County, Texas. He lived at Pilot Point for a number of years, but died while temporarily at St. Joe, Texas, in 1905. He was a democrat, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The maiden name of his wife was Martha Stafford, who was born in North Carolina in 1835, and died at Altus, Oklahoma, in 1911. Their children were: Alice, wife of T. C. Price, a carpenter and builder at Pilot Point, Texas; Dr. Herbert P.; Ada, wife of T. Brown, a farmer at Altus, Oklahoma; H. N., who graduated M. D. from the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, and now lives at Dye, Texas, where in addition to his profession he is a merchant, farmer and stockman, and one of the leading citizens; Fannie is the widow of B. R. Newman, a former stockman, and she lives at Nocona, Texas; L. S., whose death occurred at Dye, Texas, was a stockman; Parthenia is the wife of Patten Cole, a cotton ginner at Altus, Oklahoma; Santippe is the wife of Judson Wilheit, a farmer at Altus; Andrew resides at Wynnewood, Oklahoma.

Doctor Wilson was twelve years of age when his parents removed to Bethany, Tennessee, where he continued his early education in the common schools and in the Bethany Academy. After leaving that institution in 1877 he was a teacher in Tennessee until 1882 and then moved to Grayson County, Texas. For five years he was in the drug business in that section of the state, and in the meantime had definitely decided upon his future profession, and entered the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, where he was graduated M. D. in 1893. His

progressiveness in professional matters is indicated by the fact that he has since taken two post-graduate courses in the New Orleans Polyclinic and two in the Illinois Post-Graduate School at Chicago, where he specialized in surgery. The first year of practice was spent at Tom Bean in Grayson County, Texas, and after that he was located at St. Joe, Texas, until 1900.

In the fifteen years spent at Wynnewood Doctor Wilson has acquired a large patronage and his skill as a surgeon has been especially appreciated. He is local surgeon for the Southland Cotton Oil Company. His offices are in the Wilson Building on Main Street, a building that is one of his contributions to the material progress of the community. He has served as president of the Garvin County Medical Society, was for nine years a councillor of the Oklahoma State Medical Society and is a member of the American Medical Association. At the present time he is serving as health officer of Garvin County.

In politics Doctor Wilson is a democrat. He is chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Wynnewood and is a member and past master of Wynnewood Lodge No. 40, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and has taken eighteen degrees in the Scottish Rite Valley of Guthrie Consistory No. 1.

While living in Tennessee in 1880 Doctor Wilson married Miss Naomi Hughey, whose father, H. H. Hughey, now deceased, was a farmer. Their one daughter, Beatrice, is the wife of George L. Bradfield, who is cashier of the State National Bank of Wynnewood.

PRESTON SMITH LESTER. As a lawyer, public official, and democratic leader, Preston S. Lester has for many years been identified with the City of McAlester and is now the postmaster of that city.

Of Southern birth and antecedents, Preston S. Lester was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, September 6, 1864, a son of P. B. Lester, Sr., who was a wholesale merchant at Nashville for many years, but died at McAlester, Oklahoma. The son was reared in Nashville, read law in the office of Moss & Maline at Nashville, and was admitted to the bar in 1887. After practicing in his native state until February 18, 1889, he removed to Muskogee, and established himself in practice under the firm name of Blair and Lester. His senior partner and associate was Frank P. Blair, son of the noted Missourian, Frank P. Blair, whose name is found in every history of the Civil war period. In 1890 the partners divided their business, maintaining offices both in Ardmore and McAlester, and later they dissolved partnership when Mr. Blair removed to Chicago. Mr. Lester has since engaged in a large practice as a lawyer at McAlester, handling

criminal, civil and commercial law cases, but does not take any business involving land titles.

From 1902 to 1907 Mr. Lester served as private secretary to Governor McCurtain of the old Choctaw Nation. He was chairman of the first board of county commissioners of Pittsburg County, having been appointed to that position by the Constitutional Convention, his other associates on the first board being H. C. Rowly and Judge John P. Couter. These commissioners organized the county, provided for townships, commission districts and voting precincts. Mr. Lester continued to serve on the board until the first regular election, and in 1912 was again elected county commissioner for two years, resigning that office to become postmaster of McAlester. He was also chairman of the first County Central Committee after statehood. As an active democrat he has served frequently in local, state and national conventions, and was presidential elector from the Fourth Congressional District during the last Bryan campaign. Mr. Lester was appointed postmaster at McAlester, October 1, 1913, and took charge of the office November 1, 1913. On the first of the following year he moved into the new postoffice building, which was built at a cost of \$162,000. The McAlester postoffice is one of the largest in the state, having thirty employees, including six city carriers and three rural carriers. Mr. Lester also owns a farm south of McAlester and employs the land for general agricultural purposes. He is a live citizen and always identifies himself with progressive movements in both the city and county.

RICHARD NICOLDS. On the theory that his own tutorship would prove of more value than that provided in the common schools of the day in the old Choctaw Nation, the father of Richard Nicolds never permitted his son to attend school. The young man, however, received a finished education at home and in his father's office, taking law in addition to his literary course. When the literary education was completed, Edward F. Nicolds determined that his son should acquire more physical strength and he purchased a farm near the Town of Caddo, where the family lived, and there the young man learned the art of agriculture. He remained on the farm for five years, experimenting with various kinds of crops and livestock, and thereafter retained the farm as an inheritance from his father. At this time, however, Mr. Nicolds is enjoying an interesting practice in the City of Durant.

Mr. Nicolds was born May 24, 1888, in Collin County, Texas. His father, a native of Missouri, moved into Western Texas before the days of railroads in that section. He is a successful lawyer in Texas now, living at Abilene. In 1901 he moved his family to Caddo, Indian Territory, and there remained for thirteen years, and then he moved back to Abilene, Texas. He is a son of Richard W. Nicolds, a Confederate major in the Civil war, who served with General Hood's brigade. He was a man of high intellectual attainments, and was a native son of Virginia. Edward Nicolds married Minnie H. Hollis, the daughter of Dr. T. H. Hollis, who was a surgeon in the Confederate army. The family is one that first came into American prominence in revolutionary days, and Hollis Hall at Harvard University was named for one of the name. Two brothers in the paternal ancestry of Richard Nicolds came to America prior to the Revolution, and during that period of stress and strain one of them was allied with the British and the other with the Colonists. Before the war was ended the former was captured and hanged, whereupon the latter chose a new name for himself in a new land. The original name was Olds and his Christian name was Nicholas. Detaching some of the letters from the latter,

he evolved the name of Nicolds, and so the family has been known down to the present time.

Until he reached the age of twelve Richard Nicolds was taught by a governess. After that time he began studying in his father's office, and there he completed his education, as has already been said. At the age of twenty-five he was appointed deputy clerk of the District Court of Bryan County, a position he held for two years, when he was admitted to the bar and began practice on his own initiative. In his law class before the State Bar Commission was Walter Turnbull, who later was endorsed by a majority of leading men of the Choctaw Nation for governor of that tribe.

Mr. Nicolds is a member of the Episcopal Church, the County and State Bar associations, and the Durant and Bryan County Democratic clubs. He is secretary of the Bryan County Fair Association and has been a leader in its organization and development, his activities being confined largely to the creating of interest in exhibits among the farmers. During his administration as secretary the association's most successful meet was held.

Mr. Nicolds is secretary of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, but has no other fraternal affiliations.

GEORGE W. GOODWIN. A resident of what is now the State of Oklahoma for a period of nearly twenty years, Mr. Goodwin has gained secure prestige as one of the able and successful members of the bar of this commonwealth, has been prominent in connection with civic and industrial development and progress, has exemplified the best civic and professional ideals and has gained distinct popular approbation by reason of his efforts to conserve the best interests of the state of his adoption. He is engaged in the practice of his profession at Cleveland, Pawnee County, and in the fall of 1914 was elected representative of that county in the Fifth Legislature. Concerning a specially effective work in which he played an important part in the legislative session of 1915, the following statements are apropos and bear their own significance:

"As chairman of the committee of the House of Representatives that made an investigation of the official acts of the State Insurance Commissioner and then recommended the impeachment of this official, Representative Goodwin became an influential figure in the leadership of the movement instituted by the Democratic party in Oklahoma to rid the party of undesirable officeholders and to establish a party policy demanding clean men in office, with the purpose of insuring thereby a clean and honest administration of public affairs in the State. The report of the Goodwin committee was adopted by the House of Representatives, the speaker of which thereupon named Mr. Goodwin as chief of the board of managers of the house assigned to conduct the prosecution of the insurance commissioner before the Senate as a court of impeachment."

A representative of sterling old Southern lineage, Mr. Goodwin claims the Bluegrass State as the place of his nativity and his father, who was born in Virginia, became a substantial farmer and influential citizen of Callaway County, Kentucky, the parents of his wife having been members of pioneer families of that commonwealth. He whose name introduces this review was born near Murray, Callaway County, Kentucky, on the 27th of October, 1869, and is a son of James and Millie Ann (White) Goodwin. Mr. Goodwin continued his studies in the public schools of his native state until he had completed the curriculum of the high school at Fulton, and thereafter he devoted five years to effective service

in the pedagogic profession, as a popular teacher in the schools of Kentucky. Thereafter he passed one year at Rockwall, Texas, and in 1897 he established his residence at Colbert, Indian Territory, where he engaged in the practice of law, after having previously given careful attention to technical study under effective private preceptorship and having been admitted to the bar after leaving Kentucky. From Colbert he later removed to Sterritt, another of the thriving towns of the present County of Bryan, Oklahoma, and there he continued in the practice of his profession four years, besides having served one time as mayor of the progressive little city. He became recognized as one of the leading lawyers of what is now Bryan County, and in a professional way was closely associated at various times with Hon. Robert L. Williams, of Durant, who later became governor of the state. In 1907, the year that marked the admission of Oklahoma as one of the sovereign states of the Union, Mr. Goodwin removed to Cleveland, Pawnee County, where he has since continued in the active and successful practice of law and where he served for several terms as city attorney. Since 1914 he has been associated in practice with Thomas C. Smith, under the title of Goodwin & Smith, and the firm controls a large and representative law business.

A zealous and able exponent of the principles of the democratic party, Mr. Goodwin has been influential in its councils in Oklahoma, and in November, 1914, he was elected representative of Pawnee County in the Lower House of the Fifth Legislature. He was appointed a member of the committee to which was assigned the duty of investigating the judicial and executive departments of the state government, and during the session of the Legislature he devoted much time and consideration to the work of this important committee, besides having been zealous in his advocacy of measures tending to advance and protect the interests of the oil and gas industry, one of his effective services in this connection having been in his earnest championship of the oil-conservation bill, which was enacted by the Fifth Legislature. His efforts in this connection were the more consistent in view of the fact that he is representative from a section of the state in which the oil and gas industry is one of paramount importance. Mr. Goodwin is a member of the Oklahoma State Bar Association and the Pawnee County Bar Association, is affiliated with, and has held important official positions in, the Knights of Pythias, the Loyal Order of Moose, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Praetorians and holds membership in the Christian Church. Mrs. Goodwin, his wife, is one of the progressive club women of Cleveland, a leader in the representative social activities of the community, state chairman of the Art Committee, and an artist of much talent. She was graduated from St. Joseph's Academy and studied also in the Kidd-Key College, at Sherman, Texas, and later received a diploma from a leading school of art in the City of Chicago. She also taught art.

In 1902 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Goodwin to Miss May Shaw, at Bonham, Texas. They have no children.

ALBERT WESLEY LEWIS. Of the men who are devoting their energies to the promotion of large business interests at Dacoma, Albert Wesley Lewis, manager and treasurer of the Dacoma Lumber Company and of the Dacoma Grain Company, is one of the most prominent. He has been a resident of this city since 1904, and since that time has participated in all movements that have made for its growth and development, at the same time contributing of his abilities in managing its civic affairs.

Mr. Lewis was born on a farm in Iowa County, Iowa,

July 19, 1867, and is a son of William Wesley and Susan Jane (Rogers) Lewis. His father was born in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, of Scotch ancestry, and has spent his entire career in agricultural pursuits. As a young man he removed to Iowa, where he resided until 1877, in that year removing to Kansas and locating on Government land in Pratt County. There he served as postmaster of the Town of Naron for eight years, and during 1879 and 1880, in the turbulent period regarding the location of the county seat, was a member of the board of county commissioners. In 1888, with his family, he removed to "No Man's Land," a strip ceded to the United States by Texas in 1850, for many years without any government, and now constituting Beaver County, Oklahoma, where he handled cattle on the open range. In 1892 Mr. Lewis participated in the opening of the Sac and Fox Indian Reservation, taking claims with his four sons in what is now Lincoln County, where he continued to be engaged in farming for nine years. At the end of that time he moved to Alva, where he is now living in comfortable retirement. Mr. Lewis was married in 1850 to Miss Susan Jane Rogers, who was born March 13, 1837, in Pennsylvania, a daughter of Samuel Rogers, a native of the Keystone State. Five sons and four daughters were born to this union, as follows: Ida, who is the wife of Henry Burns, of Prague, Oklahoma; Margaret, who is the wife of W. R. Dennison, of Alva, Oklahoma; Dewey, a resident of Meeker, Oklahoma; Austin, who lives at Carmen, Oklahoma; George, who died in infancy; Columbus W., of Hardtner, Kansas; Albert Wesley, of this notice; Carrie, who married in 1893 John Godfrey, and died in 1911 at South Greenfield, Missouri; and Laura, who died in 1910 at Pawnee, Oklahoma, as the wife of Charles Stevens.

The public schools of Pratt County, Kansas, furnished Albert Wesley Lewis with his educational training, and he grew up in the atmosphere of the farm. He was twenty-one years of age when he accompanied his parents to "No Man's Land," so that he may be said to be something more than a pioneer of Oklahoma. Later he was one of the first settlers of what is now Lincoln County, Oklahoma, himself proving up land, and for a number of years thereafter divided his time between farming and teaching in the public schools. In 1900 Mr. Lewis entered the employ of Crowell Brothers, at Alva, with whom he thoroughly initiated himself into the mysteries of the grain and lumber business, and in 1904 was sent by his employers to Dacoma, to open a branch lumber yard, this city having since been his home. In 1908 was established the Dacoma Grain Company, which, in 1914, handled almost 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, the officers of this large concern being: George W. Crowell, president; George Weaver, secretary, and Albert W. Lewis, manager and treasurer. The Dacoma Lumber Company was organized in 1913, with main office at Dacoma and branch yard at Hopeton, Oklahoma, the officers of this enterprise being the same as those of the Dacoma Grain Company. Mr. Lewis is recognized as an energetic, capable business man of shrewd foresight and excellent judgment. His management of the interests of the large firms which he represents has been progressive and efficient and his associates have had every reason to place the utmost confidence in him. While his business interests have been heavy, entailing constant attention and heavy responsibility, he has found time to aid in civic government, and for eight years has served capably as mayor of Dacoma. He is a warm friend and supporter of education, and during twenty years has been a member of school boards at various places in Oklahoma. Fraternally, Mr. Lewis is a Royal Arch Mason

and a member of the Odd Fellows. He and the members of his family belong to the United Brethren Church.

On October 9, 1888, at Englewood, Kansas, Mr. Lewis was married to Miss Mary B. Kees, who was born September 17, 1870, in Ohio, daughter of A. W. Kees, of Gate, Oklahoma. At the time of their marriage, the young couple were living in "No Man's Land," where there were no courts of record, nor clergy, and Mr. Lewis and his bride went to Englewood, Kansas, to have the ceremony officially and legally solemnized. They are the parents of four children: William R., born August 23, 1890, married December 25, 1910, Miss Josie B. Frye, born in Iowa, July 17, 1890, and they have two children—Albert William, born August 28, 1912, and Audrie, born January 20, 1915; Nettie, born December 8, 1892, married in 1911 W. F. Hiatt, and has two children—Eldora and Walter; Erdice, born February 25, 1894, died May 25, 1910; and Miss Alta Maud, born September 9, 1898, lives with her parents.

JAMES P. BATTENBERG. It has been during the administration of James P. Battenberg as superintendent of public schools at Atoka that the high school has been fully developed and affiliated with the University of Oklahoma. Under his administration the first class graduated from a fully accredited four-year high school, the first organized form of athletics was established and the first high school orchestra founded. The number of teachers grew from ten when he came to sixteen in 1915, including a special instructor in music and violin and a special instructor in high school music.

The advent to Atoka of Professor Battenberg, a college man from Indiana, seemed a necessary inspiration to the educational interests of the community and it was at a time shortly after statehood, when the greatest period of educational progress in the new state was beginning. His athletic teams became identified with the State Athletic Association; his basketball and baseball teams made enviable records, securing victories over those from such cities as Dallas and Muskogee; these teams assumed a part of the Young Men's Christian Association burden of the town and played an important part in building and equipping the Young Men's Christian Association club house. The musical talent of Mr. Battenberg developed a high school orchestra that acquired more than a local reputation. That talent also made him a musical leader in the Presbyterian Church, of which he is a member and of no little assistance in the musical entertainments of the church, as well as of the other churches of Atoka. It also brought him, in 1915, the appointment as director of the orchestra of the summer school of the Southeastern State Normal School, at Durant, by virtue of which he became for that term a member of the normal faculty. The major part of the development of his musical gifts was during his seven years as a student in the Muncie (Indiana) Conservatory of Music, where his favorite instruments were the saxophone and clarinet.

Mr. Battenberg was born at Decatur, Indiana, January 12, 1889, and is a son of Charles A. and Elmira (Bobo) Battenberg. His father, who is a native of Germany, has for years been a prominent manufacturer of Decatur. A brother of Mr. Battenberg's mother, James Bobo, was for a number of years chief justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana and once a candidate for governor of the Hoosier State, and Paul Hooper, a half-brother of Mr. Battenberg's mother, is a prominent lawyer and politician of Decatur. The brothers and sisters of Mr. Battenberg are: Mrs. W. A. McBride, Jr., of Atoka, who was a teacher before statehood in the federal Indian schools of Indian Territory; Mrs.

G. T. Ralls, wife of the county attorney of Coal County who prior to her marriage was a teacher of music in the Kidd-Key Conservatory at Sherman, Texas; Captain Homer, of the United States Army, at this time stationed at Culebra, Panama; Ira R., who is an importer of tea and coffee in New York City; Jacob T., who is engaged in the automobile business at Fort Wayne, Indiana; Carl K., who is a teacher at Decatur, Indiana; Mrs. Florence Hensley, of Yorktown, Indiana; Miss Grace, who for a number of years has been practically in control of the affairs of the Decatur Filler and Package Company, which concern was founded by her father; and Miss Elizabeth, who is a teacher of Decatur.

James F. Battenberg's early education was acquired in the public school at Decatur, and later for two years he was a student in the University of Indiana, paying his own way with money earned by playing in bands and orchestras and in other ways. He chose the profession of teacher and came to Oklahoma in 1909, when he was elected graded school principal at Coalgate, and remained there two years, at which time he was elected superintendent of schools at Atoka. After four years in that capacity the board of education contracted with him for a term of three years at an increased salary. That year he was tendered the superintendency of public schools at Durant; prior to that time he had been offered the presidency of the Murray School of Agriculture at Tishomingo. That he declined these attractive offers and remained at Atoka was due to the remarkable progress made in education at this place and the enthusiastic praise of his friends here. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity, of the county, district and state teachers' associations, and of the Young Men's Christian Association and the Atoka Charities Association. He represented the school men of Southwest Oklahoma before the State Board of Education when their activities resulted in the election of W. G. Canterbury as president of the Southeastern State Normal School. He acts as coach of the basketball teams of his schools and as director of the Atoka Band.

Mr. Battenberg was married at Yorktown, Indiana, June 17, 1913, to Miss Jean Crawford, a graduate of the Muncie Conservatory of Music. They have one child: James Crawford, aged two years. Mr. Battenberg is a democrat and has been useful to the dominant party in Oklahoma since statehood in developing the standard of efficiency in public education.

DORSET CARTER. Though he is a member of the bar and has made an excellent record in the legal profession, the energy and initiative ability of Mr. Carter have caused him to wield large and important influence in connection with material progress and industrial activities, and he has become prominent in constructive enterprise, as one of the most vigorous and progressive captains of industry in Oklahoma, within the borders of which vital young commonwealth he has maintained his residence for the past score of years. At Oklahoma City he now gives the major part of his time and attention to the administration of the business of the Fulson-Morris Coal Mining Company, of which he is the president. Before he was thirty years of age Mr. Carter was the promoter and builder of a railroad line somewhat more than 100 miles in length and became president of the company that built and controlled the property, his record in this connection having not been paralleled by that of any other man in Oklahoma and by few in the entire United States. This enterprise and that of successfully building, at a cost of \$120,000, the admirable toll bridge that spans the Canadian River

between the towns of Purcell and Lexington, represent his most noteworthy achievements in the state of his adoption, although in later years his energies have been directed to the development of new coal mining fields, in which line of industrial activity he has become a leading representative in Oklahoma. A man of steadfast purpose, indomitable energy and unswerving integrity, he has proved his worth as a citizen and has the confidence and good will of those with whom he has come in contact in the various relations of life.

At Bonham, the judicial center of Fannin County, Texas, Dorset Carter was born in the year 1875, and he is a son of Samuel T. and Sallie (Brazelton) Carter, whose other surviving children are Hugh B., a successful cotton merchant in Oklahoma City; Mrs. John C. Sparger, of Blanchard, Oklahoma; Mrs. Robert E. Davenport, whose husband is a representative lawyer at Chickasha, this state; Mrs. Oscar B. Phillips, whose husband is station agent for the Texas & Pacific Railroad at Paris, Texas; and Mrs. Edward J. Peters, wife of a successful architect residing at Shawnee, Oklahoma.

Samuel T. Carter, father of him whose name initiates this review, was born in the State of Georgia and became one of the sterling pioneers of Fannin County, Texas, where he became prominently identified with the cotton industry and was for many years one of the leading cotton factors in that section of the Lone Star State. In the Civil war he served as a commissary officer in the Confederate regiment commanded by Gen. Frank Armstrong, of Indian Territory, who later served as a member of the original Dawes Commission in that territory.

In the public schools of his native county Dorset Carter received excellent educational advantages and there he gave careful attention to the study of law, with the result that he became eligible for and engaged in the practice of his profession when but eighteen years of age. In 1895, at the age of twenty, he established his residence at Purcell, Indian Territory, a town that is now the county seat of McClain County, Oklahoma, and within a short time he became actively and prominently identified with the civic and material development and upbuilding of the town. At that time the territorial laws made no provision through which bonds could be issued for municipal improvements, yet largely through the influence and well directed efforts of Mr. Carter the ambitious Village of Purcell was provided with a modern system of waterworks, an effective electric-lighting plant, and a well equipped ice and cold storage plant. Between 1896 and 1899, in the midst of other multifarious activities, Mr. Carter made an admirable codification of the laws of Indian Territory, a task that no lawyers had previously attempted, and this code, which he compiled entirely through his own initiative, continued as the accepted vehicle of the statutes of the territory until the laws were superseded by the statutes of the new State of Oklahoma.

In 1895 Mr. Carter conceived the idea of building a railroad from the Lehigh coal fields to Chickasha, for the purpose of giving a new and needed outlet to the West for the products of the coal mines. With characteristic energy he effected the organization of the Oklahoma Central Railway Company, of which he became president, and for the financial promotion of the important enterprise he then made a trip to Europe, where he succeeded in enlisting the co-operation of substantial capitalists. The road was constructed through the medium of the capital thus obtained and through the sale of town property along the route. Before the road was completed, however, the financial panic of 1907 caused a suspension of construction work and threw the affairs of the company into the hands of a receiver, on the 2d of June, 1908. Mr. Carter was

placed in charge of the property and continued the operation of the line until it was purchased by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, on the 1st of August, 1914, the Oklahoma constitution having originally contained a section that prohibited within the borders of the state the purchase and consolidation of interstate railroad properties. In 1908 Mr. Carter became the leader of a movement to bring about the repeal of this inconsistent section of the constitution, and during the ensuing five years he gave much of his time, energy and resources to the achievement of the desired end. Four elections were held and it was not until the last, that of August, 1913, that the proposed repeal received a constitutional majority, the result being that Mr. Carter was able to make a profitable disposition of the railroad property of which he had control and incidentally to stimulate in a general way the work of railroad building in the state.

In 1912 Mr. Carter purchased for the Santa Fe Railway Company all of the coal mines in the Lehigh district of Oklahoma, and for the operation of the properties he then organized the Fulsom-Morris Coal Mining Company, of which he has continued president, his energetic administration as chief executive having been potent in giving impetus and success to the productive operations of the company. In 1911 he promoted and constructed a bridge over the Canadian River at Purcell, an undertaking that was unique in the history of the state and one that required exceptional business ability, for the river mentioned is one of the most treacherous in the country, each successive spring season having shown its destruction of many railroad and wagon bridges. The Purcell-Lexington bridge was successfully completed, great engineering ability having been brought to bear for the preservation of the structure against the utmost ravages of the river, the bridge being insured and having contributed much to the commercial activities of the two towns which it connects, as well as to the general prosperity of the entire section of country which it serves.

In politics Mr. Carter is a democrat, and he holds membership in the Oklahoma State Bar Association and the Oklahoma County Bar Association.

In 1899 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Carter to Miss Murphy Anna Johnston, of Purcell, and they have two children,—Dorset, Jr., and Harry Keefe.

JOSEPH J. MILLER. Every man who has lived in the Choctaw country for ten to fifteen years prior to the date of the publication of this history may be accounted a pioneer, for the development of that section of the state has been as rapid during that period of time as has the development of most other states in a period two or three times as great. Every man has contributed something to the history of the section. Mr. Miller, as a district school teacher, has had much to do with the development of education, and his mark is found upon a good many localities. In that connection it is interesting to note that he has been an intimate associate of Governor Locke of the Choctaw Nation, and has been teacher of the children and grandchildren of Colonel Buffington, principal chief of the Cherokee Nation, and of the grandchildren of Colonel Budinet, one of the foremost men of his generation in the Cherokee tribe.

Mr. Miller was born in 1888 at Eggar, Arkansas, and is a son of J. T. and Jean (Cotton) Miller. His father, now living at Oden, Arkansas, was a Methodist minister in the early days of his life, and later was a merchant. He served two terms in the Arkansas Legislature, and he is a veteran of the Confederate army and a native of Georgia. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Miller was a colonel in the Confederate army.

Mr. Miller had his early education in the common schools of Arkansas, and later he completed a course of study in a private normal academy. Still later he was graduated from the Ouachita College at Arkadelphia, Arkansas, with the degree of A. B. He took a post-graduate course in the University of Oklahoma in 1914, and has in other manners added to his training for his profession.

Mr. Miller taught his first school when he was fifteen years old. The scene of his endeavors was in a log cabin school in Arkansas, and his wage was \$25 a month. Later he was principal of the public school at Roe, Arkansas, his service there covering a two-year period, and following that he taught in the public schools of Hugo, Oklahoma, going from there to Vinita, where he was high school principal for one term. In 1914 he was an instructor in the summer school of the Northeastern State Normal at Tahlequah, and in 1915 took up his work as head of the mathematics department in the Southeastern State Normal School. Mr. Miller has done special work in the University of Chicago, and has also conducted a number of summer normal institutes in Eastern Oklahoma.

In 1912 Mr. Miller was married to Hugo to Miss Geraldine Busby, and they have one son—Donald Busby Miller, now one year old. Mr. Miller is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of the Masonic lodge. He is also a member of the County and State Teachers associations. While a student at Ouachita College he received military training in the cadet battalion, and on graduation received a certificate entitling him to the rank of first sergeant in the state militia.

HON. ROBERT R. FITZGERALD. A prominent farmer-stockman of Kiowa County, with residence at Hobart, Robert R. Fitzgerald made himself a useful member of the Fifth Legislature, representing the primary industrial interests of his constituency, and championing measures intended to promote agriculture, live stock, consolidated rural schools, good roads and other measures directly benefiting the rural population. He has had a wide and capable experience as a farmer and live stock breeder and has been identified with Southwestern Oklahoma since its opening to settlement.

Robert R. Fitzgerald was born at Berlin, Missouri, in 1879, a son of David F. and Mary (Patton) Fitzgerald. His father, who was a veteran of the Confederate army and served two terms in the Missouri Legislature, moved to Oklahoma in 1900, and for a number of years was engaged in the cattle business. Representative Fitzgerald's mother was a native of Missouri, and her father was a California Forty-niner, and one of the five survivors of a cholera epidemic on a ship returning from California that was held quarantined in New York harbor during the course of the disease. Mr. Fitzgerald has four brothers and three sisters: J. K. is a contractor and builder at Hobart; Frank is a cattle man at Wamego, Kansas; Pat lives in Oklahoma City; R. C. is with his mother on a farm near Hobart; Mrs. J. D. Perry is the wife of a salesman at Oakland, California; Mrs. Frank Jones is the wife of a Hobart grocer; and Miss Bonnie lives with her mother and is attending high school at Hobart.

The early education of Mr. Fitzgerald came from the public schools of his home town in Missouri and also the high school at Albany, Missouri. As a young man he worked as a hardware salesman in Missouri and Oklahoma, and gave up this business at the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche Indian Reservation in 1901. He drew No. 244 in the homestead lottery held at El Reno as a feature of this opening, and his homestead was

located four miles northwest of Hobart. This place he subsequently sold, moved into Hobart to engage in the livery business, and then for two years indulged his fancy in the raising of fine horses. Since then his farm has kept him active, and he bought and has lived on a place four miles west of Hobart. Three misfortunes have overtaken him and his family since he turned his attention permanently to farming. May 23, 1905, his house and barn were blown away in a tornado, and the house and barn that replaced them were destroyed in another tornado that swept through that section April 27, 1912. The house that replaced the second one was burned with its contents October 28, 1914. But Mr. Fitzgerald is not the type of a man to be daunted by any adversities, however great, and has survived all catastrophes and is making good as a farmer and stock raiser. His specialty is the raising of Duroc hogs and fine grades of horses. In field crops he specializes in kaffir and alfalfa, and has all the 160 acres of his farm in cultivation, and feeds his cattle, horses and hogs from modern silos.

Since early manhood he has been an active democrat, and for several years served as a member of the Democratic Central Committee of Kiowa County. He was elected to the Fifth Legislature in 1914, and was made a member of committees on general agriculture, public roads and highways, oil and gas, and state and school lands. His interest was especially directed toward measures relating to agriculture, and he was a member of a sub-committee on agriculture with Representatives Peebly and Ramsey, who reported a bill providing for the creation of county agricultural fairs. He has also aligned himself with the supporters of good roads legislation.

Mr. Fitzgerald was married at Hobart April 11, 1906, to Miss Florence G. Siple, then a teacher in the public schools of Kiowa County. Her father, a native of Missouri, was killed in the 1905 tornado in Southwestern Oklahoma. Mrs. Fitzgerald takes an active part in the educational features of farm progress, and is president of the Ladies' Auxiliary, affiliated with the demonstration department of the state agricultural colleges. They are the parents of three children: Frances, aged seven; Robert S., aged five; and Lloyd D., aged two.

Mr. Fitzgerald is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Hobart, and is especially interested in the Farmers' Institute of Kiowa County and the National Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Association. He has twice been a delegate to the State Farmers' Institute at Stillwater. For one year he was a director in his county of the farm demonstration work of the Agricultural and Mechanical College. He is a member of the Hobart Gun Club and secretary of the local chapter of the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

ALBERT HENRY TYLER. For the past thirty-five years Albert Henry Tyler has been practicing his profession as a lawyer in the new and developing country of Southern Kansas and Oklahoma. A successful lawyer is always in close touch with public affairs, even though he restricts himself rigidly to private practice, and in the several localities which he has called home Mr. Tyler has been an important factor, although his career has been marked by few acceptances of the duties and responsibilities of public office. He has shown forceful ability in the every-day work of his profession, and out of the richness of his experience and his broad knowledge has become one of the really successful members of the Oklahoma bar.

Albert Henry Tyler was born near Ogdensburg, New

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J. L. Burke.

York, September 14, 1856, and has some interesting and prominent family relationships. His father, Edmund P. Tyler, a native of New York State, was a printer and publisher, and for a number of years held the chair of editor of the Forum and was also with the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, two popular and influential publications of their time. In the paternal line a great-grandfather of the Oklahoma lawyer was Robert Livingston, and his birth occurred on the old Livingston homestead on the banks of the St. Lawrence River, seven miles east of the City of Ogdensburg. Judge Livingston was the father of Robert G. Ingersoll's mother, who was a sister of the grandmother of Mr. Tyler. Mary Livingston having married the Rev. John Ingersoll, while another daughter of the Livingston family married Dr. Albert Tyler, after whom the subject of this sketch was named. On the mother's side a grandfather was John Talbot, a Scotchman, who was reared at Ayr in Scotland, near the home of Robert Burns. Mr. Tyler's mother was Isabella (Talbot) Tyler, who was born in New York State.

Albert Henry Tyler received his education in the New York Normal School, and read law with Theo H. Swift at Potsdam. He came West and in 1878 was admitted to the bar in Parsons, Kansas. Parsons was his home from 1878 to 1898. In that time he enjoyed a lucrative practice, and also rendered some faithful service to the city as an official. He was elected city attorney in 1881 and reelected in 1883. He also served as city clerk four years, as clerk of the school board seven years, and as a member of the school board three years. In 1880 he was elected probate judge in LaBette County, but owing to some irregularity in the vote cast declined to qualify and take the office, although a certificate of election was issued to him, which certificate he retains as a souvenir.

In 1898 Mr. Tyler removed to Wichita, Kansas, practiced law there five years, and his advent to Oklahoma City was in the year 1903. His law offices are at 108½ West Grand Avenue. Mr. Tyler has been an active republican all his life, and has frequently been honored by his party for his effective work. He was a justice of the peace in Oklahoma City for three years just before the commission form of government was established, and declined to serve longer in that capacity, since his active preference has always been for the private practice.

Mr. Tyler and family reside at 1220 West Twentieth Street. At Parsons, Kansas, February 27, 1884, six years after beginning practice as a lawyer, he married Miss Mary Diggs, a daughter of Addison W. and Mary (Bowen) Diggs, who were among the pioneers of Kansas. Mrs. Tyler's grandfather Bowen was a prominent free soiler in Kansas Territory, and a candidate for Congress nominated by that party in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters: Edmund D., born December 25, 1884; Marion and Marie, twins, born August 28, 1886; and Marguerite, born October 25, 1888.

J. L. BURKE. When the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation was opened in 1901 among the host of business and professional men, farmers and all other class of citizens who sought homes in Kiowa County, there were five who took up the business of undertaking in the county. One by one these men retired from the field until the only one now left is Mr. J. L. Burke, who is not only the pioneer undertaker at Hobart, but for a number of years has been one of the leaders in democratic circles in his part of the state and his citizenship has been in many ways valuable to the community.

This branch of the Burke family has been identified with America since the times of the Revolution, when

Mr. Burke's great-great-grandfather, a Scotchman, emigrated from Ireland and settled in Virginia. The family were also pioneers of the State of Tennessee. Jenie L. Burke was born at Smith's Grove, Kentucky, April 6, 1879, a son of Benjamin F. and Josie (Talley) Burke. Josie Talley's mother, Sarah Lee, was a second cousin to Gen. Robert E. Lee of the Confederate army.

His father, Benjamin Franklin Burke, who is now a resident at Sentinel, Oklahoma, was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, March 11, 1856. His father, J. W. Burke, was born in the same County of Tennessee, in 1820, and died in Warren County, Kentucky, August 30, 1876. From Jackson County, Tennessee, he removed to Warren County, Kentucky, in 1861, and followed his trade as a mechanic for many years. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in politics a democrat. J. W. Burke married Miss Matilda Richmon, who was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, in 1821, and died in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1912. A brief record of their children is as follows: Elizabeth, whose first husband, James Parker, was killed while a soldier in the Confederate army, is now the widow of Jacob Molder, who was a farmer at Smith's Grove, Kentucky, where she has her home; John is a merchant at Glasgow, Kentucky; Tom is a farmer at Norwood, Missouri; J. M. is a farmer in Colorado; and Benjamin F. is the youngest. The latter obtained his early education in the public schools at Smith's Grove in Warren County, Kentucky, graduating from high school in 1875. He later entered the University of Tennessee at Nashville, was graduated from the dental department with the degree D. D. S. in 1887. From that time until 1901 he practiced dentistry in Kentucky and in August, 1901, joined the pioneers at Hobart, Oklahoma. He was one of the leading representatives of his profession in that city until October, 1913, when he removed to Sentinel, Oklahoma, and there combines dentistry with the undertaking business. He had learned the latter vocation while in Kentucky, and now has the principal establishment at Sentinel. During his residence at Hobart he served as a member of the city council. He owns his place of business at Sentinel and a home at Hobart. Doctor Burke is a democrat, has been a member of the Baptist Church since he was ten years of age and has served as a deacon since 1902. On February 6, 1877, at Lafayette, Tennessee, he married Miss Josie Talley, daughter of William Talley, who was a farmer at Lafayette. Miss Talley was born at Allen, Kentucky, in 1861. Mr. Burke and wife have two children: J. L., and Ola, wife of B. N. Woodson, Jr., head manager for the Emerson-Brandenburg Implement Company, a wholesale concern at Kansas City, Missouri, where he and his wife reside.

J. L. Burke received his early education in the public schools of Smith's Grove, his native town, and at the normal school in Glasgow, Kentucky, from which he obtained a first grade teacher's certificate in 1900. Following that for one year he was principal of the school at Walnut Grove, Kentucky, and in 1901 moved to Hobart, among the pioneers. For the past ten years he has had the undertaking field to himself regardless of the competition of the other four men who engaged in that business in Kiowa County in 1901.

Mr. Burke is now president of the State Embalming Board, and served two years as president of the Oklahoma Funeral Directors Association. At the meeting of this association held in Oklahoma City in the early days of June, 1915, he received every one of all the votes cast except one ballot to fill the vacancy which occurred at the expiration of his own term in April, 1915, as a member of the State Embalming Board. There were six other candidates for this position. Mr. Burke's offices

are in the Hockensmith Building on Jefferson Street in Hobart. As a leading figure in the democratic party, he was three times elected county coroner of Kiowa County, leading the county ticket the last two times. He has been chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Kiowa County, served one term as president of the local school board and in the fall of 1914 managed the candidacy of James McClintic for Congress from this district, and contrary to general expectations his candidate was successful.

He has also served as a director of the Hobart Chamber of Commerce and of the Hobart Industrial Association. Mr. Burke was appointed postmaster at Hobart in December, 1915, by President Wilson, taking the office in January, 1916, and being acting postmaster from December 7 to March 4. He is a member of the official board of the Baptist Church and his fraternal relations are with Lodge No. 881, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Hobart, with Hobart Camp No. 84 of the Woodmen of the World, and with Hobart Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

In December, 1901, at Smith's Grove, Kentucky, Mr. Burke married Miss Mattie Bland, a daughter of the late Edward Bland of the Blands of Virginia, who was a banker at Smith's Grove. To their marriage have been born seven children: Jenie L., born November 28, 1902; Helen, born May 3, 1905; and Edward, born June 27, 1907, all three of whom are attending the Hobart public schools; Sarah Lee, born in January, 1910; Virginia, born December, 1911; Mary, born August, 1913; and Bryan, born February, 1915.

CHARLES C. HAMMONDS. A native son of the Lone Star State and one who early became familiar with the industrial activities of the frontier, Mr. Hammonds, who is now serving as state fire marshal of Oklahoma, is one of those strong and picturesque pioneers who, after successfully conducting operations as ranchmen for years, gave up their ranches, sold their herds and moved into centers of civilization to enjoy the modern advantages that came with the march of progress and development. He has shown his versatility by successful association with other lines of enterprise and is one of the well known and highly esteemed citizens of the fine young state within whose borders he settled in 1895, when he "made the run" into the Kickapoo Indian country at the time it was opened to settlement. He there obtained a quarter section of land, and though he never occupied the same he eventually perfected his title to the property.

Mr. Hammonds was born in Navarro County, Texas, in 1852, and is a son of Rev. John J. and Malinda (Lindsay) Hammonds, who were honored pioneers of that state. Rev. John J. Hammonds was a native of Kentucky, became a resident of Texas in 1836 and was a soldier in the Mexican war, through which Texas became annexed to the United States. He served under the gallant Gen. Sam Houston and took part in the historic battle of San Jacinto. After the close of the war he became extensively engaged in dealing in cattle and horses, the while he continued his earnest and unselfish labors as a pioneer local clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He was a man of superior intellectual power and both he and his wife were representatives of fine old southern families, he having been a kinsman of President Andrew Johnson and his wife having been a relative of President Zachary Taylor. This honored Texan pioneer passed to the life eternal in 1867 and his wife survived him by a number of years. Of their nine children only two are living,—

Charles C., of this review, and John C., who is a prosperous farmer near the City of Corsicana, Texas.

Though reared under the untrameled conditions and associations of the frontier, Charles C. Hammonds was favored in having the influences of a home of marked culture, and after availing himself of the advantages of the common schools of the day and an academy in the City of Corsicana, Texas, he there attended also an excellent institution known as Bishop's Military College. He was but fourteen years old at the time of his father's death, but he assumed charge of the interests of the family estate and though he was but a boy he manifested much discrimination and maturity of judgment in this connection. Later he removed to Callahan County, Texas, where he was engaged in ranching for a period of eleven years. For the ensuing nine years he operated a ranch in Crockett County, that state, and he then removed with his cattle to the Creek Nation of Indian Territory, in which section he made settlement at Checotah. There he finally abandoned the cattle business, and in 1895 he obtained a homestead of 160 acres at the opening of the Kickapoo Indian country to settlement, as noted in the initial paragraph of this article. Upon his retirement from the cattle business he established his residence at Shawnee, in the present Pottawatomie County of Oklahoma, and after having there been engaged for one year in the feed business he became associated with the First National Bank of Shawnee in the capacity of livestock mortgage expert and collection man, a position which he retained five years.

In August, 1901, incidental to the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche Indian country, he transferred his residence to Lawton, the present judicial center of Comanche County, and after having there been engaged for a time in the real estate business he accepted a position as a member of the first police force of the ambitious young city, under the administration of Mayor Leslie P. Ross. In 1902 he resigned this office to become a candidate for that of sheriff of the county. In the democratic county convention he was nominated on the first ballot, and in the ensuing general election he was victorious by the noteworthy majority of 935 votes. The estimate placed upon his administration in the office of sheriff was shown in the next election, two years later, when he was re-elected by the significant majority of 1,680, there having been no opposing candidate for the nomination. He served five years as county sheriff and his administration was made specially notable by the breaking up of a notorious band of horse and cattle thieves that had made frequent depredations from its operative base in the Wichita Mountains, by the arrest, conviction and imprisonment of two men who were found guilty of the murder of a man named Beemblossom, near the east line of the county, shortly after the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche country; and by effective protection of John Hopkins against the threats of a mob after he had been accused of the murder of his wife, this last mentioned case having been one of notable order in the crime annals of the new country. It may further be stated in this connection that fully 100 men formed an incipient mob for the purpose of wreaking summary punishment upon the accused man, and Sheriff Hammonds gained information to the effect that demand for his prisoner would be made by the would-be lynchers shortly after midnight. He gave stern notification that he and his corps of assistants would fight without fear or favor in the protection of their prisoner. Early in the evening, in consonance with an order issued by the governor of the territory, the jail was surrounded by armed territorial troops, and this provision, together with the sheriff's openly avowed intention of shooting

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Francis T. Brooke

every man who made an attempt to take the prisoner, caused the mob to abandon its plans, thus avoiding a blot on the history of the territory and future state.

From 1907 until 1910 Mr. Hammonds gave his attention principally to the real estate business, and his operations in this early period of statehood were largely in the handling of his own properties. In 1910 he had charge of the Comanche County campaign for the election of Hon. Lee Cruce to the office of governor of the state, and after the election had resulted in a decisive victory for Governor Cruce, who assumed office in January, 1911, the new executive showed his appreciation of the loyalty and eligibility of Mr. Hammonds by summoning the latter to Oklahoma City and tendering him the appointment to the office of state fire marshal. Mr. Hammonds accepted the office, has retained the same under the administration of Governor Williams, and has shown unbounded energy and circumspection in the handling of the business of the position, which is one or specially responsible and important order in the material protection of communities in all parts of the state.

During the entire period of his residence in what is now the State of Oklahoma Mr. Hammonds has been an active and influential worker in the ranks of the democratic party, and up to 1910 he served almost continuously as a member of the democratic county committee of Comanche County, having twice been manager of the democratic campaigns in that county, both in 1907 and 1910, having thus shown much finesse in maneuvering political forces in the campaigns of Hon. Lee Cruce for governor. Mr. Hammonds is the owner of a large amount of city property at Lawton and of a valuable farm near Hugo, Choctaw County. He and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which he has served as a steward since he was eighteen years of age, and he is at the present time a member of the board of stewards of Epworth Church, Oklahoma City, his residence in the capital city being at 1417 West Twenty-fifth Street and his executive office as state fire marshal being in the Mercantile Building.

At Corsicana, Texas, on the 18th of December, 1872, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hammonds to Miss Bettie Hamilton, daughter of the late Samuel Hamilton, who was a sterling pioneer of Navarro County, that state, where he became a prosperous agriculturist and stock-grower. Mr. and Mrs. Hammonds became the parents of three children, one of whom, Horace, died at the age of nine years; Ambrose E., who was graduated in Daniel Baker College, at Brownwood, Texas, is a lawyer by profession and is engaged in practice at Hugo, Oklahoma, as one of the representative members of the bar of Choctaw County; and the younger son, Homer C., is assistant state examiner and inspector of Oklahoma.

RT. REV. FRANCIS KEY BROOKE, D. D. Aside from the work of early missionaries among the Indian tribes in the old Indian Territory, the vital history of the Episcopal Church in what is now the State of Oklahoma has been made since Francis Key Brooke was appointed first bishop of the missionary district of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Before that time the territory had been attached to the Diocese of Arkansas. Old Indian Territory was visited by a number of Episcopal bishops, beginning with Bishop Otey of Tennessee as early as 1834, and an Episcopal missionary was appointed for this district in 1838. Before the removal of the Indian tribes to the West many of the Indians were converts under the influence of the Episcopal missionaries, and carried those affiliations and influences with them to their home in the new reservation. But for many years, beginning with

the early '30s, the church was unable to maintain a concentrated and persistent effort and had practically no Indian missions in the Southwest. Some bishops and missionaries visited the territory, spending a time at the army posts, and baptized and confirmed quite a number of persons, but no permanent work was begun and no resident missionary was placed among the civilized tribes until 1881. At that time Rev. J. B. Wicks and two Indian converts, one a Cheyenne and the other a Kiowa, established missions at Darlington and Anadarko for the Cheyennes and Kiowas. Through their efforts a house was built at Darlington and a schoolhouse chapel at Anadarko. Three years later illness compelled the retirement of Mr. Wicks, and thereafter for a number of years the work was much neglected, and had no responsible head.

Such in brief is a review of the work of the Episcopal Church in old Indian Territory up to the time the missionary district of Oklahoma and Indian Territory was organized in October, 1892. On January 6, 1893, the first missionary bishop, Francis Key Brooke, was consecrated. Bishop Brooke found the Cheyenne and Kiowa missions moribund, no services having been held among the Five Civilized Tribes for either whites or Indians for at least seven years.

In the meantime a remarkable change had occurred and Oklahoma and Indian Territory were no longer a field peculiarly for missionary efforts among the Indians, who for so many years had been the nominal possessors and inhabitants. As a result of the first Oklahoma opening in April, 1889, more than 50,000 white people came in and found homes in the older part of Oklahoma within a year's time. Then followed in succession the opening of other reservations to settlement, including the Cherokee Strip, soon after his coming, so that by the time Bishop Brooke took up his duties Oklahoma had a much larger white population than Indians. Thus the primary aim of the church was to establish missions and strengthen the influence of that denomination in a new white man's country, with the Indians a constantly decreasing factor in the situation.

The difficulties of the work even among the white population were graphically explained by Bishop Brooke at the end of his first ten years of church life in Oklahoma and Indian Territory, his article being published in 1904 in "The Spirit of Missions." Bishop Brooke wrote: "The manners and customs are not those of the frontier, they are those of the older communities in Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, from which states the great majority of the people have come. Our church is weak in number and wealth because she is so in the smaller communities in those great states from which largely our people come. So far as known, there are not twelve hundred communicants in these territories by immigration. There are towns of three thousand to four thousand population with only one communicant in a thousand. A large proportion of the people know absolutely nothing of that strange body with its queer ways of prayer book service and vested ministers—the Episcopal church. Most of them have some religious tradition, but there is a vast mass of indifference, worldliness and irreligion, and still more of vague and uncertain religious convictions, for which the church has a strong and helpful message. In the twelve years since January, 1893, we have made some encouraging progress. Then there were but two clergymen, now there are eighteen; then only two church buildings, now thirty-six; then seventy-five communicants, now about seventeen hundred; and instead of work in two places we are doing at least something in fifty. In the twelve years, besides the churches mentioned, there have been built fourteen rectories, a bishop's house, and the valuable All Saints

hospital at South McAlester. The value of the church property has grown from three thousand dollars to one hundred five thousand dollars. But no one can put these figures beside the astonishing statistics that represent the growth and population, and have any other feeling than that we have done only a small portion of our duty."

Writing at that time Bishop Brooke refers to the problem as it related to the Indians, and the following sentences are of special interest: "There are many Indians, of course, but the greater problem and responsibility is not Indians, but whites. The next twenty years will see the Indians in these territories so far absorbed in and affiliated with the great body of the people that they will present no separate problem. Other Christian bodies have worked among them generously and with some success. Our field is very limited, so far as distinctive Indian work is concerned. For eight years we have been trying to reconstruct the scattered Cheyenne Mission, but new conditions, allotment, blundering and mistaken governmental methods have made our work one of small result and less promise. Our great work is to make the church a genuine power for good among the white people."

Since Bishop Brooke gave his review of conditions a short time before Oklahoma statehood, the increase in population and the progress of Oklahoma has been such as to require in 1910 the division of the diocese. Eastern Oklahoma since that time has been under the care of Bishop Thurston of Muskogee, while Central and Western Oklahoma comprise the diocese under the jurisdiction of Doctor Brooke, with the designation of Bishop of Oklahoma.

Francis Key Brooke was born November 2, 1852, at Gambier, Ohio, a son of Rev. John T. and Louisa R. (Hunter) Brooke. His father, who was a native of Frederick, Maryland, came to Ohio in 1835 and for many years was one of the well-known clergymen of the Episcopal Church. His residence for the greater part of the time was in Cincinnati. He continued in the active ministry until his death in 1861. John T. Brooke was a cousin to Judge Roger Brooke Taney, whose connection with the Dred Scott Decision will be recalled. Judge Taney's wife was a sister to Francis Scott Key, and between the author of "Star Spangled Banner" and Rev. John T. Brooke there existed a warm friendship, and hence the name of the present Bishop of Oklahoma. Bishop Brooke's mother was a native of Virginia and died in 1883.

Bishop Brooke was graduated from Kenyon College at Gambier in 1874 A. B., and in 1881 was given the degree Master of Arts by the same institution. On March 23, 1875, he was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and from 1875 to 1877 was rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at College Hill, Ohio. His ordination as priest occurred on May 6, 1877, and he then had charge of the church at Portsmouth, Ohio, from 1877 to 1880. He was stationed at Piqua, Ohio, from 1880 to 1884; at Grace Church in Sandusky, Ohio, from 1884 to 1886; at St. Peter's Church in St. Louis from 1886 to 1888; and at Trinity Church, Atchison, Kansas, from 1888 to 1893. In 1892 the Kansas Theological School conferred upon him the degree S. T. D., and the same degree was given him by the University of the South in 1911, and by Kenyon College in 1912.

On January 5, 1881, Bishop Brooke married Mildred R. Baldwin of Bolivar, Tennessee. Her parents were Milton and Ruth (Sheldon) Baldwin. Her father was a teacher, was one of the Kansas pioneers, and died in 1858 while engaged in founding Baker University at Baldwin, Kansas. Bishop Brooke and wife are the parents of five children: Ruth Sheldon Brooke; Louisa

Brooke; John Thomson Brooke, now deceased; Mary, wife of E. T. Gregory of Woodere, Long Island; and Elizabeth Hunter Brooke. Bishop Brooke's residence is at 427 West Ninth Street, Oklahoma City.

HON. J. O. MCCOLLISTER. An active and helpful participation in the business and civic affairs of Mangum since his arrival in this city in 1900, so placed J. O. McCollister in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens that in 1914 he was sent as the representative from Greer County to the Oklahoma Legislature. In that body he has fully vindicated the faith placed in his ability and integrity, and has been the medium through which has been secured some much-needed legislation. Mr. McCollister was born at Leavenworth, Crawford County, Indiana, August 29, 1862, and is a son of John Jay and Rebecca F. (Denison) McCollister. His father, a native of Pennsylvania, became one of the leading lawyers of his part of Indiana, where he served as district attorney for some years, and on occasion filled the chair of district judge. Mr. McCollister's mother, who is now living at Mangum, Oklahoma, is descended from the family of Denison which made settlement at Mystic Bridge, Connecticut, in 1600, and one of the family married a passenger of the Mayflower. Her father was a pioneer settler of Conneautville, Pennsylvania. John Jay and Rebecca F. McCollister were the parents of two sons: J. O., of this notice; and Lewis A., who is engaged in the insurance business at Mangum, Oklahoma.

J. O. McCollister was educated in the public schools of Indiana and Iowa, to which latter state his father moved in 1873, and from the age of nine years was partly self-supporting. Learning the business of telegraphy, for a number of years he was a knight of the key, and from 1886 until 1890 served in the capacity of auditor of Ida County, Iowa. In 1900 Mr. McCollister moved to Oklahoma and settled at Mangum, in Greer County, where he at once established himself in the farm loan business, in which he has continued successfully ever since, handling his own money, and at times also engaging in real estate, insurance and abstract operations. He may be called the pioneer loan man of Greer County, as he was the first to execute a farm loan here.

In 1912 Mr. McCollister was defeated for the nomination for representative, on the democratic ticket, but in 1914 again became a candidate, and this time was nominated and elected by a handsome majority. In the Legislature he was made a member of the committees on appropriations, congressional redistricting, banks and banking, public buildings, prohibition and prohibition enforcement, investigation of judicial and executive departments and penal institutions. He introduced a bill repealing the mortgage tax law. Another bill of his authorship provided for an extension of the redemption period for mortgages subjected to foreclosure, and another measure made appropriation for the State Reformatory at Granite, which is situated in Greer County. Mr. McCollister took a special interest in good roads measures and others relating to material progress of the state. However, he was conservative in his public acts, believing that ordinarily more can be accomplished by the man who introduces and champions few bills than by he who takes an interest in many. He advocated a thorough investigation by a commission of all departments of state government, with a view of eliminating unnecessary employes and a reduction of the expense of government.

Mr. McCollister was married at Ida Grove, Iowa, December 9, 1886, to Miss Nellie High, and they have four children: Mrs. E. B. Northcutt, who is the wife of a merchant at Russell, Oklahoma; Mabel Ruth, a graduate of the Mangum High School, who has taken credits



Geo. A. Tooshee,

n Epworth University at Oklahoma City and the Central State Normal School at Edmond, Oklahoma, and is now a popular and efficient teacher in the Greer County public schools; Mart D., who is associated with his father in business at Mangum; and Georgia Bradford, who is nine years of age and attending the graded schools.

Mr. McCollister is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was for fourteen years superintendent of the Sunday school of that church at Mangum. He is steward and trustee at the present time of his church and a member of the executive committee for Oklahoma of the International Sunday School Association. In addition, he has been extremely liberal in his donations for the building of churches, as he has also in the procuring of railroads for Mangum. Fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also holds membership in the Mangum Commercial Club. He was chairman of a committee of the city's representative people which laid out and beautified the park in the midst of which was placed the Greer County Courthouse, and has always taken an interest in civic beauty and civic betterment enterprises. Mr. McCollister is devoted to the cause of prohibition, and was a member of a committee of five which went from Oklahoma to Washington, D. C., in December, 1913, in the interest of the Hobson resolution relating to national prohibition.

REFORD BOND. Probably the oldest firm of lawyers in the State of Oklahoma is the Bond & Melton combination at Chickasha. The two principal members of the firm of Bond, Melton & Melton have been continuously associated in handling a large and important practice at that city since 1900—fifteen years. Reford Bond, though long identified with the law and ranking as one of the big lawyers of Oklahoma, is still a young man, and is one of the native sons of the Chickasaw Nation. His father has been identified with that section of Oklahoma for half a century or more.

Reford Bond was born in the Chickasaw Nation August 10, 1877, his birthplace being Johnsonville, McLain County. His parents are James H. and Adelaide (Johnson) Bond, both of whom are still living at advanced years on the old farm near Minco, Grady County. James H. Bond was born in Somersetshire, England, January 1, 1841. When a young man he went to Chicago, Illinois, with other members of the family, lived in that city until the outbreak of the war between the states, and a few years later reached the Chickasaw Nation of old Indian Territory. He became identified with the stock business and at Johnsonville married Mrs. Adelaide Campbell. Her father was a noted character in the Chickasaw Nation in early days. "Boggy Johnson," who was an Englishman from London, emigrated to America, after a few years located in Mississippi, and there married a Chickasaw woman, and eventually established his home and became a large rancher in Indian Territory. After many years in the territory, Boggy Johnson finally returned to New York, and was a wholesale merchant in that city until his death. His daughter Adelaide first married a Mr. Campbell and her son by that union, C. B. Campbell, has for a number of years had a conspicuous position in business and banking affairs in Grady County. James H. Bond has had large ranching and farming interests on Boggy Creek for the past forty years, and he and his wife control extensive interests in that section. Mrs. James H. Bond was born December 25, 1841. Her children by the second marriage are Reford and Edwin B., the latter a resident of Minco.

Reford Bond as a boy had every stimulus to activity in the various interests and pursuits of his father's

ranch. He is one of the best educated lawyers in Oklahoma. His early training at home was supplemented by attendance at the Kemper Military Academy in Boonville, Missouri, followed by collegiate work in the Roanoke College at Salem, Virginia, and later study in the Columbian University at Washington, D. C. Mr. Bond took most of his law courses in the University of Missouri, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1897. Upon examination before Judge Townsend at Ardmore, he was admitted to the bar of Oklahoma and at once located in Chickasha for practice. He was first associated with the firm of Herbert & Holding under the name Herbert, Holding & Bond, but in 1900 became senior partner of Bond & Melton, a relationship which has been unbroken for fifteen years, the only change being the addition of Mr. Melton's brother. The presence of Mr. Bond as one of the counsel in a case always attracts attention, and in the course of his career he has probably handled as much important litigation as any lawyer in Grady County.

As a man of the people, a native son, and identified from youth with the old Chickasaw Nation, Mr. Bond has been a power in public life. He was one of the leaders in the single statehood movement, for a number of years was a member of the Territorial Executive Democratic Committee and the Single Statehood Convention chose him committeeman at large for both territories. With the success of the statehood movement, in 1907, he became one of the five candidates for the congressional nomination in the Fifth District. It was one of the most exciting political conventions of that year, and there ensued a deadlock, with Mr. Bond as one of the leaders, and it was only broken when he threw the influence of his personal following to Scott Ferris, who was nominated and subsequently elected. In 1914 Cato Sells, commissioner of Indian affairs, appointed Mr. Bond attorney for the Chickasaw Nation, and he is now giving much of his professional attention to the duties of that position. Mr. Bond is a member of the Chickasha Commercial Club, and fraternally belongs to the Knights of Pythias, the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and also a Knight Templar and has attended the Grand Lodge of Elks as an Oklahoma delegate.

On November 5, 1902, Mr. Bond married Miss Jane Ware. Her father, J. A. Ware, of Sedalia, Missouri, was one of the contractors who built the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad through the Indian Territory. To their union has been born one son, Reford Bond, Jr. Mr. Bond and family reside at 128 South Twelfth Street in Chickasha, and the offices of his firm are in the First National Bank Building.

GEORGE ABSALOM FOOSHEE. At the time that Grover Cleveland was elected President of the United States, in 1884, and his cabinet selected, George Absalom Fooshee, then a lad of sixteen years, observed that every member was or had been a lawyer. There was glowing in him then an ambition for a successful professional career, which kind he had not yet determined, but he decided when he read of the new cabinet, giving his choice to the law. In that part of Tennessee in which he resided, there was a firmly-established belief that the path of the law led away from the door of the church and right living, and his parents strenuously opposed the career he had selected. But their opposition did not change the youth's determination. Having been reared by poor parents in the country, in a region where education was neglected as not being a necessary adjunct, Mr. Fooshee at the age of sixteen years could not even write his own name. That lack of a fundamental of an education he

was not able to overcome until four years later, when he entered a private school at Decatur, Tennessee.

In the meantime, however, Mr. Fooshee had been able to master other principles of an educational character and after attending school six months had the knowledge required for primary teaching work and this he entered. He followed it for several years, attending school during each vacation period, and also began the study of law. In 1897, four years after his marriage, he graduated from the law department of the University of Tennessee, and that year was admitted to the bar of Polk County, Tennessee, and began the practice of law at Dayton. The following year he moved to Nocona, Texas, where he was engaged in practice for five years, and in 1903 he came to Coalgate, Oklahoma, and formed a partnership with David D. Brunson, with whom he is still associated.

George Absalom Fooshee was born in White County, Tennessee, September 30, 1869, and is a son of Jonas and Jennie (Crook) Fooshee. The paternal ancestry originated in France, although representatives of the family probably settled in America before the outbreak of the Revolutionary war. More than a century ago the grandparents of Mr. Fooshee settled in Tennessee and assisted in the organization of the state government. Jonas Fooshee was a Mason of high standing, was a well known farmer, and served for four years in the Confederate army during the Civil war, being wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. Two brothers of Mr. Fooshee's mother, Maj. C. B. Crook and Col. Crockett D. Crook, also were soldiers under the flag of the Southland. The latter was a graduate of Emory and Henry College, and after the war entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for a number of years was a member of the North Alabama Conference. Mr. Fooshee has two brothers, a half-brother and a half-sister: Mrs. E. N. Correll, the wife of a merchant at Stonewall, Oklahoma; J. C. Trewith, who is a traveling salesman out of Knoxville, Tennessee; Joseph C. Fooshee, who has been for a quarter of a century a teacher in the schools of Tennessee, and for eleven years has been at the head of the Rhea County High School of that state; and Robert L. Fooshee, who is a lumber dealer and manufacturer of colonial columns at Sparta, Tennessee.

George A. Fooshee was married in 1894, in Tennessee, to Miss Minnie Powell, who shared his ambition for a professional career, and in great measure to her is due the lasting determination and the courage it required for him to complete his necessary education. The element of sympathy and encouragement which she displayed became a permanent factor of happiness in the family and it helped to create in him a love of home and family that is far stronger than any exterior appeals for entertainment. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fooshee: Joseph C., twenty years of age, who is a student at the University of Oklahoma; George T., fourteen years old, a student at Coalgate High School; Lillian, thirteen years of age, who was valedictorian of the class of 1915 in the graded school, and is now a student of Coalgate High School; and Zettie Lee, who is eleven years old and attending the graded schools.

Mr. Fooshee is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for five years has been superintendent of the Sunday school of that denomination at Coalgate, missing during that period but one Sunday from his post. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and also holds membership in the Coal County Bar Association, the Oklahoma State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He

is president of the Coalgate Commercial Club and for six years has been a member of the Coalgate Board of Education. While a resident of Nocona, Texas, Mr. Fooshee served one term as mayor, and since coming to Coalgate has acted as city attorney. In politics a stalwart and active democrat, he has been chairman of the Coal County Central Committee, and has participated in every campaign since he came to Oklahoma. Mr. Fooshee is a successful lawyer and has heavy investments in city and farm property, thus evidencing his faith and confidence in the future prosperity of this section.

KEE R. MCKEE. Versatility, self-reliance and marked initiative and constructive ability have characterized the career of this representative captain of industry in the State of Oklahoma, and he has been in the most significant sense the architect of his own fortunes, his large and definite success having been worthily won along normal channels of business enterprise and his facility in making good use of opportunity having been shown when he was a mere youth and when he was dependent entirely upon his own resources. Mr. McKee is today one of the most prominent and influential figures in connection with the oil industry in Oklahoma, and in addition to being identified with important producing enterprises in the oil fields of the state he is also president of the Oklahoma Refining Company, one of the most important corporations of its kinds in the entire Southwest. He is president also of the American Brick & Tile Company, representing another of the important industrial enterprises contributing to the commercial prestige of Oklahoma City, and he is also an interested principal and executive in leading oil and gas companies operating in the petroleum fields of Oklahoma. His liberality and progressiveness as a man of affairs have been paralleled by his loyalty and public spirit as a citizen, and he stands well to the front as one of the aggressive, far-sighted and substantial personalities who have been specifically prominent and influential in furthering the civic and material development and marvelous progress of the vital young commonwealth with which he has cast in his lot and which he has honored by his character and achievement.

The lineage of the McKee family traces back to sterling Scotch-Irish origin, and in the colonial era of our national history eleven brothers of the name emigrated from the north of Ireland and established a home in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, where the thriving industrial City of McKeesport perpetuates and honors the family name. Representatives of the family later removed to Kentucky, and of this branch the subject of this review is a descendant. The McKee family became one of special prominence and influence in connection with religious and political affairs in Kentucky, and many of its representatives there lent luster to the profession of law. For thirty-five years one of the congressional districts of Kentucky was represented by a member of this family in the National Legislature, and Hon. Robert Letcher McKee, a great uncle of him whose name introduces this sketch, not only served as governor of Kentucky but also as United States representative to Mexico.

Kee R. McKee was born in Christian County, Kentucky, in the year 1863, and is a son of Col. Robert L. and Anna (Sharp) McKee, both likewise natives of the old Blue Grass State. Colonel McKee was a lawyer by profession, was likewise prominently concerned with the great basic industry of agriculture in his native state, and during the Civil war he was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy, as colonel on the staff of Gen. Albert Sid-

ney Johnston. He died in 1866, when his son, Kee R., was a child of about three years, and his widow survived him by many years, passing the residue of her life in Kentucky.

Kee R. McKee attended the schools of his native state until he had attained to the age of fifteen years, after which he was employed two years in a drug store, no financial recompense having been given him for his services. His ambition soon caused him to sever this association and he assumed a clerical position in a hardware store in his native county. Through self-application and experience he had in the meanwhile effectively broadened his mental ken, and after an interval of about two years in the hardware store he became local editor of the South Kentuckian, a weekly paper published at Hopkinsville, Kentucky. Somewhat later his widowed mother determined to return to the homestead farm, to which he accompanied her, and for the ensuing years his energies were expended in connection with its work and management. About this time occurred the death of the proprietor of the hardware store in which Mr. McKee had previously been employed, at Hopkinsville, and the young man was requested to assume charge of the business, to which he consented to give his supervision during a period of about two years. Fortified by his experience, though with virtually no capitalistic reinforcement, he then decided to engage in the same line of enterprise in an independent way. Accordingly he became associated with a partner in the purchase of a small stock of hardware at Cadiz, a village that is the judicial center of Trigg County, Kentucky. The business was conducted under the firm name of McKee & Company for the first three years, at the expiration of which Mr. McKee purchased his partner's interest, and thereafter he conducted the enterprise in an individual way until 1903, when he disposed of the stock and business under most profitable conditions. The caliber of the man was shown in connection with his activities at Cadiz, a town of about 1,200 population, for there he succeeded in developing a modest business enterprise into the largest and most important of its kind in Trigg County. For the accommodation of the business he erected a substantial brick building, three stories in height, and in the same he handled a specially large and complete stock of hardware, farm implements and machinery, roofing material, buggies, wagons, etc., with a trade that extended over a wide radius of country and that was based upon fair and honorable dealings. At Cadiz he made also many judicious investments in real estate, erected a number of houses, assisted in the organization of the Cadiz Bank, of which he became vice president, and otherwise did much to foster the advancement of local interests, with the result that he gained secure vantage-ground as one of the representative merchants and influential citizens of that section of the Blue Grass State.

In 1903 Mr. McKee sold the major part of his interests in Kentucky and established his residence in Oklahoma City, where he has since maintained his home and where his vital activities and mature judgment have given him prominence as one of the leading men of affairs in the state. Shortly after his arrival in the present capital city of Oklahoma Mr. McKee effected the organization of the McKee-Brown Lumber Company, which engaged in the retail lumber trade, and purchased also a large interest in the American Brick & Tile Company, of which he is president. This corporation has a large and well equipped manufacturing plant one and one-half miles west of Oklahoma City, where sixteen and one-half acres of ground are utilized and where the most approved and modern machinery is in operation in the manufacturing

of face-brick and building brick, as well as subsidiary products. Employment is given to an average force of about fifty men and the products find sale both in Oklahoma and Texas, the enterprise being one of flourishing and important order.

In 1906 Mr. McKee organized the Oklahoma Refining Company, becoming its secretary and treasurer, and he has been its president since 1912. He has shown great vigor and ability in the developing of its extensive and profitable business. The offices of the company are in the Herskowitz Building, Oklahoma City, and its large and finely equipped refining plant, which covers about eight acres, is situated on East Washington Street, with direct connections with all four railway lines that enter the city. In this refinery are manufactured all kinds of petroleum products, including lubricating oil, greases, etc., and the enterprise has contributed much to the commercial precedence of the capital city. Operations were initiated with an output capacity of 250 barrels of oil a day, and the present capacity is 2,000 barrels a day,—a fact that adequately denotes the splendid advancement of the business. In Oklahoma City the company gives employment to a corps of about twenty-five men, and about fifty employees are retained in the various distributing stations, the products of the plant now finding sale not only throughout the United States but a substantial export trade having been developed also. The stockholders of the company are all citizens of Oklahoma, and thus this important enterprise is to be considered strictly a home industry.

Mr. McKee is vice president of the Sloane Oil Company, a local corporation whose functions are in the distribution of petroleum products; he is secretary and treasurer of the Junior Oil & Gas Company, which owns valuable holding in the oil fields of Okmulgee County, where it has in operation seven producing wells, the company having been organized in 1908.

Though according unflinching allegiance to the democratic party, Mr. McKee is essentially a business man and has had no desire for the honors or emoluments of political office. He is essentially liberal and public-spirited in his civic attitude and is ever ready to lend his influence and co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises projected for the general good of the community.

In 1892 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. McKee to Miss Bettie Baker, daughter of Blake Baker, of Cadiz, Kentucky, and they have two children,—Robert Letcher, and Lucille.

HARRY G. LARSH. The initiative ability and progressive spirit that make for large and worthy achievement have been significantly manifested in the career of this representative and influential citizen and prominent business man of Oklahoma City, and he has been in the fullest sense the dominating factor in the achievement of personal advancement and distinctive success. He is a native son of the great West and is essentially a man who thinks and executes. His fidelity and ambition were manifested in no uncertain way during the period of his connection with the United States mail service, and in the promotion of large and important business enterprises he has shown much circumspection and executive ability. Mr. Larsh is at the present time identified with various business enterprises of important order, and concerning them definite mention will be made in succeeding paragraphs. At this juncture it is sufficient to say that he is president of the Pioneer Coal and Timber Company, which represents one of the important industrial enterprises of Oklahoma City.

Harry G. Larsh was born at Larned, Pawnee County,

Kansas, on the 21st of September, 1879, and thus is in the very zenith of his vigorous and useful manhood. He is a son of Leander and Nancy (May) Larsh. Leander Larsh was born in Preble County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated, and he eventually removed from the old Buckeye State to Illinois, where he continued to reside until 1878, when he removed to Kansas and numbered himself among the pioneer farmers of Pawnee County. He became one of the prominent and influential citizens of that county, a leader in the local ranks of the republican party, and that he held inviolable place in popular esteem is shown by his having served eight years as treasurer of Pawnee County. He died in the year 1911 and his devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest in 1913.

Harry G. Larsh found the period of his childhood and youth compassed by the influence of his father's farm, in the work of which he early began to lend his aid, and to the public schools of his native county he is indebted for his youthful education, which has been effectively supplemented by self-discipline and by the lessons gained in the school of practical experience.

In 1896 Mr. Larsh came to Oklahoma Territory and settled at Perry, the judicial center of Noble County, where he had the distinction of being appointed the first mail carrier when the local postoffice was placed on the free delivery list. After serving four years in this capacity he was appointed acting special agent for the United States Postoffice Department, and later was appointed an agent of the rural free delivery service, in which connection he was stationed in turn at Nashville, Tennessee, Cincinnati, Ohio, Louisville, Kentucky, and St. Louis, Missouri. His work was of important and responsible order, and in fidelity and efficiency of service he proved equal to all demands made upon him. While at St. Louis Mr. Larsh resigned his position in the Government service and established his residence at Shawnee, Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma, where he engaged in the coal and gravel business and near which place he operated a gravel pit for two years, the product having been much in demand for building purposes, road construction, etc. In 1910 Mr. Larsh transferred his residence to Oklahoma City, and here he effected the organization of the Central Coal and Material Company, of which he has since served as secretary and as an executive and principal of which he has wielded potent influence in the development of its wholesale coal and material business. In August, 1911, he organized also the Pioneer Coal and Timber Company, which controls a substantial wholesale business in the handling of coal and timber and of which corporation he is president. In the latter part of the year 1912 Mr. Larsh gave further exemplification of his progressiveness and business sagacity by organizing the Mid-Continent Glass Sand Company, which is the pioneer corporation of its kind in the state and which maintains an excellent quarry and mill at Roff, Pontotoc County, and which supplies the best quality of blast sand to glass factories in Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas, this being the only industrial enterprise of this order to be found west of the Mississippi River.

Not only in connection with business enterprises of important order has Mr. Larsh shown his progressive spirit, but also in exerting his influence in support of measures and undertakings projected for the general good of the community. He is essentially a loyal and liberal citizen, a republican in his political allegiance, and it may consistently be said that every business enterprise with which he has identified himself has been made successful in marked degree. Aside from the business connections already noted, Mr. Larsh is vice president of the McAlester-Haileyville Coal Mining Company, which owns and operates coal mines near Haileyville, this state,

and the organization of which was effected by him in November, 1913; he is president also of the Beebe Oil and Gas Company, an Oklahoma corporation which now has seven producing wells and which is making further development of wells seven miles west of Tulsa.

In the year 1900 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Larsh to Miss Alice E. Davis, who was born in Missouri and whose father, Nicholas S. Davis, is now a resident of Tulsa, Oklahoma. The family home in Oklahoma City is at 2811 Classen Boulevard, and Mr. and Mrs. Larsh have three children—Marguerite, Leander and Mary Elizabeth.

P. R. DAVIS, M. D. A physician and surgeon of distinctive ability and of high standing in the ranks of his profession, Doctor Davis has been engaged in active general practice since 1907, and in the spring of 1915 he established his home in the progressive Town of Wirt, where he has since been associated in practice with Dr. James H. Smith, of whom individual mention is made on other pages of this publication.

Doctor Davis was born at Powell, Marion County, Arkansas, on the 1st of December, 1884, and is a son of Dr. A. B. Powell, who is now numbered among the representative physicians of Oklahoma and who is engaged in the practice of his profession at New Wilson, a brief review of his career and of the family history being given elsewhere in this volume, so that it is not necessary to repeat the data in the present connection. Shortly before the subject of this sketch celebrated his tenth birthday anniversary his parents came to Oklahoma Territory, in 1894, and established their home near Keller, Carter County, whence they later removed to their present place of residence, after having passed several years in the State of Texas.

Dr. P. R. Davis gained the rudiments of his education in the schools of his native state, later attended the pioneer schools of Oklahoma Territory, and in 1898 he accompanied his parents on their removal to Texas, the family home being there established at Waelder, Gonzales County, in the southern part of the state. In Waelder Doctor Davis continued his studies in the public schools until he had completed the curriculum of the high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1901. In 1902-3 he was a student in the University of Oklahoma, at Norman, and he then entered the Dallas Medical College, in the City of Dallas, Texas, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1907 and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In the same year, that which marked the admission of Oklahoma as a state, he engaged in the practice of his profession at Sneed, Carter County, where he continued his labors until the close of the following year. He then removed to Heaton, this county, where he practiced until the latter part of the year 1910, when he returned to Texas and established his residence and professional headquarters at Anderson, the county seat of Grimes County, which locality continued to be the stage of his successful activities until he located at Wirt, Oklahoma, in 1915, since which time he has here been associated in practice with Dr. James H. Smith, under the firm title of Smith & Davis. He is a member of the Carter County Medical Society, the Oklahoma State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association. Doctor Davis owns a well improved farm of 320 acres, two miles northeast of Keller, Carter County, and the same is devoted to diversified agriculture and the growing of excellent grades of live stock. He still owns his residence property at Anderson, Texas, and while there engaged in practice he served as health officer of Grimes County.

The Doctor gives unqualified allegiance to the demo-

cratic party, takes lively interest in all that concerns the general well being of his home community, and his activities in fraternal circles are indicated by his affiliations, which are as here noted: Sneed Lodge, No. 184, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Anderson Lodge, No. 17, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Jerusalem Chapter, No. 3, Royal Arch Masons, at Anderson, Texas; Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 8, Knights Templar, at Bryan, that state; and the camp of the Woodmen of the World at Sneed, Oklahoma.

In 1905 was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Davis to Miss Ida M. Lowery, daughter of the late James Lowery, of Ardmore, Oklahoma, and the three children of this union are: Juanita, Clyde and Geneva.

PHINEAS D. KENYON. Now living retired in Oklahoma City, Captain Kenyon is a citizen to whom is consistently accorded the fullest measure of popular approbation and esteem, for his has been a career of signal usefulness and honor. In both direct and collateral lines he is a representative of families whose names have been prominently and worthily linked with American history since the early colonial era, and on the paternal side the genealogical record shows that in England a remote ancestor was John Rogers, who was burned at the stake, by order of the queen who is known in history as "Bloody Mary." The original English ancestor in the Rogers line accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy, France, and the family early became prominent and influential in England, whence two representatives came to America on the historic ship Mayflower. One of the descendants in the line was banished from Massachusetts with Roger Williams and aided in founding the Rhode Island colony, the first in which religious freedom was established in America. It will be recalled that it was through the intervention, prayers and diplomatic efforts of Roger Williams that the Indians were dissuaded from their determination to exterminate the Massachusetts colony after the banishment of Williams to Rhode Island. William Kenyon, great-grandfather of him whose name introduces this article, was eight years of age at the time of the family immigration from England to Rhode Island, in 1726, and he was a patriot soldier in the war of the Revolution, in which he gave valiant service in Captain Clark's company in the regiment of Rhode Island troops commanded by Colonel Dyer. He enlisted in December, 1775. His son David, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Providence Town, Rhode Island, in 1754, and served in the same regiment as did the father in the Revolution, and he was wounded at Newburgh, New York, while with Washington's army in an engagement with the Hessian cavalry. A daughter of the Rogers family was the mother of the author of the famous hymn of patriotism, "Hail, Columbia."

Phineas Daniel Kenyon was born at Hague, Warren County, New York, on the 29th of July, 1840, and is a son of Pennewill Rogers Kenyon and Maria (Allen) Kenyon, the latter of whom was a direct descendant of Ethan Allen. She had in her possession for many years two silver spoons that were made from the spurs worn by her grandfather in the war of the Revolution, and several of her uncles were valiant soldiers in the war of 1812. J. B., eldest brother of Phineas D., was a soldier in the Mexican war, and also in the Civil war, in which latter conflict he served as a member of the Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry. He enlisted in 1861 and died in 1863, of typhoid fever, which he contracted at the siege of Vicksburg.

When Phineas D. Kenyon was but three years of age his parents removed from the State of New York and

became pioneer settlers in Carroll County, Illinois, where he was reared to adult age and where he received not only the advantages of the common schools but also those of Mount Carroll Seminary.

When the Civil war was precipitated young Kenyon responded to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, and it was given him to uphold fully the high military honors of the family name. On the 22d of April, 1861, about three months prior to his twenty-first birthday anniversary, Mr. Kenyon enlisted as a private in Company K, Fifteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he served four years and six days—covering virtually the entire period of the war. He made a record of exceptional gallantry, and for meritorious service performed in the battles at Fort Donelson and Pittsburgh Landing, where he lost twenty-six men out of his company of fifty-two, he was promoted first lieutenant, after having been in command of his company in the engagements mentioned. In November, 1862, he was promoted captain, after having taken active part in the siege of Corinth, Mississippi. For one act alone does Captain Kenyon merit enduring honor on the pages recording the history of the great conflict through which the integrity of the nation was preserved. With 600 men under his command he held for a day and a half 9,000 of the Confederate forces under Generals Hood and Stewart, and thus saved Altoona Pass, the key to the rear of Sherman's army. In this engagement he was captured with five companies and thereafter he languished five months in the odious Andersonville Prison before his exchange was effected. He received his honorable discharge at the close of the war and his record as a loyal and gallant soldier of the republic shall ever reflect honor upon his name and memory. He and other representatives of the family take justifiable pride in the fact that none of its members has ever borne arms against his country and none has ever been charged with or convicted of a felony.

After the close of the war Captain Kenyon engaged in farming, in the State of Missouri, where he later became identified with the milling and lumber business. He continued his residence in that state until 1894, when he came to Oklahoma Territory and entered claim to a tract of land in Greer County. After remaining on this land until he had perfected his title to the same he removed to Oklahoma City, where he was engaged in the manufacturing of brick for a period of six years. After disposing of this business he continued to be identified with various departments of the city government until 1911, since which time he has lived virtually retired, his pleasant home being at 901 West Washington Street. Mr. Kenyon is a stalwart supporter of the cause of the republican party, and is a valued and honored comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, through his association with which he perpetuates the more gracious memories of his long and arduous military career.

At Mount Carroll, Illinois, on the 17th of June, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Captain Kenyon to Miss Louise Sarah Bowman, daughter of John B. and Hannah (Snyder) Bowman, the father having been a substantial farmer of Carroll County. Concerning the children of this union the following brief record is given in conclusion of this sketch: Mrs. Stella Bradley, a resident of Kansas City, Missouri, was born February 7, 1867; Howard B., who was born July 31, 1868, is now a resident of Dallas, Texas; Albert G., who maintains his home at Portales, New Mexico, was born March 10, 1870; Frank L. was born October 20, 1872, and is a resident of Oklahoma City; Warren J., who was born June 23, 1873, resides at Athens, Texas; Austin W., a resident of Oklahoma City, was born July 1, 1876; Lyda

Eva, who was born April 7, 1879, died in August, 1881; Linnie Hannah, who was born March 19, 1885, is the wife of F. J. Whitney and they reside in Oklahoma City, as does also Benjamin C., who was born September 13, 1889. It is interesting to record that Captain and Mrs. Kenyon have thirteen grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

LUTHER MORTON KEYS is one of the able lawyers of Oklahoma, and also one of its versatile, broad and substantial citizens, and in each connection has won a high and honorable reputation. Quiet, determined, industrious, and at the same time a brilliant and original speaker, he has won fame all over the state as a criminal lawyer, while at the same time has held high standing as a practitioner in corporation law. Mr. Keys was born in a log cabin on his father's farm in Hamilton County, Indiana, near Noblesville, November 6, 1858, and is a son of Henry L. and Susan (Rich) Keys. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, his ancestors having come to America from Lower Scotland prior to the Revolutionary war, and joining the Pennsylvania Colony, and is a direct descendant of Col. Hardy Murfree, the founder of Murfreesboro, the county seat of Rutherford County, Tennessee, whose granddaughter was the grandmother of Mr. Keys.

Henry L. Keys, the father of Luther M. Keys, was born in 1836, in Randolph County, Indiana, from whence he removed as a young man to Hamilton County, in the same state, and settled on a farm which was practically undeveloped. After living there for a number of years, in the spring of 1868 he went with his family to Emporia, Kansas, and in 1897 came to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, which continued to be his home until 1904. He then returned to Kansas, settling at Lawrence, but in 1907 came to Bartlesville, Washington County, Oklahoma, which has continued to be his home to the present time. Mr. Keys has been a farmer and stock raiser all his life, and through industry and intelligent management has accumulated a satisfying property. He has been a lifelong republican and member of the United Brethren Church, and is fraternally affiliated with the Masons and the Odd Fellows. Mr. Keys was married to Miss Susan Rich, who was born in Hamilton County, Indiana, in 1838, and died there in 1863, and they became the parents of two children: Albert V., born in 1856, who is a farmer and stock raiser of Bartlesville, Oklahoma; and Luther Morton, of this review.

Luther Morton Keys attended the public schools of Emporia, Kansas, where he received what is the equivalent of a present-day high school education, and following this enrolled as a student at the State Normal School at Emporia, where he passed through the sophomore year. From early boyhood it had been his determination to follow a professional career, and when only sixteen years of age, while living on his father's farm and engaging in its work, he devoted all of his spare time to the reading of law. He finished his reading in the office and under the predilection of Isaac Lambert, who for a number of years was United States district attorney for the southern district of Kansas, and also a well-known criminal lawyer, who had done his own studying under Robert Green Ingersoll, the famous lawyer and agnostic. No doubt the influence of Mr. Lambert over his young pupil tended to perfect him particularly in criminal law, for it is in this department that Mr. Keys has established a reputation second to no lawyer in Kiowa County.

Admitted to the bar in Kansas, in 1881, Mr. Keys practiced at Emporia for a time and at Rush Center, Rush County, Kansas, for two years, and while at the former place was police magistrate for three terms. In

April, 1889, he became a resident of Oklahoma, first locating at Oklahoma City, where he continued in the enjoyment of a successful practice until August 6, 1901 during which time he was the incumbent of a number of important offices, including those of assistant United States attorney at Oklahoma City, during President McKinley's administration, city attorney of Oklahoma City for one term and assistant county attorney of Oklahoma County for one term. On coming to Hobart, in 1901, he was appointed the first county attorney of Kiowa County, an office which he held for two years, and then settled down to a general civil and criminal practice, in which he has continued to the present time, his offices being located in the First National Bank Building. Mr. Keys has equally distinguished himself in both the civil and criminal courts, and has displayed rare skill in the handling of litigation, whatever has happened to be its nature. He has defended or prosecuted sixty-one murder cases, more than forty in Kiowa County, or all with the exception of one or two which have occurred within the limits of the county. While he has an important criminal practice, he is also widely and favorably known as a corporation lawyer, and among other large industries and institutions is counsel for the First National Bank of Hobart, the First National Bank of Mountain View, the Hobart Elevator Company, the Rock Island Railway, at Hobart, and the Orient Railroad, in Kiowa County. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Gotebo, Oklahoma. Mr. Keys is a member of the Kiowa County Bar Association, and has been a member of the Oklahoma State Bar Association since its organization, prior to which time he was identified with the Oklahoma Territorial Bar Association, and was present at the amalgamation of that organization with the Indian Territory Bar Association. His fraternal connections are numerous and important, he being a member of Hobart Lodge No. 198, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Hobart Chapter No. 37, Royal Arch Masons; Hobart Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar; Hobart Council; and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of Mystic Shrine, Oklahoma City, of the Masonic Order; of Oklahoma City Lodge No. 2, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand, and of the Encampment of that fraternity at Hobart, as well as the Canton and Rebekahs, and of Lodge No. 881, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Hobart. He has maintained membership in the Society of Friends, having been reared in the Quaker faith.

On May 3, 1884, at Emporia, Kansas, Mr. Keys was married to Miss Elfreda Clark, of Sedalia, Missouri, and five children were born to them: Albert Darrell, who, because of an injury, did not attend the public schools but received a thorough training from a private instructor, Mrs. Selwyn Douglas, and is now successfully engaged in farming in Kiowa County; L. Clyde, who died at Hobart in 1907, aged twenty-one years; Norwood Leon, a senior in the law school at Lebanon, Tennessee, and a member of the graduating class of January, 1916; Henry Norton, a graduate of Hobart High School and Hobart Business College, who attended Maryville (Tennessee) College for one year, as well as the law department of the University of Oklahoma, and is now reading law in the office of his father, for whom he is acting as clerk; and one child who died in infancy.

ROY F. FORD. The career of Roy F. Ford is one notably illustrative of the pushing, persevering and energetic spirit of the West, containing, as it does, all those elements which have combined to give Oklahoma its rightful position among the states. Deprived of his education by unforeseen misfortune, as a youth Mr. Ford did not give up his ambitions to succeed in a learned



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profession, but through his own initiative, persistence and dogged spirit won his way steadily forward, so that today, as a member of the firm of Ford & Threlkeid, he is considered one of the most promising of the younger members of the Oklahoma City bar.

Roy F. Ford was born in a log cabin in Cowley County, Kansas, September 18, 1888, and is a son of Sylvester G. and Katy L. (Payne) Ford, the latter of whom is related to Captain Payne, of Oklahoma fame. Sylvester G. Ford was a native of Effingham County, Illinois, from whence he went to Kansas with his father in 1865, settling on the prairies of Cowley County, where for some years they were successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits. The grandfather erected the third house at Arkansas City, Kansas. At the opening of the Cherokee strip, in March, 1894, Sylvester G. Ford moved with his family to Kay County, Oklahoma, and there was engaged in farming for some three years, when he moved to the City of Newkirk, Oklahoma, that place continuing to be his home up to the time of his death. A man of business ability, he was widely known for his absolute integrity, and in November, 1907, was elected sheriff of Kay County. He had held this important office only a few months when, in March, 1908, while on official business, he was killed by a railroad train at Ponca City. Mr. Ford was a man of dauntless courage and high executive ability, and had hosts of well-wishers and friends in business and official life. His loss was widely mourned.

The country schools of Kay County furnished Roy F. Ford with his elementary training, following which he pursued the course at the Newkirk High School, and in 1906 entered the preparatory department of the University of Oklahoma. The death of his father, however, in March, 1908, cut short his college career, and when he returned to his home he found it necessary that he take his place among the world's workers. Accordingly, he accepted a position in a mercantile establishment, and while thus employed during the daytimes, spent his nights in tireless and assiduous study, so that, in December, 1909, he was able to pass the bar examination, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court at Guthrie. Mr. Ford at once moved to Oklahoma City, where he has continued to follow his chosen profession with success. From January, 1910, until 1913, he practiced alone, and in the latter year formed a partnership with Albert H. Meyer, under the firm style of Meyer & Ford, which continued until October, 1914, when it was mutually dissolved. Mr. Ford then became associated with L. D. Threlkeid, under the firm style of Ford & Threlkeid, and this combination has continued to the present, the offices of the firm being located at 630-634 American National Bank Building. Mr. Ford's practice is general in character and includes all the courts. He has shown himself a thoroughly learned, capable legist, convincing in argument and sound in judgment, and through his connection with a number of important cases has won standing among his fellow-practitioners. What success he has gained has come entirely through his own efforts, for when he entered upon his career he had no capital or other helpful influences to aid him. Mr. Ford holds membership in the various organizations of his profession. He is not a politician, but has taken a helpful part in aiding movements which he has felt were for civic betterment. Fraternally, he is connected with Oklahoma City Lodge No. 36, A. F. & A. M.; Lodge No. 417, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the local lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Ford is unmarried and makes his residence at the Martinique Hotel, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

RUSSELL G. LOWE. Possessing that rare combination of qualities that approaches quite the ideal in the profession of law and insures success—a keen, alert and vigorous mind, broad and comprehensive in its grasp, yet masterful and careful of detail—Russell G. Lowe has steadily advanced to a position of prominence among lawyers of Oklahoma, and in his long and active career at the bar has illustrated in marked degree the best traditions of the profession.

Mr. Lowe was born at Washington, Washington County, Kansas, November 12, 1877, and is a son of the late Judge Joseph G. and Minez A. (Vedder) Lowe. His father, a native of Indiana, was an early resident of Iowa, and subsequently went to Washington, Kansas, as a pioneer settler. There he became one of the prominent men of his day and locality and was frequently called upon to fill positions of public trust and importance, being twice a member of the Kansas Legislature, a member of the State Board of Railway Commissioners under the administration of Governor Morrill, and until his death, in 1908, judge of the District Court in the district embracing Oklahoma and Canadian counties in Oklahoma, a capacity in which he rendered distinguished and eminent service. Mr. Lowe's mother, who now resides at El Reno, Oklahoma, is a native of the State of Illinois, and a member of the distinguished family of Vedders who were taken as characters for one of Washington Irving's books, and which family produced Elihu Vedder, one of the greatest of American artists. In the family of Judge and Mrs. Lowe there were five daughters and two sons to grow to maturity: Russell G., of this notice; Mrs. F. T. Stackpole, whose husband is a banker and real estate dealer at El Reno, Oklahoma; Mrs. Ralph E. Runkle, who is the wife of an eye, ear and nose specialist at El Reno; Mrs. Tracy D. Brown, who is the wife of a practicing attorney at Muskogee, Oklahoma; Mrs. Bert Lloyd, who is the wife of a claim agent in the employ of the Rock Island Railroad at El Reno; Miss Ruth, also a resident of that city, with her mother; and Joseph G., who is cashier of the Hodiament State Bank, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Russell G. Lowe received his education in the public and high school at Washington, Kansas, and after completing this training adopted the vocation of educator and for a few years was engaged in teaching in the public schools. Following this he devoted his attention for several years to newspaper work, but while in the field of journalism devoted his spare time to the study of law, and so closely applied himself to this study that in 1899 he was admitted to the bar. In the following year he became a practitioner at Perry, Oklahoma, where he opened an office and continued in practice for seven years, and while there was attorney for Gum Brothers, an important loan and financial institution of Oklahoma City. He came to Oklahoma City in 1910, and became a member of the firm of Flynn, Chambers & Lowe, from which later Mr. Flynn retired, and Mr. Ames and Judge Richardson entered, the firm then becoming, as now, Ames, Chambers, Lowe & Richardson.

Mr. Lowe was married at Perry, Oklahoma, in 1901, to Miss Doris P. Carlock, and they have two children: Helen Margery, aged twelve years; and Gordon Cullon, aged nine years. The pleasant family home is situated at Oklahoma City.

Mr. Lowe is a member of Siloam Lodge No. 276, A. F. & A. M., at Oklahoma City, of the Oklahoma City Country Club and of the Oklahoma City Men's Dinner Club. Professionally, he belongs to the Oklahoma County and Oklahoma State Bar associations, and also holds membership in the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, in which he is actively interested.

RICHARD E. POWERS. The work and influence of Richard E. Powers as an Oklahoma citizen can be best illustrated in a brief resume of what the Durant Chamber of Commerce has accomplished since its foundation. During the past six years Mr. Powers has been one of the main springs in this organization and is now its president. Like many other commercial organizations it deserves all the more credit because it has been progressive and has been achieving substantial results in spite of the years of poor crops and financial depression that have prevailed in the Southwest prior to 1915. It is also to be recognized that the type of industry, enterprise and spirit that Mr. Powers brought from Wisconsin to Oklahoma in 1909 has been a chief factor in the progress of the state, and has acted as a leaven among a population which in earlier years at least, was strongly impregnated by shiftlessness and the temper of discouragement. Mr. Powers showed his energy and enthusiasm when in effect he was told by the people of Durant to fight for a bigger and better city and a more prosperous and progressive county.

Although Bryan County is especially adapted to agriculture, as has been shown in a county agricultural exhibit wherein ninety varieties of grass native grown were displayed, the status of farming was far below the standard and farmers needed education. The county had to supplement the aid furnished by the Federal and state governments, and this supplementary aid was supplied under the direction of the Chamber of Commerce. That organization procured the services of a demonstration agent, half of whose salary, through the personal effort of President Powers, was paid by the bankers of the county. The county commissioners had refused to levy a tax for this purpose, and the Chamber of Commerce guaranteed the necessary half of salary expense. This plan, it should be noted, was entirely new in Oklahoma, and it is the more noteworthy as illustrating the unswerving determination of the leading men of Bryan County to advance their section of the state apace with the foremost standards of progress, in spite of adverse conditions.

The Chamber of Commerce also successfully secured from the corporation commission and the court assent to a plan for the erection of a union depot in Durant. At this writing a modern and handsome structure costing about \$40,000, one of the most complete of its kind in the state, is being erected. Another object of attention has been the good roads movement through Bryan and adjoining counties, and Mr. Powers, as president of the chamber, has been especially enthusiastic and influential in furthering this cause. The year 1915 witnessed the greatest activity ever shown in Oklahoma in the building of roads. Another substantial achievement to be credited to the Chamber of Commerce under Mr. Powers' presidency was the agreement with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway which started a systematic advertisement of the possibilities of Bryant County and other counties along its route in Oklahoma.

For many years before identifying himself with Oklahoma Mr. Powers was a live newspaper man, teacher and civic leader in Wisconsin, where he was known pretty well all over the state as one of the effective forces in democratic politics. He was born July 18, 1867, at Honey Creek, Sauk County, Wisconsin, a son of Richard and Maria (Carroll) Powers. Both parents were of Irish extraction and were born near Quebec, Canada. They were members of a colony of Canadians that made settlement nearly sixty years ago in what was named Irish Valley, Sauk County, Wisconsin, their homes being erected in the timber lands of an unsettled country. Richard Powers became a progressive early farmer of

the state and was one of those who helped establish the dairy industry which in later years brought to Wisconsin farmers more wealth than any other single agricultural line.

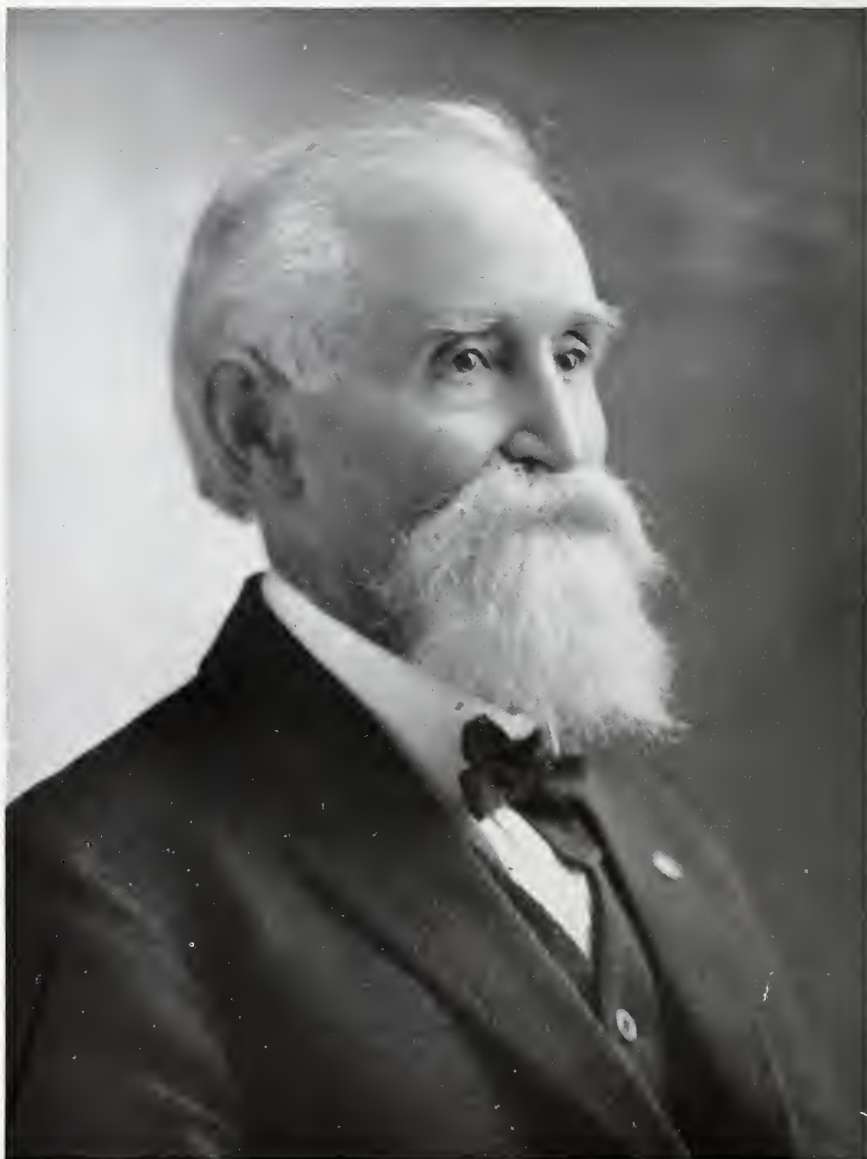
After attending the common schools and the high schools at Sauk City and Prairie du Sac, Richard E. Powers was for six years a teacher in the Wisconsin public schools. On leaving the school room he worked on the Central Wisconsin newspaper, of Wausau, three years and then established the Wausau Herald, which he published and edited for fifteen years, the last eighteen months having a daily edition. Early in his newspaper career Mr. Powers became very active in democratic politics and was prominent in the party in Wisconsin through many exciting campaigns. For many years he never missed a single state convention, and at the insistence of his friends at one time became a candidate for alderman and won in a ward that had always been heavily republican. He was not only a close student but a practical worker for municipal reform, and through his efforts and under his leadership, the city council established one of the most perfect and cheaply operated municipal lighting plants in the country. His ideas on municipal improvement and reform brought him considerable prominence in the state.

With all this experience, and with an assured position in his native state, Mr. Powers was nevertheless attracted to Durant, Oklahoma, in 1909, by a desire to help develop the new country and its boundless possibilities. He had been thoroughly impressed by the work of the constitutional convention, manifested in a constitution which many statesmen have declared to be a model in a republican form of government. While his primary intention was to engage in the real estate business, Mr. Powers first bought the Durant Daily News from Lewis Paullin. He edited and published that paper for eight months, until his early plans could be matured, and he then disposed of it. A few days after his arrival in Durant a proposed bond issue for electric lighting purposes was defeated by a vote of three to one. The issue was again brought up in a few weeks and in the meantime Mr. Powers had supported it with well chosen arguments and with a wealth of reasoning acquired during his earlier experience in Wisconsin, with the result that at the second election the proposition carried by a vote of three to one. It was very soon after coming to Durant that Mr. Powers was elected a director of the Chamber of Commerce, which he later served as secretary, and from that was moved up to the office of president, a post which he was particularly well qualified to occupy, as events already narrated prove.

His influence as a democrat has hardly been diminished by an exchange of residence between Wisconsin and Oklahoma. Here he has attended nearly every county and state convention of the party. Before the state committee in 1910 he advocated the making of a party platform before the primary campaign was launched, and this idea has taken such root that it is likely to be adopted. Here again he drew upon his Wisconsin political experience, as in that state he was one of the authors of a similar political proposal, which was put in effect and proved satisfactory.

In 1897 at Wausau, Wisconsin, Mr. Powers married Miss Anna E. Patzer. Her father, John Patzer, was one of the leading citizens and democrats in his section, was an intimate friend of Judge W. C. Silverthorn, who in 1896 was the choice of the democratic party for governor of Wisconsin. In their early associations Mr. Patzer taught Mr. Silverthorn to speak the German language in exchange for Silverthorn's service in teaching Patzer the English.





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Mr. and Mrs. Powers have five children—John Marvin, Nathalie Clare, Richard Kenneth, Maurus Norbert and Roger Gordon. Mr. Powers is a member of the Catholic Church, the Knights of Columbus and the Catholic Order of Foresters, having held all offices in the local organizations of these orders in Wisconsin and having served as a delegate to the state and international conventions of the Foresters. While in Wisconsin he was a member of Company G of the National Guard of the state, and was one of the crack shots of the company.

HON. MANLEY W. BOVEE. Representing the people of one of the richest oil and gas producing sections of the country, Manley W. Bovee came into the Fifth Legislature from Washington County, and his activities in that session were confined largely to legislation affecting the interests of the independent oil and gas producers. His experience of nearly fifty years as an operator in oil fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio proved invaluable to the oil and gas committees of both the Senate and the House, and he is a recognized authority on all matters connected with what has been his life work. Mr. Bovee is a resident of Bartlesville and has been identified with the oil industry in that section for the past ten years.

Manley W. Bovee was born at Eagle, Waukesha County, Wisconsin, in 1849, a son of William R. and Sarah (Shover) Bovee, who located in Wisconsin in 1842, before the advent of railways to that state. His father was a railway contractor and assisted in the construction of portions of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. The paternal grandfather, Mathias J. Bovee, was a member of Congress from the New York district during the administration of President Andrew Jackson. An uncle of Mr. Bovee, Marvin H. Bovee, was once a member of the State Senate in Wisconsin. The first representatives of this name in America located in the Mohawk Valley of New York in 1634, and some members of the family distinguished themselves in the Indian wars and the Revolution. One of the name was scalped by Indians during a massacre in the Mohawk Valley. The maternal ancestors of Representative Bovee were natives of Germany, early transplanted to New Jersey, and one member of the family was a manufacturer of gunpowder near Philadelphia during the Revolution.

That Mr. Bovee is a thoroughly practical man both in business and as a legislator is due to the facts of his experience. His education was limited to the common schools of Wisconsin and at the age of fifteen he began clerking in a general merchandise store. In 1869 he went to Pennsylvania, and was connected with a general mercantile establishment at Pickwick. Pickwick was in the oil region, and some of the accounts on the books of the firm were settled by taking oil wells as payment. This finally led the firm into the oil production business, and they operated in the Bradford field in McKean County and in the Warren County field. Thus Mr. Bovee has been an oil operator since the pioneer days of that industry in Western Pennsylvania. In 1906 he came to Bartlesville, Oklahoma, as representative of Freeman E. Hertzell of Pennsylvania, who had acquired some oil holdings in Oklahoma. Later Mr. Bovee and his son began operating on their own resources, and he is now treasurer of the Bamm Oil Company of Bartlesville.

His first experience in politics was in that rock-ribbed republican State of Pennsylvania, when in 1892 he was defeated as democratic candidate for the State Senate. He was twice defeated for a seat in the Pennsylvania Assembly. In 1880 he served as chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee of Warren County, and continued his political activities more or less

throughout his Pennsylvania residence. Mr. Bovee was elected to the Oklahoma Legislature in 1914, with a plurality of 274 votes in a district normally republican by about 300. During the following session he served as member of committees on election, practice of medicine, municipal corporations, dentistry, and cotton warehouse and grain elevators.

Fraternally he is identified with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In August, 1871, at Meadville, Pennsylvania, he married Mrs. Elizabeth W. McCool. Their four children are: William D., an oil operator at Grand Valley, Pennsylvania; Jesse O., a farmer in Warren County, Pennsylvania; John S., connected with the Wolverine Oil Company at Bartlesville; and George L., a contractor at Bartlesville. Mr. Bovee has a sister, Mrs. Ezra Clemons, wife of the superintendent of the St. Paul Railway at Seattle, Washington.

JAMES A. THURMOND. A resident of Tushka, Oklahoma, since 1906, Mr. Thurmond effectively represented Atoka County in the Fifth Oklahoma Legislature, that of 1914-15, and he has been a prominent, influential and progressive citizen of his village and county, where he is the owner and operator of cotton gins and has become a prominent figure in connection with the development of the cotton industry in the state of his adoption. Mr. Thurmond is of fine old southern lineage and while scarcely more than a boy he served as a loyal soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, the same spirit of loyalty having continued to animate him in all of the relations of his later life and his career having demonstrated that peace has for the gallant soul victories "no less renowned than war." He has been consistently termed the father of the thriving little City of Tushka, and has been a leader in the progressive movements that have conserved its civic and material advancement.

Mr. Thurmond was born in Lauderdale County, Tennessee, in the year 1848, and is a son of Orville Lafayette and Caroline (Walpool) Thurmond, who passed their entire lives in Tennessee, where the father was actively identified with the great basic industry of agriculture during virtually his entire mature life. Of the children only one is surviving besides the subject of this review, his brother, Orville L., a prosperous farmer residing near Caney, Atoka County, Oklahoma. The father of Mr. Thurmond was an influential and honored citizen of Tennessee and was a son of a physician who was one of the first settlers in the locality designated as Key Corner, that state. The maternal ancestry of Mr. Thurmond is of sterling English origin, and the first representatives of the Walpool line in America made early settlement near Jamestown, Virginia, and representatives of a later generation removed into the middle part of the State of Tennessee and became pioneers in the vicinity of the present Town of Halls, Lauderdale County.

During the boyhood of James A. Thurmond no public schools had been established in the section of Tennessee in which he was reared, and his early educational discipline was obtained in a primitive log schoolhouse with slab benches and meager equipment, the school being maintained on the subscription plan, as was common in the locality and period. He was about thirteen years old at the inception of the Civil war, and after he became old enough to enlist it was his privilege to serve as a Confederate soldier during the last eighteen months of the great conflict. He was a member of Company G, Fifteenth Tennessee Cavalry, in Neeley's brigade of the division commanded by General Horace, and he took

part in a raid on the City of Memphis, an attack on Fort Pillow, and was with the command of General Hood when that gallant officer was halted, at Franklin, on his way to the North. Serving until the close of the war and being then nineteen years of age, Mr. Thurmond was thereafter enabled to attend school one year, and from his youth to his removal to Oklahoma, in 1906, he continued to be a prosperous agriculturist in his native state.

Upon coming to Oklahoma, the year prior to the admission of the state to the Union, Mr. Thurmond established his residence in the ambitious little Town of Tushka, Atoka County, where he has since maintained his home. At this place he erected and equipped the first modern cotton-gin in the county, and this plant he still owns, as does he also another that is situated a few miles distant from the village. He is the owner of several valuable farms in Atoka County, and also owns and conducts at Tushka the Thurmond Hotel. Mr. Thurmond served two terms as justice of the peace of his precinct and one term as municipal police judge at Tushka. In 1914 he was elected representative of his county in the Fifth General Assembly of the Oklahoma Legislature, in which his wide experience and mature judgment made him a resourceful and valued legislator. He was assigned to the following named committees of the lower house: Charities and corrections, initiative and referendum, fish and game, purchase of coal and asphalt lands, public health, and pure food and drugs. Mr. Thurmond presented bills providing for the creation of the office of district attorney; for the amending of the law pertaining to stays of execution, by extending the length of redemption period in cases where property is sold through decree of court of execution; for restraining elected officers from making excessive charges; and for giving to ginners of cotton a lien on the cotton ginned in their establishment. He manifested deep interest in all legislative measures tending to foster and protect the interests of the people in general, and particularly in those for the prevention of usurious rates of interest. He was careful and earnest in his labors in the legislature and his services fully justified the popular confidence reposed in him and signified emphatically by his election.

Mr. Thurmond is a stalwart democrat in his political allegiance, both he and his wife are members of the Free Will Baptist Church; and at Dyersburg, Tennessee, he still maintains affiliation with the lodge of Knights of Pythias, of which he was formerly chaplain, as was he also of the camp of the Woodmen of the World at that place. In Tennessee he was for a number of years prominently identified with the Farmers' Alliance.

The first marriage of Mr. Thurmond was solemnized in 1876, when Miss Mary E. Moore, of Tennessee, became his wife. In 1893 he wedded Mrs. Fanny M. Stephenson, of Dyersburg, Tennessee. Of the children of Mr. Thurmond, all born of the first marriage, seven are living: Mrs. Robert L. Cousins, Mrs. Carrie McDearmon, Mrs. Mattie Boone and Mrs. Olie May Burke, being residents of Lauderdale County, Tennessee, where their respective husbands are successful farmers; Mrs. Tom Moore being the wife of a prosperous farmer near Martin, Weakley County, that state; Ossie C. being a resident of Tushka, Oklahoma; and Okley N. maintaining his home in Tennessee.

HOLLIS G. OLIVER. Although comparatively a late comer into the legal world of Oklahoma City, Hollis G. Oliver, who possesses the highest qualifications for his profession in a quick grasp of salient points, a forceful

and impressive manner, as well as considerable oratorical gifts, has already achieved prominence and popularity. He has also, for several years, taken an active part in democratic politics and in the movements making for civic betterment.

Mr. Oliver was born at Mount Vernon, Texas, August 31, 1888, and is a son of Thomas Jefferson and Jennie (Glass) Oliver. His father, also a native of Texas, was a business man of ability and for many years was engaged in agricultural pursuits in the Lone Star State. The family was founded in Texas in 1848 by the paternal grandfather of Hollis G. Oliver, who migrated to that state from Tennessee, Lieut. James Riley Oliver, who enlisted for service during the Civil war and met a soldier's death on the battlefield. Mr. Oliver's maternal grandfather was also a native of Tennessee and a soldier during the Mexican war, at the close of his service, in 1847, removing to Texas and being the first white settler in what is now Franklin County, that state.

After attending the public school of his native town of Mount Vernon, Hollis G. Oliver entered Burleson (Texas) College, and subsequently took the academic and law courses at the University of Texas. Admitted to the bar in June, he came to Oklahoma City in September, 1910, and at once began the practice of law, in which he has continued to be engaged to the present time, and in which he has been successful in the handling of his cases, in increasing his clientele and in gaining a substantial reputation among his fellow-practitioners. He belongs to the various organizations of the law, and is recognized as a valuable associate, a worthy opponent and one who should go far in his chosen calling.

From the time he attained his majority, Mr. Oliver has been actively interested in democratic politics, and since coming to Oklahoma City has taken an energetic part in advancing his party's interests. In 1914 Governor Cruce pleasantly honored him with appointment as secretary of state to fill the unexpired term of B. F. Harrison and he capably discharged the functions of office about two months. At the present time Mr. Oliver is a member of the Oklahoma County Democratic Central Committee, and of the executive committee of the Young Men's Democratic League of Oklahoma City. In 1914 he managed the campaign in Oklahoma County for the Hon. R. L. Williams during the democratic primary election, this campaign resulting in Mr. Williams receiving the nomination for governor of Oklahoma in 1914. Fraternally Mr. Oliver is affiliated with the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Elks, and socially his connection is with the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club.

Mr. Oliver is unmarried and resides at No. 420 West Park Place, while his offices are located at Nos. 232-236 American National Bank Building, Oklahoma City.

BEN H. DWIGHT. What the commissioners have done for the Choctaw tribe of Indians has never been recorded in written history. That they began an endless chain of the highest type of civilization is evidenced in the lives and characters of those with whom they came into contact, and their descendants, who now occupy positions of honor and trust. The impetus they gave to education and advancement has ever increased, and their influence will never die.

The Dwight family of the Choctaw Nation is one that is famous in its annals, mainly because of their individual belief in the benefits of education, and their adherence to high standards of life and living. No family has been more open to higher influences than this one, and the missionaries have found them plastic in matters of education and ideals.

The grandfather of Ben H. Dwight of this review was Timothy Dwight, named in honor of President Timothy Dwight of Yale College. He was a well educated man from kicks and knocks, and was of a studious disposition, especially of the Bible. He came west in 1832, from Mississippi, with the first delegation of Choctaws. It has ever been characteristic of these people that education awakens in them a desire to lift up their own people, rather than to launch out into the world in any effort at self-aggrandizement or advancement, and Timothy Dwight was no exception to the general rule. He passed through the Civil war as a lieutenant in the Confederate army, and lived for years in Jackson County, Indian Territory. His children were seven in number, and are briefly mentioned as follows: Edwin T. Dwight, a Choctaw judge; Jerry Dwight; Adeline, who married Turner B. Turnbull; Leah, who married a Mr. Robinson; Annie, who died in youth; Josephine, the wife of Ned Paton; and Simon Timothy Dwight, the father of Ben H. Dwight of this review.

Simon Timothy Dwight was born in Jackson County, in the Choctaw Nation, in 1865. He was graduated from Spenser Academy, after which he spent three years in Centre College, now Central College, in Kentucky. A full-blooded Indian, he was an apt and a popular student, and was a member of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity. With the completion of his college training he returned to the Choctaw Nation, where he at once became a leader in the affairs of the tribe. He was placed at the head of the educational system of the Choctaws as general superintendent and he held that position until his death in 1893, when he was but twenty-eight years old. His passing was an incalculable loss to his people, for he gave promise of much that was good and uplifting in the carrying forward of his work. He was superintendent of the Jones Male Academy in addition to his office of general supervisor of education, and he was also a member of the Choctaw Council. It is believed that he would have reached the position of principal chief of the tribe if he had been spared to life a few years longer.

Mr. Dwight was married in 1889 to Miss Mary Jane Hunter, a half-blood Choctaw, and a sister of Tom W. Hunter, who was twice defeated by Chief Green McCurtain for the office of principal chief, and who is now a member of the Oklahoma Legislature from Choctaw County. She is a daughter of Benny Hunter, who came with the Choctaws from Mississippi in 1832, and who became a wealthy stockman in the nation. The mother of Mrs. Dwight was a white woman of the name of Tennessee Risner, a sister of Atwood C. Risner of Durant, Oklahoma.

Ben H. Dwight is the only son of Simon Timothy and Mary Jane (Hunter) Dwight. He was born in the old historic Village of Mayhew, in the Choctaw Nation, on November 24, 1890. He had his first schooling in the Armstrong Academy while his uncle, Tom Hunter, was superintendent of the school. He later attended the public schools of Caddo and the high school at Honey Grove, where he was graduated in 1908 with the highest honors, and as class valedictorian. He was awarded three scholarships for the excellency of his work. One of them admitted him to the University of Texas at Austin; another to Trinity University, at Waxahachie, Texas, and a third to Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas. However, his choice of a university did not lie among them. He chose instead the University of Michigan, and after a year there he entered Columbia University, in New York City. In 1912 he received his A. B. degree from Columbia, and in that year he also completed a year of training in law. He enrolled for the second year in the law department of the University of Oklahoma, then returned to Columbia for a half year, and in 1913

entered Leland Stanford, Jr., University in California, and was graduated there in 1914 with his law degree. In college Mr. Dwight was prominent and popular, and at Leland Stanford University he was a member of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity, as well as the Phi Delta Phi, which is the honor fraternity of the legal profession.

Mr. Dwight's further fraternal affiliations are confined to membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Durant. He is a democrat, and is a leader in party affairs in Durant. A forceful and pleasing speaker, he has done excellent party work as a stump orator, and it is expected that he will continue to be affiliated with political activities in the state. On September 1, 1915, he joined forces with Mr. George Hoke in a law partnership under the firm name of Dwight & Hoke, and they have offices in Durant.

HON. ROBERT P. DEGRAFFENRIED, elected to the district bench of the Third Judicial District of Oklahoma in 1910, and now serving in his second term, is an able and virile product of the State of Alabama. When but a child his family was impoverished by the circumstances attending the Civil war, and he early learned to be self-reliant. He has trusted nothing to hazard and owes no debt to adventitious circumstances, but constant toil and endeavor, based upon a splendid endowment of mental strength and physical endurance, have brought to him an honored place among the men prominent in law, jurisprudence and affairs of a civic character.

Judge Robert P. deGraffenried was born on his father's plantation in Greene County, Alabama, December 1, 1859, his parents being John F. and Annie Eliza (Kennedy) deGraffenried. His father was born in Fairfield District, South Carolina, and was a lineal descendant of Baron deGraffenried, who came from Switzerland during colonial times and settled in North Carolina. The mother of Judge deGraffenried was born in Greene County, Alabama, and was a daughter of the Rev. R. W. B. Kennedy, a Presbyterian minister of Scotch-Irish descent. When John F. deGraffenried was a boy, his father, Dr. Trezevant deGraffenried, removed his family from South Carolina to Alabama and settled in the south central part of the state. There John F. grew to manhood and received a good education. He was a West Point Military Academy cadet, but on account of ill health in his youth never graduated from that institution, but had a military career during the Civil war as a soldier of the army of the Confederacy. His whole-hearted and unselfish support of the cause which he believed to be just caused him to lose his many possessions, including the broad acres of his plantation and his many slaves.

As a lad Robert P. deGraffenried found it incumbent upon him to assist himself if he desired more than a public school education. His preliminary studies were prosecuted in the unusually good schools at Pleasant Ridge, in the vicinity of the home plantation, and with \$30 as his only capital he entered the Agricultural College of Mississippi, where he remained four years. He managed to work his way through that institution, and at the time of his graduation therefrom, in 1885, not only had paid his tuition but was possessed of a cash balance of \$75. Mr. deGraffenried then went to Kentucky, where he was given employment as teacher in the public schools, thus enabling himself to take summer courses in law at the University of Virginia. He was admitted to the bar in Kentucky in 1887, and during the same year went to Texas, where he embarked in practice at the Town of Grandbury, remaining three years. He next removed to Quanah, Texas, where he practiced law five years, and during two years of that time acted in the capacity of district attorney, an office to which he was elected on the democratic ticket. He declined to

be a candidate for re-election, and in 1895 came to Muskogee, which city has continued to be his home to the present. Here he has been prominent not only as a thorough, profound and conscientious legislator, but as the incumbent of judicial office and as a public-spirited and useful citizen. He has served as a member of the Muskogee City Council and as a member of the Muskogee Board of Education, and was chairman of the latter body when the present splendid school buildings of the city were erected. He was the first democratic nominee for judge of the District Court of the Third Judicial District, after Oklahoma had attained to statehood, in 1907, but was defeated at the polls by the republican candidate, Hon. John H. King. He again opposed Judge King in the election 1910 and was successful in gaining the election, and was re-elected in 1914, again winning from Judge King. Judge deGraffenried has won an enviable reputation in his judicial capacity, and his record is that of a dignified, accomplished and strictly impartial jurist, who has won the undivided support and respect of both bench and bar. Fraternally Judge deGraffenried is a Master Mason and a Knight of Pythias. With his family, he attends the Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a member since youth.

While teaching school in Kentucky, Judge deGraffenried met Miss Bessie Lacy, with whom he was united in marriage in 1891. Three children have come to them, namely: Jouett Lacy, Arthur Moseley and Mary.

WILLIAM SMITH McDONALD. Perhaps no state in the Union contains a larger proportion of up-to-date, enterprising citizens than Oklahoma. The reason is not far to seek. It is not many years since the state, then the old Indian Territory, was first opened to white settlement, Government lands being granted practically free of cost to eligible applicants. The opportunity of thus obtaining free land and speedily developing good farms and homesteads attracted a number of enterprising men from all parts of the country, most of whom remained here and have since taken an active and useful part in building up this commonwealth. Among those who made their advent here on the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893 was William Smith McDonald, now postmaster of the Town of Ingersoll. Mr. McDonald is a native of the Old Dominion, having been born in a log house in Lee County, Virginia, July 4, 1868. His parents were George W. and Rebecca P. (Crabtree) McDonald, the father being a son of William, who was a son of Frederick McDonald. The father of Frederick was Commodore O'Brien McDonald, who was banished from Scotland at the time of political disturbances marked by an historic massacre.

George W. McDonald, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Roanoke County, Virginia, December 4, 1833. He followed farming and mercantile business in his native state until 1881, at which time he removed to Kansas, settling in Greenwood County. There he was engaged in agriculture for five years, subsequently buying land in and removing to Washington County, that state. After four years of farm life there he made another removal, this time to Osborne County, Kansas, where he farmed until 1894. In that year he came to Oklahoma, settling in old Woods County and buying land four miles west of Ingersoll, where he now lives, having one of the good farms in what is now Alfalfa County. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having served in the Union army. His father, William, who was for eight years a republican member of the Legislature of Virginia, also came to this section, dying in Alfalfa County, April 20, 1896.

George W. McDonald was married in 1855 to Rebecca

P. Crabtree, who was a daughter of Smith and Mahaley (Barnes) Crabtree, and born January 4, 1834. Her parents were both natives of Lee County, Virginia. This marriage resulted in the birth of eight children, three sons and five daughters, as follows: Mary Jane, born in 1857, died June 3, 1886, in Washington County, Kansas. She had married in 1879 M. H. Thompson and left three children, Emma, Max and Lee, the two latter being twins. Mahaley Elizabeth, born in 1859, died November 20, 1881, in Greenwood County, Kansas. Martha A., born in 1861, married in 1882 W. A. Downard, who died in 1911. By him she had five children, Guy R., Max, Albert B., Donald and Dorothea. Margaret Ellen, born in 1863, in 1886 married G. L. Stauffer, and has five sons, Leslie L., Robert G., Ora M., Marley R. and George. Nannie Alice, born in 1866, married in 1898 C. A. Beatty and resides in Osborne County, Kansas. William S., the sixth child, born July 4, 1868, is the subject of this sketch. Robert Lee, born April 12, 1872, married Mabel Julian in 1899 and lives at Neodesha, Kansas. John Franklin, born November 30, 1875, married in 1898 Ella Coffield. They have three children, Nina, Vera and Ruth.

William Smith McDonald was reared on a farm and educated in the public schools of Kansas. The opening of the Cherokee Strip in September, 1893, attracted him, as it did so many others, and he joined in the rush for land, securing a Government tract two miles west of Ingersoll, of which he is still the owner. In 1908 a cyclone destroyed all his improvements on the farm, entailing a loss to him of \$5,000, a number of persons being killed on the occasion. He and his family only escaped by taking refuge in a cyclone cave. Mr. McDonald is a democrat and since coming to this section has taken a useful interest in local affairs and made many warm friends among the leading citizens of Ingersoll and vicinity. On August 19, 1914, he was appointed postmaster of Ingersoll by civil service examination, the office being of the fourth class, and has since served acceptably. He belongs to the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America, and is a member of the Christian Church.

On February 8, 1897, Mr. McDonald was married, in Alfalfa County, Oklahoma, to Miss Della Lovitt, daughter of Walter and Ida M. (Lines) Lovitt. She was born October 30, 1886, at Wellington, Kansas, and died January 8, 1901, in Alfalfa County, Oklahoma. She was a woman of fine personal character, of a strong religious nature, and was a life-long member of the Society of Friends. Her parents are natives of Illinois. Mrs. McDonald left two children: William Stanley, born March 6, 1899, and Della Verne, born September 11, 1900.

JAMES GRAY. When the subject of oil and oil men is taken up for discussion in Washington County mention is made sooner or later of James Gray, who for a number of years has been one of the enterprising spirits in that industry and who has supplied some of the faith and work and a considerable amount of capital for the up-building of Bartlesville and the development of the oil fields in that section of the state.

A resident of Indian Territory and Oklahoma for many years, where he was a farmer when all this section of the country was owned by the Indians, James Gray was born in Lee County, Virginia, January 1, 1869, a son of C. B. and Matilda (Ball) Gray, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. His parents were married in Virginia, later moved to Eldorado Springs, Missouri, and from there to Caney, Kansas, where they are now living. His father, who is now seventy-one years of age, has been a Baptist clergyman all his active

career. He and his wife became the parents of ten children, eight of whom are still living.

Next to the oldest in this family, James Gray had to lift for himself from an early age, since his father's profession did not allow a generous provision to permit all the children the luxury of a liberal education. At the age of sixteen he came to Indian Territory with his brother-in-law, J. E. Thompson, and for several years was a farmer operating a leasehold for Arthur Armstrong. After the first year he engaged in farming for himself and that was his regular line of business up to 1898. In that year he and his brother John C. Gray engaged in the general merchandise business under the firm name of Gray Brothers, and they were among the older firms of what is now the flourishing City of Bartlesville. They sold goods here for about seven years, and then retired, since which time James Gray has been identified with the oil industry and with the direction of his various capitalistic interests. He and his brother built a two-story brick store building on Second Street and Johnstone Avenue, and after selling that built the coliseum on 4th Street and Johnstone Avenue. The first floor of this building has five store rooms, and there is a hotel of sixteen rooms above and on top a roof garden. Mr. Gray has also erected a number of residence properties, some of which he has since sold. He helped to organize and was vice president of Velokee Oil Company until he sold his interests. He is now the active business manager of the Little Caney Oil Company, which he assisted in organizing and which carries on extensive operations along the Little Caney Valley. Mr. Gray has a large amount of property which is still undeveloped and eligibly situated in the oil fields of Northern Oklahoma.

As a citizen Mr. Gray has given his service to the city council of Bartlesville for five years, and is an active democrat, a member of the Baptist Church and affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. In 1892 he married Miss Delia Speak, who was also born in Virginia, a daughter of T. S. Speak. Their union has been blessed with the birth of five children: Ethel, Roy, Pearl, Gladys and James, Jr.

GEORGE B. STONE. The progress of constructive achievement in America has proceeded at such intensive haste and has involved such complex organization of forces and activities that it is by no means safe to entrust to the future the task of securing a proper appreciation and recognition of those men who have labored with such strenuous energy and disinterested purpose in behalf of the success of some movement which will vitally affect the welfare of many thousands both in the present and in the generations to come. When Oklahoma became a State in 1907 there were several cities within its borders which could contend in friendly rivalry for the honors of leadership and metropolitan distinction. At the present time the Government capital is synonymous with the commercial metropolis of this great and growing commonwealth. Up to eight years ago Oklahoma City, considering its age and its opportunities, had made a notable record of progress among American cities of the Southwest. While there was a great deal to be satisfied with, there were few men of exceptional foresight and farsight who realized that the critical juncture had arrived, and that henceforth the city must either rest content with a fair division of the honors and rewards that go with metropolitan greatness, or take an immense stride forward and for all time insure the unique and positive advantages of unqualified eminence. The story of how this epoch of progress was effected is not to be introduced at this point and reference is made to the subject only for affording a just

estimate of the individual work performed by one of the undoubted leaders in that critical period, George B. Stone, who for the past fifteen years has been identified with Oklahoma City's business affairs and is president of the G. B. Stone Realty Company.

The successful position of the problems involved in lifting Oklahoma City to the front rank among the cities of the State was largely due to that organization of public spirited, liberal and enthusiastic citizens known as the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce. But every such organization must have effective leadership, and it was the good fortune of the chamber to have elected as its president for 1908 a man of such undoubted capacity for leadership as George B. Stone. When he went into that office Oklahoma City had practically no industrialism beyond railroad shops and local factories of limited scope and importance. It was Mr. Stone, while president of the Chamber of Commerce, who inaugurated the idea of getting some real industrial enterprises. He wrote the first letters which were sent out to the packers of the United States on the subject of making Oklahoma City a packing house center. While this idea had a fruition in remarkable results, as will be shown, he did perhaps even more by formulating and giving definite direction to the spirit of enthusiasm which up to that time existed, but was unorganized and consequently ineffectual for the accomplishment of any great end. What he did as president of the Chamber in co-ordinating its forces and strengthening its abilities to work unitedly for the welfare of the city, was strikingly illustrated when he retired from office December 31, 1908. The first time in the history of the body, the Chamber presented him with a loving cup, an honor not bestowed upon any member up to that time, and which was only a faint expression of the general regard felt for his effective service. In the two succeeding years, Mr. Stone was as closely devoted to the work of the Chamber of Commerce as he had been while president, and shared with Sidney L. Brock, who was president of the Chamber during 1909 and 1910, the honor of securing for Oklahoma City the two great packing plants of Morris and Sulzberger, the location of which with the incidental investment of upwards of \$10,000,000, has definitely placed Oklahoma City among the important packing house centers of the country. It was Mr. Stone and Mr. Brock who conceived the plan and eventually carried it out of raising the bonus of \$300,000 demanded by the firm of Morris & Company for establishing their plant in Oklahoma City. Without reviewing the history of that remarkable industrial campaign, it is only proper to quote a few words from an editorial in the Daily Oklahoman to indicate how the city in general appreciated his work. "Not everyone knows the tremendous efforts which were put forth by Mr. Brock and Mr. Stone. One city in a thousand can produce men of the spirit and caliber of Sidney Brock and George Stone. And any community which is fortunate enough to claim citizens who are ready and willing to stake a large part of their fortune on the hazard of greatly benefiting their town, can never go backward, on the contrary it is bound to go forward by leaps and bounds."

George B. Stone, to refer briefly to the principal event in his own career, was born at Mattoon, Illinois, February 23, 1865, a son of George W. and Hannah (Whittle) Stone. His parents were both born in Belmont County, Ohio. In 1849 his father went around the Horn to California, and in that state followed the trade of millwright as well as miner, and was one of the few who returned with some considerable addition to their material prosperity. Subsequently he was a contractor and builder in Illinois, Iowa and Kansas, also engaged

in the livestock business, and during 1875-76 was at Cheyenne, Wyoming, engaged in selling horses and mules to the Government for use in the Black Hills country. On account of ill health he removed to Old Mexico, and in the winter of 1878 established his home in West Texas.

It was at this time that the active career of George B. Stone began. From 1878 until 1882 he rode the range, a veritable cowboy, and was in the employ of one of the large cattle outfits operating over the West Texas country. He was not only fearless and industrious, as most cowboys of the time were, but was also reliable in a business way, and consequently in 1882 his employers put him in charge of their ranch outfit, barns and transportation facilities at Colorado City, Texas. From there he removed in 1884 to Fort Worth, Texas, and started to feed cattle for the market. He suffered from a disastrous fire and in 1885 removed to El Paso, and for a time was a salesman for the firm of L. B. Frudenthal & Company, wholesale dry goods and groceries. In 1887 Mr. Stone removed to Wolf City, Texas, and there first became actively identified with the real estate business. He constructed the first brick building in Wolf City, rented the lower floor for a bank, retaining his own office in the same building. In 1889 he removed his business headquarters to New Birmingham, Texas, and there had charge of the real estate department for the New Birmingham Iron & Land Company. In the spring of 1890 Mr. Stone identified himself with Wichita Falls, Texas. He was in that city during its greatest period of development, when it became a railroad and business center, was in the real estate business and made himself in many ways an active factor in the upbuilding of the city. In 1897 Mr. Stone served as delegate from Texas to the Trans-Mississippi Congress at Salt Lake City. There he was instrumental in having the congress advocate a new measure in which he saw great prospective benefit, and which provided that the State of Texas should so amend its constitution as to permit bonds to be issued against land in arid sections for irrigation purposes.

Before coming to Oklahoma Mr. Stone had actively assisted in the expansion of its original territory for settlement. In February, 1899, he went to Washington, D. C., to advocate the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche country on the theory that it was a natural stock raising district and that by the use of silos could be made one of the most useful regions for the production of livestock in the United States. It was in 1900 that Mr. Stone removed to Oklahoma City, where he has since been engaged in the real estate and insurance business.

Since its organization in 1907 he has been a director of the Oklahoma State Fair Association and has been vice president since 1913. He is a director of the American National Bank of Oklahoma City; a member of the Oklahoma City Men's Dinner Club, and a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

While a resident of Colorado City, Texas, Mr. Stone in 1884 was sent with a bunch of Texas mares to Harper, Kansas. After selling his stock to good advantage, he was induced to remain and attend a ball given by the select members of Harper society. That this was the important episode of his career is proved by the fact that at the ball he became acquainted with Miss Jessie Ervin, daughter of Dr. J. B. Ervin, and they were married in 1888. Mrs. Stone died in the fall of 1904, leaving five children: Hazel, who is the wife of J. W. Ward, Jr., of Oklahoma City; Ervin, who was educated in the Culver Military Academy at Culver, Indiana, and in the University of Oklahoma, and is now a civil engineer engaged in Government work on the Panama Canal;

Dorothy; George, Jr., now deceased; and Jessie. In 1910 Mr. Stone married Mrs. Emma (Chaffee) Ankney daughter of Allen H. Chaffee of Oklahoma City. They have a daughter named Frances. Mr. Stone and family reside at 425 West Thirteenth Street, and his offices are in the Insurance Building.

EDWIN S. KIRK. One of the progressive young men of Southern Oklahoma, with a clean public record and hundreds of loyal friends in Marshall County, is Edwin S. Kirk, county clerk, a position which he has held for three years. Mr. Kirk was born at Bagdad, Williamson County, Texas, March 29, 1877, and is a son of H. N. and Annie E. (Sterling) Kirk.

The grandfather of Mr. Kirk, Henderson Kirk, was born near Louisville, Kentucky, and was a descendant of a family of that name that fled from England to the Carolinas before the Revolutionary war on account of religious persecution. His father, who was a native of Mississippi, emigrated to Texas in 1855 and, entering the livestock business, continued to be engaged therein until the outbreak of the war between the states. This he resumed after the war was over. Capt. Thomas Snyder, of Roswell, New Mexico, who during the Civil war was a comrade of H. N. Kirk, of Williamson County, Texas, is the only living survivor of a massacre by Mexican troops of a detachment of about fifty members of Gen. Tom Green's Brigade of the Seventh Texas Cavalry, on the Rio Grande River, near Eagle Pass. Messrs. Snyder and Kirk with one other man escaped from the Mexicans by fleeing on horseback, and Mr. Kirk survived until 1907, when he died in Oklahoma. A history of this incident and of Mr. Kirk's part therein may prove of interest to the readers of this work:

The Seventh Texas Cavalry, as a division of the Confederate army, was assigned principally to frontier duty in Texas. It was patrolling the Mexican frontier when a detachment of which Snyder and Kirk were members went across the Rio Grande River into Mexican territory to get rations. The United States and Mexico were at peace, but apparently the civil strife here kept the Mexicans constantly on guard along the border. While the detachment was in search of rations members of it suddenly discovered that they were practically surrounded by Mexicans. They told the captain so and when he made a hurried survey of the situation his order was that the men should escape if possible in any way. They were near the river and into it they fled, but nearly all were killed while in the stream by the Mexicans' fire. Others were drowned and only Snyder, Kirk and another man escaped. These three men, mounted, headed down the river, under Mexican fire, finally getting out of the range of the Mexican guns. After traveling about one mile they plunged their horses into the high waters of the stream, but the horses refused to swim and they had to retreat to the Mexican bank. There they stripped the horses of saddles and blankets and removed all their own clothes, regarmenting themselves only with their top shirts. Before they were ready to cross the river, however, they saw Mexicans approaching and retreated into heavy timber nearby where they were in hiding until the Mexicans abandoned the search in that neighborhood. Then they emerged and found a single Mexican soldier awaiting them at the bank. Snyder carried his revolver but had shot the last shell in the flight. He took it out of its holster, however, and covered the Mexican before the latter was aware of the approach of the Americans. It was a last and desperate chance. Luckily there were no other Mexicans in sight; and luckily, also, they were within a few rods of a ferry-boat. Mr. Snyder commanded the Mexican to row them over the river and

he obeyed, but their clothes and saddles and bridles were left behind in the sand and the horses were forced to swim beside the boat. After reaching the other side, the three men mounted their bareback horses and rode an entire day through the blistering sun before reaching a town where they could get more clothes. Their bodies were blistered and their legs sore from the contact with the sweaty bodies of the horses and they were confined to their beds for three weeks before they were able to ride back to their regiment and make a report of the massacre on the river. Later Mr. Kirk was a hero in a battle at Galveston, when he and a few companions overpowered the men in charge of a flatboat loaded with cotton that was under supervision of the United States Army and captured the vessel. He also was in the last battle of the war, at Mansfield, Louisiana, which was fought after the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox.

The mother of Edwin S. Kirk was born and partially reared at Warrensburg, Missouri, but her parents went to Texas during the Civil war, after which they returned to Missouri, only to again go to Texas in later years. H. N. and Annie E. Kirk were the parents of the following children: Edwin S., of this notice; Joseph A., who is a ranch foreman in Pontotoc County, Oklahoma; and Miss Emma, who is unmarried and makes her home with her mother at Madill.

Edwin S. Kirk was educated in the public schools of Texas, and began a career for himself in 1902 as bookkeeper for a hardware firm in Madill, Oklahoma. Two years prior to this time, however, his father and family had removed to Indian Territory and located at Oakland, near Madill, which formerly was the site of the John Woody Ranch. After three years at Madill; Mr. Kirk went to Fort Worth, Texas, and for fifteen months there was bookkeeper in the Stockyards National Bank. Later, for a year and one-half, he was bookkeeper for the Fort Worth Horse and Mule Company, and then returned to Oklahoma and in 1912 was elected county clerk of Marshall County, an office in which he discharged his duties so efficiently and faithfully that he had little trouble in securing the re-election, and duly succeeded himself in 1914.

In December, 1912, at Comanche, Texas, Mr. Kirk was married to Miss Nora Rasmussen, daughter of a native of Norway, and they have two children: Edwin, aged three years; and Neece, who is one year old. Mr. Kirk is a member of the Masons, of the Madill Commercial Club and of the Reno Athletic Club of Madill.

WILLIAM A. DURANT. The name Durant has been one of prominence and broad significance in Oklahoma since the old tribal days in the Choctaw Nation, and it is reasonable to suppose that as long as a record of human activities remains of this region there will be special associations around the name. One of the thriving cities of Eastern Oklahoma is Durant, and while the selection of the name is said to honor several different members of the family, a large share of the credit for the achievements which have developed the place must be given to William A. Durant, who has been actively identified with that section of old Indian Territory more than thirty years, and whose name over the state at large is at once associated with the prominent legislator, who has served in the House of Representatives from the first to the present Legislature.

William A. Durant was born at Bennington in Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory, March 18, 1866. His paternal grandfather, Pierre Durant, was a Frenchman, and after coming to America located in Mississippi, where he married a full-blood Choctaw woman. Later they came to Indian Territory in 1832 when the Indian tribes were

transferred west of the Mississippi. Several of their sons took a prominent part in the affairs of the Choctaw Nation. Sylvester Durant, father of William A., came into the Indian Territory in 1832 when a young man. After leaving the vicinity of Durant Bluff in Mississippi, he is said to have made the entire journey to Indian Territory on foot. His first location was near Boggy, but he subsequently took up his residence near Bennington and died there in 1876. During the war he was major in Folsom's Confederate troops. He learned to read and write after coming to Indian Territory, and did an important service as an interpreter for the Choctaw Nation. He was also a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, combining that vocation with farming. He became a member of the Choctaw House of Representatives, was noted as one of its most accomplished public speakers, and died while a member of the Indian Legislature. He married Martha Robinson, a full-blooded white, who died in 1881. However, both had children by previous marriages.

William A. Durant, a son of Sylvester and Martha Durant, was educated in the public schools of the Choctaw Nation, and though he had to secure his own resources he finally completed a course of study in Arkansas College at Batesville, Arkansas, graduating with the degree Master of Arts in 1886. The following year was spent in teaching school in the Choctaw country, and in the meantime he had studied law and was admitted to the bar at Paris, Texas, before the Federal Court. He was also admitted to practice before the County, Probate, District and Supreme courts of the Choctaw Nation and of minor courts by Judge Vinson, at the old court grounds or the Third District, where he tried his first law suit.

Being of Indian extraction Mr. Durant inherited his pro rata of land from the reservation of the Choctaw tribes, and his principal business has been that of farming and stock raising on his allotment. He had about 1,000 acres in one body near the City of Durant and the estate is one that constitutes a liberal fortune.

Having acquired an education and a knowledge of affairs outside the Indian country far above that of the average native, he has always been urged by an ambition to better the conditions of his race, and one of his enterprises along that line was the establishment of the Town of Durant, which now has a population between 7,000 and 10,000 people and is one of the leading commercial centers of the state. Perhaps of greater value have been his efforts in behalf of the education of his people, and for fifteen years or more he has diligently sought to improve every resource of the state that favored educational advantages. In his early career, soon after leaving school, he held a position as inspector of academies and was subsequently superintendent of the Jones Academy at Hartshorne, and also filled the position of royalty collector for his district. Under the Indian government he served as special district judge. He became active in Indian politics in 1890, when elected a member of the House of Representatives of the Choctaw Legislature. He was re-elected in the following year and was chosen speaker of the House. Admission of Indian Territory to the statehood practically abolished the Choctaw Legislature, and regular sessions have not since been held, though the Legislature is still an entity and Mr. Durant has membership in it and also the position of speaker. In behalf of the Choctaw people Mr. Durant and Thomas W. Hunter of Hugo campaigned the Indian Nation in favor of what is known as the Atoka Agreement, providing for a final settlement of Indian affairs. At the same time they opposed what was known as the supplementary agreement, which would

have caused a long drawn out and piecemeal adjustment of Indian affairs. However, both agreements were subsequently adopted, and have been operative.

Outside of Indian politics Mr. Durant has affiliated with the democratic party and was a delegate from Indian Territory to the Democratic National conventions held in Kansas City and St. Louis. He was a member of the first joint executive committee organized in the territories to promote the idea of single statehood. He gave his active support to Judge R. L. Williams, the democratic candidate for the constitutional convention, and during the session of the convention he himself served as sergeant at arms. In the first campaign for the election of state officers he was prevailed upon to become a candidate for state representative, and though he made little effort to be elected he defeated his opponent by nearly 2,000 votes. In the First Legislature Mr. Durant was chairman of the Public Building Committee and a member of several other important committees. In the Second Legislature he was a member of the committee on public buildings that located nearly all the higher institutions of learning in Eastern Oklahoma, including the Southeastern State Normal at Durant, the Northeastern State Normal at Tahlequah, the East Central State Normal at Claremore, the State Institute for Young Women at Chickasha, the School for the Deaf at Sulphur and the Orphans' Home at Pryor. During the Third Legislature he was speaker of the House, and was an important factor in the delegate legal entanglement ensuing over the efforts to move the state capital from Guthrie to Oklahoma City, an accomplishment brought about by the passage of a law during that session. During his first service in the Legislature Mr. Durant had favored the plan for the establishment of a state capitol on an entirely new site to be bought by the state government, thus making the capital city an exclusive institution of Oklahoma.

On April 19, 1892, Mr. Durant married Miss Ida May Corber, who was born in Jefferson County, Kansas, April 1, 1873, a daughter of George Corber, who was a German and first settled in Illinois and afterwards in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Durant are the parents of two children: William E. L., aged twenty-one, served as a page in the House of Representatives during the First Legislature and was a clerk in the Senate during the Fifth; James Gordon, aged sixteen, was with his brother as a page in the constitutional convention. Mr. Durant is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Knights of Pythias, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

Few men have accomplished more in Oklahoma. As a poor boy he worked his way through school, doing chores for his board and clothes while finishing his education at Batesville. Energetic, determined, always optimistic, he ascended from adversity to a position among the most prominent of state builders in Oklahoma. He began life in the wilds of an unimproved Indian country, passed through a period of unprecedented outlaw days, and reached an era in which he is a leader in matters of public moment and one of the most polished and highly accomplished thinkers and speakers of the state.

CHARLES EDWIN MOYER. In the death of the late Charles Edwin Moyer, which occurred January 20, 1911, at his home at Alva, Woods County lost one of its substantial citizens, a man who had contributed to its welfare and upbuilding and who had lent material encouragement to its agricultural interests. Mr. Moyer was preeminently a self-made man, and from the outset of his career was compelled to overcome obstacles and survive disappointments in his struggle for success and position.

That he accomplished his aims is evidenced by the substantial property which he acquired, by the reverence and regard in which his memory is still held, and by the family which he reared to fill positions of honor and responsibility in the community.

Mr. Moyer was born May 5, 1848, in the State of New York, where his parents had been pioneers. He was reared in the atmosphere of the farm and attended the public schools of Illinois, whence his parents removed when he was a lad of six years, although he was largely self-educated. During his youth he divided his time about equally between working on the farm and railroad, but in 1878 removed to Kansas and entered upon a venture of his own, taking up his residence and establishing a farm on Government land located in Harper County. There he was forced to endure all the hardships and inconveniences incident to life in a pioneer community, but he persevered in his efforts, and during his seventeen years of residence there was successful in his operations as a farmer and raiser of stock.

Mr. Moyer first came to Oklahoma in the original opening of 1889, making the run with the other aspirants for land. He was not successful, however, and returned to Kansas, where he remained until 1893, in that year again seeking a farm in the opening of the Cherokee Strip. Once more he was disappointed, not securing a claim, but the country seemed to hold out attractive opportunities to him, and he elected to remain. For a time he grazed a herd of cattle in old Woods County, and with the proceeds from this business gradually leased school land, and at the same time continued to feed his cattle on the open range. In 1894 he removed his family to Alva, having built a comfortable residence there, and from that time he began to realize his ambitions. With careful management, energetic industry and strict integrity, he built up a large and profitable cattle ranch, located twelve miles west of Alva, and in the management and operation of this property passed the remaining years of his life. Mr. Moyer is still remembered as a business man who displayed the utmost fidelity in the keeping of engagements and with whose name no dishonorable transaction was ever connected. He was an active and staunch democrat, but preferred to devote himself entirely to his business interests and could never be induced to enter public life or to hold position. His religious membership was with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, to the faith of which he was true up to the time of his death.

On June 14, 1874, in Iroquois County, Illinois, Mr. Moyer was united in marriage with Miss Ella Burr, who was born June 12, 1856, at Ottawa, Illinois, daughter of Hiram F. and Mary A. (Hower) Burr, the former a native of New York, who is now living at Pomona, Missouri, and the latter a native of Ohio who died in 1878. Four sons and three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Moyer, as follows: Bert Homer, born May 8, 1875, a thirty-second degree Mason, who died December 11, 1911, at Oklahoma City, married in 1900, Leta Spalding, and had three children—Marguerite, Kenneth and Charles; Pearl, born October 7, 1877, graduated from the high school at the age of sixteen years, subsequently attended the Northwestern Normal School, of Alva, taught school for two years in Woods County, became an expert stenographer and was deputy register of deeds and an abstractor, and in 1901 was married to Howard Searcy, an abstractor, and resides at Wagoner, Oklahoma; Roy Benjamin, born June 19, 1879, who owns and operates his father's cattle ranch twelve miles from Alva, to which he has added additional land by purchase, was married in 1907 to Miss Nellie Brown, and has one child—Helen, who was born May 6, 1912; Grace





Living-

C., born December 8, 1880, married in 1909 Edwin Carlin of Anadarko, Oklahoma, and has two children—Geraldine, born November 20, 1910, and Moyer, born May 20, 1912; Olive S., born May 16, 1882, married A. C. Miller in 1906, and resides at Wagoner, Oklahoma, having two children—Louise, born June 21, 1907, and A. C., born November 30, 1909; Bruce E., born May 22, 1884, married in 1913, Ollie McAlpin, and lives at Mills, New Mexico; and Harry, born August 28, 1886, married November 10, 1914, Alma Boone, and lives at Altus, Oklahoma.

Mrs. Moyer, who survives her husband and is living at her comfortable home at Alva, is active in the orders of the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has numerous friends in the community in which she has lived for so many years.

J. GEORGE LOVING is a young man of unusual enterprise and initiative and he has met with such good fortune in his various business projects that it would verily seem as though he possessed an open sesame to unlock the doors to success. Self-made and self-educated in the most significant sense of the words, he has progressed steadily toward the goal of success until he is recognized as one of the foremost business men and citizens of Coalgate, where he has resided since 1906. He is cashier of the Coalgate State Bank and president of the Peoples State Bank of Centrahoma and of the Bank of Commerce of Tupelo.

A native of Texas, Mr. Loving was born at Sherman, that state, July 17, 1889, and he is a son of Jesse P., Jr., and Fannie (Stegall) Loving, the latter of whom died when the subject of this sketch was a mere child, and the former of whom is still living. Mr. Loving was reared in the home of his paternal grandfather, the Hon. Jesse P. Loving, Sr., a pioneer settler of Sherman and a former treasurer of Grayson County, Texas. The Hon. Mr. Loving was at one time a member of the Texas State Legislature and now, at the age of eighty years, he is handling the business in Grayson County of the Farmers Co-Operative Insurance Company. He is a hale and hearty octogenarian and his intellect is as keen as if he were in the prime of life. R. Q. Loving, brother of him to whom this sketch is dedicated, is deputy county clerk of Grayson County, Texas, his home being at Sherman.

After completing the curriculum of the public schools of Sherman, J. George Loving finished a stenographic and business course in the Sherman Business College. He came to Oklahoma in 1906 and obtained a position as stenographer and assistant bookkeeper in the Coalgate State Bank. So swift was his assimilation of banking principles that two years later, on attaining his majority, he was elected cashier of that thriving financial institution, of which S. W. Lane is president and Morris Milstein, vice-president. The bank was incorporated as a national bank in 1904 with a capital stock of \$50,000, and was converted to a state bank in 1908, with a capital of \$25,000, and its deposits amounted to \$200,000. An illustration of the bank's progressive policy and the vital interest its cashier has in the public welfare of the county is found in the act of Mr. Loving, who, in co-operation with Mr. Maxwell, of the Citizens State Bank, guaranteed for a year half the salary of a county farm demonstration agent. This happened at a critical time when mine payroll money was out of circulation and mine operations were suspended—a lean and hungry year when of extreme necessity agriculture had to revive business conditions and balance a theretofore one-sided source of income.

In connection with his business interests, Mr. Loving is secretary of the Coal County Bankers' Association, vice president of Group 5 of the Oklahoma Bankers' Association, and a member of the executive council of the State Bankers' Association. As previously noted, he is president of the Peoples State Bank of Centrahoma and of the Bank of Commerce of Tupelo. He is one of Coalgate's liveliest and most progressive citizens and he takes a leading part in all important movements looking to the development of the county's great variety of resources. He is a member of the Christian Church and affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is exalted ruler in 1915, and with the A. F. & A. M. (Blue Lodge). He is a man of fascinating personality and he commands the respect of all with whom he comes in contact. He is unmarried.

JESSE P. LOVING, SR. The men who succeed in any enterprise in life, the generals who win their spurs on the field of battle, the financiers who amass wealth—are the men who have confidence in themselves and the courage of their convictions. There is a time in every man's life when he reaches the conclusion that envy is ignorance; that imitation is suicide and that though the world is full of good, no good thing comes to him without self-reliance and the power to gain results. The man who trusts himself and who plans well his part on the stage of life is a success. A strong and sterling character is like an acrostic—read it forward or backward or across, it still spells the same thing. Such a man is Jesse P. Loving, Sr., who has figured prominently in the business and political life of Grayson County, Texas, and who is so well known and popular throughout Southern Oklahoma that he merits honorable mention in this biographical work.

Abraham R. Loving, father of Jesse P. Loving, was born in Hopkins County, Kentucky, in 1805. He was reared to maturity in his native place and there married Susan E. Pipkin. They removed to Gasconade County, Missouri, in 1835, and in 1847 located on the frontier in Denton County, Texas. In the latter place they were seven miles from the Hickory Station, where a part of Captain Bill FitzHugh's ranging company had its headquarters, and it is interesting to note that there was not a single house between them and the Rio Grande. Mr. Loving opened up a fine farm in the vicinity of Post Oaks and there was engaged in diversified agriculture and stock-raising for the ensuing five years, at the end of which the place was left to tenants and the family settled in Sherman in order to school the children; this was in 1852. Mr. Loving died in 1879, aged seventy-five years, and his devoted wife passed away in 1885, at the same age; they are both interred in the Odd Fellows' cemetery at Denton, Texas. The family consisted of five children, concerning whom the following brief data are here inserted: Elizabeth died in infancy; Mary married Robert Owen, of Denton County, Texas, and they were stricken with cholera after a visit to his people in Jeffersonville, Indiana, and both died, leaving a baby daughter who was raised by Mr. and Mrs. Loving; she is the widow of J. C. Williams and lives in Sherman, Texas; Louise married, first, Greene Garner, of Sherman, and they moved to Missouri where he died, leaving a little child; mother and child lived with the Lovings until her marriage to William J. Gray—she is deceased and is buried in Gainesville; Abigail, twin of the subject of this sketch, died in her seventy-fourth year and is buried with her parents at Denton, Texas; and Jesse P. is he whose name forms the caption for this article.

Jesse P. Loving was born at Shipley's Ferry, on the Gasconade River, in Missouri, September 2, 1833, being one of twins. He had but little opportunity for an edu-

education, his schooling consisting of one year in Missouri and two years in Texas. In 1854 he engaged in the wagoning business, hauling lumber from the pine mills in Eastern Texas, merchandise goods from Shreveport, Louisiana, to Jefferson and Houston, Texas, and supplies for the army at Forts Belknap and Cobb on the frontier. For a short time thereafter he studied law with Messrs. Everts & Hendricks at Sherman and then accepted a position as clerk and bookkeeper for Mr. Frank Richards in a general merchandise store, continuing in the latter occupation until the outbreak of the war. He was elected treasurer of Grayson County in 1860 but resigned from that office and entered the Confederate army May 25, 1862, serving for three years. His first battle was that of Newtonia, in Southwestern Missouri, and on the second day of that conflict he was captured and held prisoner for the ensuing six months in the Cassville, Springfield, St. Louis and Alton penitentiaries, being eventually exchanged with 866 other prisoners at City Point, Virginia. He passed down the railroad towards Vicksburg and eventually arrived at Jackson, Mississippi, at which point cannon could be heard from Grand Gulf, where General Bowen was engaging the Federals. When General Bowen came up the Black River with his command he took charge of the exchanged prisoners. After serving with the infantry and dismounted cavalry, Mr. Loving enlisted with the John Landis Missouri Battery from St. Joseph, Missouri, and took part in the battle of Baker's Creek and served throughout the forty-seven days' siege of Vicksburg. He was finally paroled by General Grant and returned home. Later he was detailed in the commissary department, under Maj. S. A. Blain, at Sherman, but after a few months joined his old regiment in Louisiana. This was on April 30, 1864, and that same day he was assigned as clerk in the quartermaster's department. He was with his regiment in its last battle, Yellow Bayou, and at the close of the war reached home in fairly good condition. Immediately after his return he was prevailed upon to run for county treasurer and he was elected to that office and served for one year, when he was removed by the reconstruction government. In 1872, however, he was again elected treasurer of Grayson County, and he served as such continuously for the next ten years, when he declined to run for re-election. He was then elected a representative in the lower house of the Nineteenth Legislature and after finishing his term as such refused further political honors.

He assisted the Farmers' Alliance in building their mill at Sherman and remained with that organization in running their mill as secretary and treasurer for two years, when he resigned. When the Old Settlers' Association, the oldest of its kind in Texas, met for its first picnic, in McKinstry's grove, eight miles from Sherman, August 27 and 28, 1877, he was elected secretary and treasurer of the same and he has held those offices for the past thirty-eight years.

In politics Mr. Loving gives an unswerving allegiance to the democratic party and since November, 1863, he has been a member of Sherman Lodge, No. 45, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has filled nearly all the positions in the subordinate lodge and encampment and has also served as grand patriarch of the Grand Encampment of Texas. He was grand master of the state and he assisted Grand Master B. F. Christian in organizing the first lodge of Odd Fellows in the Indian Territory.

December 20, 1859, in Grayson County, Texas, Mr. Loving married Miss Lydia E. Bomar, a daughter of Spencer E. Bomar, a blacksmith who removed from Tennessee to Sherman in 1853. William Bomar, brother of Mrs. Loving, was likewise a blacksmith by trade,

and he married Miss Angeline Chaffin; he died in 1866. There were nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Loving, as follows: Edmond Rife, now fifty-four years old, is a bachelor and lives in Sherman; Jesse P., Jr., married Miss Fannie Stegall, who died in 1893; she was survived by two children, J. George, a sketch of whose career immediately precedes this one, and Royce, a resident of Sherman, Texas, where he is deputy county clerk. W. W. B. Loving, third child, is an osteopath at Sherman; he married Zylphia Freeman and they have one son, Frank A., also an osteopath, and a daughter, Fay Ellen, an accomplished singer and musician. Sam Houston, fourth in order of birth of the Loving children, married Ila Freeman and they have two daughters, Lydia Ellen and Mary. Charlie Carlton married Louise Alexander, and to them have been born four daughters; he is engaged in the printing business at Amarillo, Texas. Robert F. married a French woman and lives in New Orleans, where he is express messenger for the Wells Fargo Company; they have five children; Martha Susan is the wife of E. D. White, agent for the Wells Fargo Company at Gainesville; they have one son, Jesse Egbert, a student in the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College; Georgia Ellen is a charming young woman and lives at home with her parents; and Knowles Shaw was district clerk at Sherman for four years and is now cashier in the State Bank at Celina, Texas; he married Mamie Rucker and they have one sturdy young son. In addition to raising nine children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Loving also reared Jesse George and Royce Loving, after their mother's death. Although in her seventy-seventh year, Mrs. Loving is as amiable and capable as a woman of half her age. She is possessed of a most gracious personality and is dearly beloved by all who know her. The married life of the Lovings has been ideal in all respects. They have lived in harmony for fifty-six years and have never had a quarrel. Mr. Loving is in his eightieth year and he and his wife number their loyal friends by the score. It is hard to find a more popular family and congenial home in any section than that of the Lovings.

HON. WILLIAM B. ANTHONY. Though a resident of Marlow, where his business activities are as a newspaper publisher and real estate man, William B. Anthony has been prominent as an Oklahoman since statehood, and in his present duties as state capitol commissioner, to which he was appointed by the Legislature, maintains offices in the State National Bank Building at Oklahoma City, and for the past two years has been giving close and faithful supervision to the monumental task of constructing a state capitol, which when completed will be the pride of every Oklahoma citizen.

William B. Anthony was born in Bedford County, Tennessee, January 9, 1871, a son of Jacob L. and Martha (Bruce) Anthony. Both parents were also Tennesseans, and his father was a farmer and mechanic. His early education came from the country schools of Bedford County, with a finishing course in Terrell College at Decherd, in the same state. In the office of a Tennessee lawyer he studied law, and though admitted to the bar of Tennessee in 1892, has never practiced the profession, though the knowledge has proved exceedingly valuable to him in many ways. After two years as a school teacher in Tennessee Mr. Anthony in 1893 identified himself with old Indian Territory, locating at Duncan, where for one year he taught school, and in 1894 removing to Marlow, in what is now Stephens County. There he continued his work as a teacher one year, and then engaged in the newspaper business as the publisher of the Marlow Review, and also opened a real estate office. Mr. Anthony has thus been engaged in business in Oklahoma twenty

years and his long experience and familiarity with conditions and the people of the state have given him exceptional qualifications for the various public responsibilities entrusted to him.

When the Town of Marlow was incorporated in 1899, he was elected its first mayor, serving as such seven years, from 1899 to 1906. In 1907, at the time of statehood, Mr. Anthony was elected a member of the House of Representatives from Stephens County, and by re-election to the second and third Legislatures served from 1907 to 1913. He was speaker of the House of Representatives during the extraordinary session of the third Legislature. In the first Legislature he was chairman of the committee on taxation and revenue, and during his entire legislative career devoted himself to the subject of taxation and revenue. One of the modern provisions of the Oklahoma constitution is that which wisely entrusts to the Legislature, with only general restrictions, such modifications of the taxing scheme which may be conformed with the constantly changing requirement of the state and its subdivisions. Thus the taxation problem is one that is continually before the Legislature, and during the first five years of Oklahoma statehood it is conceded that no one man performed a greater service as a taxation expert and legislator than William B. Anthony. During the first three Legislatures he was author of every revenue law placed on the statute books.

From December, 1908, to January, 1911, Mr. Anthony was private secretary to Governor Haskell. July 11, 1910, when the state capitol was removed from Guthrie to Oklahoma City, with its attendant excitement, Mr. Anthony carried the great seal of the state. In 1913 he was chosen by the Fourth Legislature as one of the state capitol commissioners and in that capacity has been vigilant, progressive and exceedingly capable in forwarding the great enterprise now in course of construction at Oklahoma City. Outside of these official honors Mr. Anthony has never been a candidate for any political office.

Fraternally he is prominent in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being past grand of Marlow lodge and grand representative to the Grand Lodge. He was grand marshal of the Grand Lodge of old Indian Territory, and for two years grand marshal of the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma. He is also a Mason and is a past chancellor of Marlow lodge, Knights of Pythias, and a representative to the Grand Lodge. His church is the Methodist Episcopal, South.

In 1893 Mr. Anthony married Miss Sarah Shaw, daughter of Thomas J. Shaw, of Lynchburg, Tennessee, one of the pioneer preachers in the Christian Church in Middle Tennessee. To their marriage have been born five children: Shaw Anthony, who is a graduate of the Tonkawa Preparatory School and is a member of the class of 1918 in the University of Oklahoma; Curtis Anthony, a member of the class of 1913 in the Claremore Preparatory School; Gladys, Bruce and Mirian Anthony still at home and attending the local schools of Marlow.

ELVES T. HADDOCK. Because he leased a part of his land to a white man, Tommy Hijo, a Chickasaw Indian, was killed by a band of his own blood and his body thrown beside a trail and covered with his saddle blankets, where it was found several days later. Hijo paid the penalty of the unwritten law that prevailed among many full blood Indians a quarter of a century ago when ambitious young white men were being attracted to the Indian Territory. Hijo's lease was made to Elves T. Haddock, now a prominent real estate and loan man of Madill, who at the age of sixteen conceived the idea

of leasing lands from the Redmen along Red River and having them cleared and put in cultivation. Following the execution of the lease, Hijo was returning from a trip to Denison, Texas, and had just entered the river bottom on the Indian Territory side when he was killed.

The murder presumably was committed by a party of full bloods who, a few days later, with the firing of their Winchesters and much shouting, swept down upon the little house that was being occupied by Mr. Haddock, an older brother and their mother, who were armed only with a shotgun. Mr. Haddock, gun in hand, ran upstairs and took his position at a window where he might get a good bead on the Redskins if it became necessary to fight them. His brother met them at the door. Their bravado disappeared when they entered the yard and the elder Haddock met them with a bold front. He saw that they were disconcerted, and the fact fully established his own composure. "I'll give you just ten minutes to get away from here," said Haddock. The Indians conferred a moment and the spokesman then asked: "Where is the road. We have lost it." Haddock pointed toward Burney Crossing on the Washita, which was near the home of Governor Burney of the Chickasaw Nation. The Indians rode away in silence.

While the Indians made strong and oftentimes violent objection to the leasing of their lands to white men whose object was the development of the agricultural resources of the country, they exhibited little concern over the presence of horse thieves, and these became so numerous that it was necessary that law-abiding citizens join hands with the United States officials in ridding the territory of this element of citizenship. Among the leaders of one of the bands of thieves was Curtis McElwreath, a hotel proprietor at the little Town of Cumberland, where Mr. Haddock was later engaged in business. McElwreath was a man of good repute in the community and was not generally suspected of being in collusion with the band until Deputy United States Marshal Davis of Colbert made a trip into Texas to recover some stolen horses. There he was given a description of McElwreath and of two other men, McCandless and Criss. Two of them were arrested peaceably, but an officer found it necessary to shoot Criss' arm off before he took him in custody. The three men served terms of five years each in prison, the trial establishing the fact that for ten years McElwreath had been a leader of the band. The arrest and conviction of these three resulted in the ultimate breaking up of the band, which was the last of its kind to operate in that part of the country under such minute organization and with such success as it experienced for years.

Elves Haddock was born in Independence County, Arkansas, in 1877, and is a son of Jordan and Margaret V. (Harris) Haddock. Jordan Haddock was a native Virginian, a veteran of the Confederate army and a cotton ginner by trade. He died when the subject was but a few years old, so that the boy early found it necessary to shift for himself. He was thirteen years old when he went to Celeste, Texas, and there he lived until 1892, when he moved to the Indian Territory and began making ten-year leases on Indian lands. Much of this land he put under cultivation, hiring white men to get it in shape for cropping, and laying the foundation for its purchase at a later date. Much of it he did purchase a few years later, and in still later years he disposed of it and engaged in the mercantile business at Cumberland. In 1904 he moved to Madill and since 1906 has been here engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, as the junior member of the firm of Haddock & Lewis.

Mr. Haddock was married at Finchtown, Indian Terri-

tory, in 1897, to Miss Rosa Carter, who died two years later. He was again married in 1902, at Cumberland, to Miss Fannie Webb. They have three children: Lawrence, E. T., Jr., and Edward Lindsay.

Mr. Haddock, it should be said, has one brother and four sisters. W. J. Haddock, the brother, is engaged in farming at Madill. Mrs. H. P. Turnstall is the wife of a farmer at Abilene, Texas. Mrs. J. P. Dorr is the wife of a physician in Dota, Arkansas. Mrs. C. L. Moore married a merchant and farmer at Charlotte, Arkansas, and Mrs. J. M. Hurley is the wife of a farmer at Charlotte.

Mr. Haddock is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and has been a steward in the Madill church since he came here. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Maccabees, and of the Madill Commercial Club, a wide awake and progressive organization, as well as of the Madill Civic League and the Good Roads Club. He is one of the town's most active, substantial and progressive business men and owns probably the handsomest home in Marshall County.

HENRY TURNER MILLER. Early in 1889, before the original opening of Oklahoma Territory, Henry T. Miller, now a well known business man of Oklahoma City, had brought in a pioneer printing and newspaper plant from his former home in Kansas and had established it at Purcell, Indian Territory. There he began the publication of *The Territorial Topic*, which had the distinction of being the third newspaper ever printed in the old Chickasaw Nation.

That was the beginning of Mr. Miller's influential career as an Oklahoma journalist and citizen. The *Territorial Topic* espoused and was an ardent supporter of the interests of the intermarried disfranchised citizens of the Chickasaw Nation, and for this fact, and also because it was an excellent medium of news, the paper attained a wide and influential circulation. By its championship of the cause of intermarried citizens, it became a power for the development of the old Chickasaw country. Mr. Miller quickly took his place as an individual factor in the life of the nation, attending all the Indian and political conventions, and in a few years he took up and argued valiantly for the cause of single statehood.

While his first location was at Purcell, he is also a real Oklahoma eighty-niner, having made the run at the opening on April 22d from Purcell and securing a claim adjoining the Townsite of Norman. In 1894 he removed his newspaper plant from Purcell to Norman and it was subsequently merged with *The Democrat* under the name *Democrat-Topic*. His original claim has since been platted and is now a part of the Town of Norman.

In 1890, while still a resident of Purcell, Mr. Miller issued the call for the first meeting of newspaper men of the Oklahoma and Indian territories, and as a result of this call the First Territorial Joint Press Association was organized April 30, 1890. Mr. Miller was chosen president, and that honor is not least among the gratifying distinctions he has gained during his residence in Oklahoma. He was also secretary of the first commercial club ever organized in the old Indian Territory, the organization being effected at Purcell. Since 1906, when he located in Oklahoma City, Mr. Miller has given his time and attention to the real estate and insurance business.

Henry Turner Miller was born December 17, 1860, on a farm in Howard County, Missouri, and belongs to a family of fine old pioneer stock in that section of Central Missouri. His parents were John and Mildred Elizabeth (Boulevard) Miller. His father was born in Virginia in 1813, and the grandparents were natives of the same

state. In 1831, at the age of eighteen, he went out to Missouri, then a frontier state, and took charge of the plantation of his uncle, John Miller, in Howard County. This uncle gained distinction as governor of Missouri from 1826 to 1832. Mr. Miller's father continued a resident of Howard County where he prospered as a farmer and breeder of blooded stock until his death on April 2, 1870. Prior to the war he had owned a large number of slaves, and conducted a real plantation in the Missouri River Valley. He was an ardent southern sympathizer, and in many ways took an active part in public affairs. He was married in 1842 to Miss Mildred Elizabeth Boulware, daughter of William Boulware, a native of Virginia. She was born in 1827 and died in 1872. The Oklahoma newspaper man was the youngest of their eight children, five sons and three daughters. The others are briefly mentioned as follows: Ernest, who was born in 1844 and died in 1848; William Lindsey, who was born April 21, 1846, was under General Shelby and in General Price's Confederate army during the war and is now a farmer in Cass County, Missouri; Downing, who was born in 1848, died in 1907; Rose Catherine, born in 1850 and died in 1910; Junietta, born in 1852 and died in 1914; Jackson, who died in infancy; Fannie Emily, who was born in 1857 and is the widow of J. W. Woolery of Kansas City, Missouri.

Henry Turner Miller spent his early youth on his father's large farm in Howard County, Missouri, and as was the custom of the old and well-to-do families of that section, a private tutor was engaged for the instruction of the children of the household. He also attended a very noted institution of education in that state, Pritchett's Institute at Glasgow, Missouri. When twenty years of age, Mr. Miller began the study of telegraphy, and from 1880 to 1884 was in active service in charge of different stations along the Missouri Pacific Railway in Missouri and in Kansas.

It was in 1885 that he entered the newspaper field as the founder and publisher of the *Bee* at East Lynne, Missouri. He edited and owned this paper for two years, and in 1887 he removed the plant to the new Town of Stockton, Kansas, where he established the *Rooks County Democrat*. After conducting this paper a year or so he removed the same plant to Purcell, and began his influential connection with affairs in old Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

On August 17, 1893, Mr. Miller married Miss Frances Electa Graham. She was born November 24, 1864, at Bancroft, Missouri, the oldest daughter of Robert M. and Marilis (Froman) Graham, both of whom were pioneer Missourians. Her father was the first democratic sheriff of Livingston County, Missouri, after the reconstruction period following the war. The Grahams deserve special mention for their pioneer settlement in Old Indian Territory, and it was in 1883 that the father brought his family to the Indian country. He continued to follow his business as a farmer and cattle man until his death at Norman in 1909. Mrs. Graham died in 1907. A brief record of their seven children, three sons and four daughters, is as follows: Isaac, now a merchant at Noble, Oklahoma; George F., a farmer in McClain County; Mollie, wife of E. B. Johnson, a well known banker of Norman; Callie M., a teacher in the United States Indian service; Harriet, who is also a teacher in the same service; Robert, who was burned to death in a prairie fire in 1884; and Mrs. Miller.

To the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Miller have been born six children, four sons and two daughters, namely: Robert Lee, who was born July 2, 1894, Richard Bland born May 11, 1896; Mildred Elizabeth Boulware, born July 26, 1898; Frances Emily, born July 18, 1900;

Henry Turuer, Jr., born June 9, 1903; and June Pleasant, born September 2, 1905.

REV. SAMUEL H. RAUDEBAUGH. There are many interesting data to be noted in reviewing the career of this venerable and revered citizen, who is living virtually retired in the Village of Dacoma, Woods County, after having served all with consecrated zeal and devotion for nearly half a century as a clergyman of the United Brethren Church. He retired from the active work of the ministry in December, 1914, after having been a member of the Oklahoma conference of the denomination for the year that marked the admission of the state to the Union. His life has been one of signal consecration to the service of the Divine Master and to the aiding and uplifting of his fellow men, the while his fine intellectual powers and broad and varied experience have made him a potent force in connection with practical affairs. He is a native of the old Buckeye State and a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families, and he represented that state as a valiant soldier of the Union during the Civil war, in which two of his younger brothers likewise took part. In the "piping times of peace" Mr. Raudebaugh has ever manifested the same intrinsic spirit of loyalty and patriotism that prompted him thus to go forth in defense of the national integrity, and he has proved true to duty in all the relations of a significantly active and useful career.

Rev. Samuel H. Raudebaugh was born on a farm near Lancaster, the judicial center of Fairfield County, Ohio, and the date of his nativity was September 29, 1842. He is a son of Rev. Abraham and Susana (Simons) Raudebaugh, both likewise natives of Ohio and representatives of worthy pioneer families of that commonwealth. Rev. Abraham Raudebaugh was born on the 19th of September, 1820, and was reared and educated in his native state, where he became a prosperous farmer and an able and honored local minister of the United Brethren Church, his work in the ministry having been initiated in 1854 and having terminated with his death, which occurred at Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio, in August, 1859. His marriage to Miss Susana Simons was solemnized in 1841, his wife, who was born in the year 1822, having survived him by more than a score of years and having passed the closing period of her life at Lawrence, Kansas, where she was summoned to the life eternal on the 18th of January, 1882, secure in the reverent affection of all who had come within the sphere of her gentle and gracious influence. Of the ten children, Rev. Samuel H., of this review, is the first born, and concerning the other children brief record is here given in respective order of their birth: Susan died in infancy; Peter O., who is a resident of Herington, Dickinson County, Kansas, where he established his residence in 1866, was a gallant soldier of the Union in the Civil war, as a member of Company K, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Perry F., who now maintains his home in the City of Seattle, Washington, served in the Civil war as a member of the One Hundred and Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Katherine resides in Huron County, Ohio, and Jane is the wife of Frank Wilson of that county; the next two children were twin daughters who died in infancy; Miss Rosa Ann Rebecca resides at Herington, Kansas; and Abraham W. died at the age of ten years.

Rev. Samuel H. Raudebaugh is indebted to the schools of Fairfield and Hancock Counties, Ohio, for his early educational discipline, which was supplemented by an effective course in a well ordered normal school in Allen County, that state. As a young man he put his scholastic attainments to practical test and utilization and was for

several years a successful and popular teacher in the schools of Putnam County, Ohio.

When the Civil war was precipitated on a divided nation Mr. Raudebaugh waited only for consistent opportunity to tender his aid in defense of the Union, and his military career, marked by many thrilling incidents, shall ever redound to the honor of his name. On the 5th of December, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, his brother, Peter O., having become a member of the same company. Mr. Raudebaugh enlisted as a recruit to this regiment, which was at the time attached to the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. O. O. Howard. Mr. Raudebaugh lived up to the full tension of the great internecine conflict and participated with his command in sixteen important battles, besides many skirmishes and other minor engagements. He took part in and was captured at the battle of Stone's River, but by feigning death he contrived to make good his escape. He was in the battle of Missionary Ridge and in all the incidental engagements of the Atlanta campaign, from that of Rocky Face Ridge, on the 8th of May, 1864, to the battles of Atlanta and Jonesboro, terminating the summer's campaign, on September 4th of that year. At the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864, he was captured by the enemy, and for four months and one day he was confined in the odious Andersonville Prison, from which he was released on the 31st of March, 1865. With other comrades who had there been confined he then proceeded to the City of Vicksburg, and with many other Union soldiers boarded the ill-fated Mississippi River packet-steamer Sultana, retained as a transport vessel in the Federal service, for the purpose of making his way back to his home state. On the 27th of April, 1865, as history records as one of the most lamentable incidents of the Civil war, this steamer was literally blown into fragments by the explosion of its boilers, the result of the frightful disaster being that 1,457 men, principally Union soldiers, lost their lives. Mr. Raudebaugh was among the few survivors of this memorable disaster, and though he had been fortunate in having escaped other than nominal wounds in the many important battles in which he had taken part, he received severe injuries in the wrecking of the Sultana, the survivors of which great disaster do not exceed 100 in 1915. Mr. Raudebaugh finally arrived at Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio, and there he received his honorable discharge on the 20th of May, 1865. His continued interest in his old comrades has been shown by his active and appreciative affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic, in which he has served as chaplain and held other official positions.

After the close of the war Mr. Raudebaugh purchased a farm in Putnam County, Ohio, where for two years he devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits and to teaching in the district schools during the winter terms. In 1867, after careful study and other earnest preparation, he entered the ministry of the United Brethren Church, of which he had become a member when a mere boy. He pursued a thorough course of ecclesiastical and philosophical reading under the auspices of the Sandusky Conference of the United Brethren Church and was then formally ordained a clergyman of this church. He continued his ministerial services in the Sandusky Conference of Ohio, held divers important pastoral charges and was given distinguished conference preferences, and labored with all of zeal and ability in his native state until he was transferred to the conference of the newly organized State of Oklahoma, in 1907. During his first year of service in this new field of labor he held a pastoral charge at Alva, Woods County, and for three years thereafter he had pastoral charge of the United

Brethren congregation at Dacoma. He resigned his active pastorate in December, 1914, and is now living virtually retired in his pleasant home in Dacoma, though he is still retained on the supernumerary ministerial list of his church and holds himself ready to respond to all calls made upon him for further service. He is well known in Woods County and commands the highest place in popular confidence and esteem. In addition to being a comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic he is affiliated also with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Raudebaugh entered a soldier's claim to a tract of land in Oklahoma prior to the admission of the state to the Union, and he perfected his title to this property in 1891.

Mr. Raudebaugh has been thrice wedded. On the 2d of October, 1862, he married Miss Sarah E. Godfrey, who was born November 29, 1842, and whose death occurred February 14, 1870. Of this union were born four children: Ruth Jane was born November 1, 1866, and died May 4, 1887; Mary Ann was born November 22, 1865, and died on the 4th of the following month; Laura E. was born February 14, 1869, and died on the 14th of the following month; John Henry was born February 5, 1870, and now resides in the City of Toledo, Ohio.

On the 26th of May, 1870, Mr. Raudebaugh wedded Mrs. Caroline W. Baker, who was born July 22, 1834, and who passed to eternal rest on the 4th of February, 1873, the one child of this union being Grace Maria, who was born November 27, 1872, and who is the wife of Elijah Quisno, of Port Clinton, Ohio.

On the 17th of August, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Raudebaugh to Mrs. Amelia A. Mugg, widow of Wheeler Mugg. Mrs. Raudebaugh has one daughter by her first marriage—Grace B., who was born May 11, 1869, and who is now the wife of Adam Vollmer, a representative farmer of Woods County, Oklahoma, their two children being Hallie L. and Graham T.

WALTER J. TURNBULL. The last principal chief of the Choctaw Nation to be elected is the youngest ever honored with that office. Mr. Turnbull was elected at the age of twenty-eight years. The position of principal chief was once the most distinguished office to which an ambitious Choctaw might aspire. He was elected by a popular vote after an exciting campaign of many days. Green McCurtain, several times chief, was the last governor elected by a popular vote. At his death the position was filled by the appointment of Victor M. Locke, Jr., of Antlers, who still holds the position. However, since the appointment by President Taft, the Choctaws have met in delegated conventions and chosen as their chief Walter Jonathan Turnbull. Whether he shall ever wear the head-dress of the Choctaw Chieftain is to be decided by President Wilson. If he does not he remains the last elected chief.

Now serving as county attorney of Bryan County, with home at Durant, Walter J. Turnbull is one of the well educated and most talented of Oklahoma's Indian citizens. He was born ten miles east of Caddo on July 20, 1886. The Turnbull family have for many years been prominently known in the nation of Choctaws.

Walter J. Turnbull began his education in the neighborhood schools of his home community, for two years attended the Sacred Heart Mission School near Shawnee, and in 1901 entered the preparatory department of the Durant Presbyterian College, which is now the Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Girls. In 1905 he was graduated from the preparatory school and in the fall of 1906 entered Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Virginia, for a special course. The next year he entered

the law school, and was graduated LL. B. in June, 1909. In December of the same year he was admitted to the bar and began practice at Bokchito, Oklahoma. Since 1910 Mr. Turnbull has been located at Durant, where he was first in partnership with Judge S. H. Kyle. However, in October, 1910, he returned to Caddo and remained there until November, 1911, when he came back to Durant as assistant county attorney under J. T. McIntosh, who is now state senator. In 1912 Mr. Turnbull was elected county attorney of Bryan County and was re-elected in 1914.

While in college he was a member of a college fraternity, and is also affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. In religious life he is a member of the Presbyterian Church and politically he is a democrat.

On August 27, 1910, Mr. Turnbull married Miss Lucile McCarty, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. McCarty of Durant. Mrs. Turnbull was educated in the Texas Presbyterian College for Girls at Milford, Texas, and in the Central College of Lexington, Missouri. To their marriage have been born one son, Walter Jonathan, Jr., born September 20, 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull are among the leaders in social circles at Durant.

SAMUEL W. HAYES. Prominent among those who have wielded large and beneficent influence in the affairs of the vital young commonwealth of Oklahoma is Judge Samuel Walter Hayes, who was a member of the state constitutional convention, and who retired, in the spring of 1914, from the office of chief justice of the Supreme Court of the state to become a candidate, in the primary election, for representative of Oklahoma in the United States Senate, but who met defeat in the primaries, though he received strong and representative support. The judge has resumed the private practice of his profession, in Oklahoma City, and has been a representative member of the bar of Oklahoma from the territorial epoch.

Judge Hayes was born at Huntsville, the judicial center of Madison County, Arkansas, on the 17th of September, 1875, and he is a son of John and Mollie (Cox) Hayes, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Missouri. In 1877 the family removed to Texas, where the father continued to be successfully identified with agricultural pursuits until 1912, when he came to Oklahoma, where he and his wife still maintain their residence and where he is now living virtually retired.

The public schools of the Lone Star State afforded to Judge Hayes his early educational discipline, and later he pursued a higher course of study in the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville. In 1897, shortly after attaining to his legal majority, Judge Hayes came to Oklahoma Territory, and at Ryan he began the study of law in the office of a representative member of the territorial bar. He made substantial progress in his assimilation of the involved science of jurisprudence and in 1899 he was duly admitted to the bar. He forthwith engaged in the practice of his profession at Ryan, where he formed a partnership with Eugene E. Morris, under the firm name of Morris & Hayes. This effective alliance continued until 1902, when Judge Hayes removed to Chickasha, where he became junior member of the law firm of Welborne & Hayes. There he continued in the successful practice of his profession until 1907, when he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court of the state, which was admitted to the Union in that year. He continued his able services on the Supreme Bench until his resignation, in April, 1914, as previously intimated, and from 1913 until his retirement he was chief justice of this important tribunal, in the formulating



Harold J. Lumber,

and dispensation of whose functions he played an influential part, his record in this important office now constituting an integral part of the history of Oklahoma jurisprudence. While engaged in practice at Ryan Judge Hayes was elected the first city attorney of that thriving municipality, in 1900. The Judge is identified with the American Bar Association and is also an active and valued member of both the Oklahoma State Bar Association and the Oklahoma County Bar Association.

Judge Hayes has been one of the influential and resourceful representatives of the democratic party in Oklahoma and has been active in political affairs under both territorial and state government. He was a delegate to the state constitutional convention of Oklahoma, in 1906, as representative of the Chickasha district, and he wielded much influence in the deliberations and work of that historic assembly, in which he served as chairman of the legal advisory committee and the committee on schedules, besides being a member of the important judiciary committee and that on Federal relations. In this connection it is probable that his most important service to the new commonwealth was rendered when he was selected, with Walter A. Ledbetter and Charles L. Moore, by the members of the constitutional convention and prominent citizens of the state and who went, in the recess of the convention, to the City of Washington, D. C., where they obtained an interview with President Roosevelt and also United States Attorney General Bonaparte, the latter having not been at the time in favor of granting statehood to Oklahoma. The committee presented its case vigorously both to the President and the attorney general and obtained their opinions as to the provisions that should be made for the constitution of Oklahoma to secure favorable action on the part of the President. The committee then returned to Oklahoma and in the constitutional convention so effectively presented their ideas and those of the officials at Washington that a constitution was framed in such a way that President Roosevelt could consistently do nothing else than issue his proclamation in favor of the admission of Oklahoma to the Union. Since the admission of the state Judge Hayes has been most loyal and zealous in his efforts to forward the interests of the new commonwealth and to make its governmental basis secure and steadfast.

In a fraternal way Judge Hayes is identified with the lodge and chapter bodies of York Rite Masonry and with the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Oklahoma City Country Club and the Oklahoma City Men's Dinner Club, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church. As a representative of his profession the Judge delivers an annual lecture in the law department of the University of Oklahoma.

On the 8th of October, 1899, Judge Hayes wedded Miss Ida Poole, daughter of Thomas F. and Margaret Poole, of Ryan, this state, and she was summoned to the life eternal on the 24th of March, 1910, being survived by three children,—Kenton B., Ruby and Ida, all of whom remain at the paternal home. In June, 1912, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Hayes to Miss Mamie McColloch, who was born in the State of Tennessee and who at the time of her marriage was in charge of the department of English in the Northwestern Normal School of Oklahoma, at Alva. In Oklahoma City the family home is at 924 West Nineteenth Street.

SAMUEL A. BROWN. In view of his early and prominent association with the inception of agricultural industry in Oklahoma, there is not a little consistency in the fate that today Mr. Brown controls a substantial business in the handling of real estate in the commonwealth within whose borders he was one of the first to

initiate and successfully develop the agricultural resources of the state, this work having been achieved by him more than a quarter of a century ago, and prior to the organization of Oklahoma Territory. It thus becomes evident that he is entitled to full pioneer honors, and it may further be stated that he has been distinctively one of the founders and upbuilders of the vital young commonwealth in which he has long maintained his home and in which his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. He now maintains his home in the fine little Town of Aylesworth, Marshall County, where he is successfully engaged in the real-estate and loan business, as one of the prominent representatives of this line of enterprise in that vigorous country.

An excellent account of the early activities of Mr. Brown after he had come to Oklahoma has been given by one who made close investigation, and from this record are taken, with but slight paraphrase, the following interesting quotations:

"The year 1888 found agricultural industry in its very infancy in Indian Territory, and for that reason the man that made an appreciable pretension toward developments along this basic line of enterprise was looked upon as exceptionally energetic and progressive, and those pioneers who were thus the forerunners of material development and advancement in Oklahoma merit special consideration in the history of the state. In this connection it is interesting to note that Samuel A. Brown, now one of the leading business men of Aylesworth, established in 1888 the largest farm in the Chickasaw Nation. It comprised 4,000 acres, and of this extensive tract he placed 2,600 acres under effective cultivation, while upon the estate lived the families of the twenty-six men whom he employed in carrying forward the farming operations. Each man cultivated an average of 100 acres, and each was taught the most advanced methods of growing cotton, corn, wheat and oats. In that particular section of the Chickasaw Nation—the Brown ranch being eleven miles west of the present town of Ardmore—little serious attention had been previously given to agriculture, by reason of the presence of only a comparatively small contingent of white men and because of the lack of an accessible market for products. However, two years before Mr. Brown came to the front in this important field of development, the Santa Fe Railroad had built its line from north to south through Indian Territory, and it was not until a year later that the town of Ardmore was platted and its upbuilding initiated. With the coming of the railroad market facilities were provided and the way was opened for successful agriculture.

"For seven years Mr. Brown had been engaged in ranching in the Indian country, and at intervals he was in the employ of Suggs Brothers, whose large ranch, on which is situated the present town of Sugden, was one of the historic places of the Chickasaw Nation. At other times Mr. Brown was employed by W. E. Washington, a pioneer ranchman of Marietta, and Dick McKish, a picturesque and progressive Indian of Ardmore, whose activities in later years had much to do with the development of this section of the country. Discerning the opportunities and possibilities for successful exploitation of the agricultural resources of the section with which he had been thus identified, Mr. Brown procured leases of sufficient Indian land to establish a ranch of his own. The first winter after he entered the employ of Suggs Brothers he was sent to Fort Sill to superintend the filling of a beef contract into which his employers had entered with the United States Government. This contract provided for the sale of beef cattle to the army officials, both for their own use and for supplying the Kiowa and Comanche Indians of that region. Mr. Brown experienced some

trouble with the Indians, who at the time were making their first experiments in the customs and vocations of civilization, and who burned some of Mr. Brown's property and threatened to steal his horses and cattle. He formed the acquaintance of Quanah Parker, chief of the Comanches, and other Indians of note in the Comanche and Kiowa tribes.

"In the following year, 1882, Mr. Brown was sent by his firm of employers to Goliad, Texas, where he purchased for them and in due time delivered 1,200 head of cattle. In July of that year he was made superintendent of the drive of a part of this large herd to Wyoming, and thus he had the privilege of acquiring the trail experience that other pioneer ranchmen had encountered in earlier years. In Wyoming the cattle ranged on the Powder river, near the Bighorn mountains.

"After engaging in the farm and ranch business in an independent way Mr. Brown took up also the business of speculating in land, and this enterprise became eventually equal in importance to his live-stock business. For seventeen years he remained on his pioneer ranch, which became known all over the Chickasaw country, any pioneer of that section being able to impart knowledge of the history and the unbounded hospitality of the 'Sam Brown Ranch.' On his extensive domain Mr. Brown erected a ten-room house of modern order, and this ranked among the finest in the Chickasaw Nation. The country had previously been sparsely settled by Indians and intermarried white persons, and no progress had been made in the providing of educational facilities. Mr. Brown's colony of tenants embraced a considerable number of children of school age, and it became imperative to provide a school house and teacher. Under these conditions he himself bore the most of the expense of erecting the first school house in that locality, the same having been situated on his land. Teaching the rudiments of education in those days was an heroic task, for the country was infested with nomadic outlaws and surreptitious peddlars of whiskey, so that any ambitious and faithful instructor of the youth found it well nigh impossible to draw the attention of boys and young men to mental discipline, as they found more to their liking the discussion of the unlawful activities of the frontier malefactors. Neighboring communities contained nothing of educational facilities. One of these, to the north of Mr. Brown's ranch, was populated with Chickasaw freedmen, and though they were in the main peaceable they were barred from neighborly intercourse with the white settlers."

The foregoing narrative shows how closely and prominently was Mr. Brown concerned with the initial stages of civic and industrial development in what is now one of the advanced and prosperous sections of the great State of Oklahoma, but his beneficent influence and productive activities have extended much further. Much credit for the material progress of Aylesworth and vicinity is due to him. He sold his property near Ardmore, Carter County, in 1905, shortly after the Town of Aylesworth, Marshall County, was established, and at the latter place he made investment in townsite property. The village then had a population of about fifty persons, while today it is a thriving community of about five hundred population, the advancement of the town being the more noteworthy by reason of the fact that it was accomplished during a period marked by short crops and financial depression. During his residence at Aylesworth Mr. Brown has given his attention not only to the real-estate, loan and insurance business, but has also found much requisition for his services in the practice of law, study and practical application having given him

no little facility and prestige in connection with such professional service.

In 1910, in line with his well conceived ideas of progress, Mr. Brown promoted at Aylesworth the organization of a rod and gun club, the membership of which has now reached 100, a majority of the members being residents of Durant and Madill, with a representative contingent from Aylesworth. The organization is known as the Madill-Durant Rod and Gun Club, and it owns 100 acres of land on the Washita River, two miles distant from Aylesworth, and embracing twenty-five acres of water that has an average depth of fifteen feet. The ideal domain thus segregated by the club seems to have been designed by nature for the purpose. It is one of those Washita River cutoffs that form inland lakes, the latter being commonly designated in history and in the records of the United States Geological Survey as "horseshoe" or "oxbow" bends. The club has erected a specially fine clubhouse and the lake has been stocked with the best varieties of game fish. Mr. Brown continued to take deep interest in the club and to avail himself of its splendid facilities, it having been his privilege to serve for a number of years as its vice president.

The influence of Mr. Brown in the development of the Aylesworth region was again manifest in the establishing of a sawmill near the village, this enterprise having been carried forward by a company of Louisiana capitalists, headed by H. A. Waddell, of Morgan City, that state, who is president and general manager. The company is capitalized for \$100,000 and its plant represents an investment of \$65,000. This large and thoroughly modern mill has an output capacity of 30,000 feet of lumber per day and the plant is kept almost continuously in operation, so that the enterprise proves of inestimable value to the community in which it is conducted. The company derives its timber from a large tract purchased by it at a distance of 250 miles from the mill, and up the Washita River, by means of which the timber is rafted down to the mill with much facility and at little expense. In 1915 the timber holdings of the company represented a total of sixty million feet, an amount adequate to keep the mill in operation for a period of ten years. This represents one of the most important industries of Marshall County.

The site of Aylesworth is a spot of much historical interest, since here was formerly maintained the home of Governor Ben Burney of the Chickasaw Nation. The land was purchased by the A. & C. Railroad Company, and later passed into possession of the Washita Company, of Denison, Texas, from which corporation Mr. Brown purchased its interest in the townsite. Possibilities of successful development in the oil and gas field in the vicinity of Aylesworth are in evidence, and some important gas-producing wells have here been sunk in recent years. Mr. Brown keeps a steady hand on the helm of Aylesworth's development and progress and is a recognized leader in popular thought and action in this section of the state.

Samuel A. Brown was born in Collin County, Texas, in the year 1862, and is a son of Azariah R. and Jennie (Alderman) Brown. His father was born in the State of Tennessee, and is today one of the venerable pioneers of Texas, where he established his home in 1846, the year following that of the admission of the state to the Union. His was a broad and varied experience in connection with life on the frontier and he represented the Lone Star State as a valiant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. Before the building of railroads in Texas he carried the first mail from McKinney to Dallas, that state. In 1874 he removed to Gainesville, Texas,

and six miles north of that place he established what has been known for nearly half a century as Brown's Ferry. Where he thus operated a ferry across the Red River was later selected as the crossing place of the line of the Santa Fe Railroad. He laid out the first road, by way of Brown's Ferry, from Gainesville to Beef Creek, in the Chickasaw Nation of Indian Territory. He continued the operation of his ferry until 1889, when he established his residence at Davis, Indian Territory, this now thriving little city of Murray County, Oklahoma, being still his home. This sterling Texas pioneer celebrated in 1915 his eighty-first birthday anniversary. It is of historic interest to note that Azariah Brown was pilot for the surveyors who selected the route of the Santa Fe Railroad across the Chickasaw Nation. In the colony that the Browns established in Collin County, Texas, was Garland Martin, maternal great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and that worthy pioneer of Texas attained to the patriarchal age of 100 years.

Mr. Brown acquired his early education in the public schools of Gainesville, Texas, and one of his teachers was Rev. J. F. Alderson, D. D., who is now one of the most distinguished leaders of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Brown is a democrat in politics, and is affiliated with the lodge of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks at Durant, and with that of the Knights of Pythias at Madill.

In 1889 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Brown to Miss Mattie C. Jones, daughter of Woody Jones, a well known pioneer of Cooke County, Texas. Mrs. Brown is a niece of T. B. Jones, a prominent and influential citizen of San Antonio, Texas, who died on the 15th of December, 1914. He was a former partner of the late Jot Gunter, whom every old-time Texan knew either personally or by reputation. Mr. and Mrs. Brown have three children, Harry A., Andrew C. and Doris, the elder son being associated with his father in the real-estate and insurance business.

VICTOR M. LOCKE, JR. In his position as principal chief of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, Victor M. Locke, Jr., has made a nominal honor and dignity a source of inspiration and power to the people who have invested him with all the delegated responsibility which remains as a vestige of what the office of principal chief once meant and signified. Many of the most important facts concerning the Choctaw people, considered from the standpoint of their former national unity, can be understood most clearly through Chief Locke's work and his messages.

In October, 1915, he delivered a message to the council of the legislative branch of the Choctaw tribe of Indians, and from that message are quoted the following sentences:

"William Penn was the first notable dealer in Indian lands. That was back in 1641. He bought the State of Pennsylvania from a band of Indians and paid for it in soft words and a few bushels of beads. William's figure in bronze stands today on the tower of the city hall of Philadelphia—the city of Brotherly Love. He looks over the tops of its great buildings with quiet composure and something of his spirit seems to have followed the ages."

Through this significant illustration Mr. Locke emphasized his criticism of the manner in which affairs of the Choctaws is being handled by the United States Government today. His words concerning William Penn were especially applied during his discussion of the subject of the removal of restrictions on the alienation of lands belonging to individual members of the Choctaw tribe. The entire message, the recommendations in which were approved by the council, is the outline of a campaign

that is to be made before Congress by Chief Locke and his lieutenants.

One feature of the procedure of the Indian office which comes in for Chief Locke's particular criticism is its method of transacting personal business matters for individual Indians, through Indian agents, and conditionally. As an illustration he calls attention to the procedure wherein an Indian's restricted land is sold and the proceeds invested in a house and other conveniences on his homestead, and in livestock and farm implements, the remainder to be paid to the Indian in monthly installments. However, if a team of mules is purchased each is branded "U. S. I. D."—United States Indian Department.

"I do not question the good intentions of those who put these regulations in practice," says Chief Locke. "I question their judgment as to the best manner in which to teach grown up men self respect and self reliance. If restrictions must be removed, and the law directs that they shall, I insist that it should be done unconditionally and the money paid over to the owner thereof to be used as his best judgment directs. I can not look back thirty years and feel that the old fellows I knew at that period would observe with any degree of pride the spectacle of their sons driving a pair of mules up and down the road branded 'U. S. I. D.' Our people lived in houses and wore breeches a full hundred years before the Dawes Commission came among us to tell us that the Choctaw people were fully competent to take their place in the white man's business world and succeed; and the inconsistency of their practices at present compared with their preachments of a former date should be met with business like protestations by a spirited people.

"The removal of restrictions on the alienation of lands allotted to our people," he said, "entails a procedure by which everything is going out and nothing coming in. It opens up an avenue by which the individual Choctaw is being separated from his land, and this avenue steadily leads onward—it's a story as old as the history of this country;" whereupon he makes an illustration of the case of William Penn.

The spiritual, educational and industrial future of the Choctaw Indian lies in the tribal school, declared Chief Locke. He recommended to the council a petition to Congress asking for a continuation of the schools that are conducted at the expense of the Choctaw tribe of Indians. "Do our children attend the public school established under the State government?" he asks. "We all agree that they should attend these schools, but as a matter of fact do they attend and what percentage take advantage of school facilities provided under the State government? To my mind the question of education for our Choctaw children should take precedence over all other matters submitted here for your consideration. In reaching your conclusion let me urge you to keep in mind the undeniable fact that in being possessed of this vast estate we owe the race a debt that cannot be paid off by this generation."

The United States Government now has approximately \$7,000,000 to the credit of the Choctaw tribe of Indians. In his message Chief Locke urged, and the council concurred, that this be distributed pro rata among the Indians. There are approximately 21,000 Indians on the Choctaw rolls and if this money were distributed each would get about \$330. "I feel certain," says Chief Locke, "that the sentiment of Congress is favorable to a payment for our people. They have demonstrated it time and again by their votes. There is no doubt in my mind but that the approaching session will give us this long sought relief."

The council also agreed with Chief Locke in his un-

qualified opposition to the reopening of the Choctaw rolls in order that Mississippi claimants to citizenship might have an opportunity to share in the estate of the tribe. "I am happy to say that the sentiment of Congress appears to be largely opposed to the reopening of our rolls, and I do not anticipate that those who seek to induce Congress to violate its solemn obligations will succeed; but in my judgment just as long as the Choctaw people have an undivided interest at stake, just that long will people of every hue and color be ambitious to become Choctaws."

No recommendation is made by the Choctaw chief regarding distribution of the segregated coal and asphalt lands. "I am led to believe," he says, "that it was the intention of Congress to set aside all minerals belonging to the Choctaw people as a permanent source of school fund for the education of Choctaw children. I readily admit that I have no recommendations to make. I simply await an expression from our people as to their wishes with regard to these valuable properties." The Atoka Agreement of 1898 provided that these lands, aggregating more than 750,000 acres, should be held in common by the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes. A supplemental agreement made in 1902 provided that they might be appraised and sold. An act of Congress of 1906 provided that the lands should be reserved from sale pending the expiration of existing leases.

Principal Chief Locke was appointed by President Taft to the highest position in the Choctaw tribe February 15, 1911, succeeding Green McCurtain, under whom he had served as secretary. An Act of Congress of 1906 continued the existence of the tribal government but took from it all functions of government save the power of petition and recommendation. The duties of the principal chief relate principally to matters of which Chief Locke spoke in his October message. There are fifteen members of the council and twenty members of the House of Representatives, and Gilbert W. Dukes, a former principal chief, is president of this council. In 1911 a session of this legislature was held, and was the only session thus far under the administration of Chief Locke.

Principal Chief Locke was a member of the council in 1903, and at the same time was United States Government Interpreter for paying parties. On July 1, 1908, he was appointed by Secretary of the Interior Garfield as District Indian Agent for the entire Choctaw tribe. He was chosen secretary to Principal Chief Green McCurtain, February 1, 1910, and remained in that position until the death of McCurtain. His appointment as principal chief was ratified by the Choctaw people. The cabinet of Chief Locke consists of Pat J. Hurley of Tulsa, national attorney; William R. McIntosh of McAlester, mining trustee; Henry F. Cooper of Stigler, tribal school representative. In carrying out his negotiations at Washington, Chief Locke and the national attorney for the Choctaw Nation were assisted by two delegates, Peter J. Hudson, a full blood Choctaw of Tuskahoma, and Dr. J. H. Miller an intermarried citizen of Antlers.

Victor M. Locke, Jr., was born at the old Indian village of Doaksville, near Fort Towson, in 1876. His parents are Victor M. and Susan Priscilla (McKinney) Locke. His father, who is now seventy-five years old and a resident of Antlers, is a white man and a native of Tennessee, but came to Indian Territory in March, 1866, after serving through the Civil war as a Confederate soldier, and on his return to his old home in Tennessee finding it in ruins and his relatives gone, he entered the Indian country from Texas, and lived for a time with the McKinney family, near Wheelock Academy. He moved with the family to Lukfata, and there was married to a daughter of Mr. McKinney, who was of Choctaw

blood. He became a trader in cattle and merchant at Doaksville. In September, 1886, Victory M. Locke, Sr., cut the first tree on the present town site of Antlers and later built the first business house and established the first business there. Under the administration of Principal Chief Jefferson Gardner he was superintendent of public instruction of the Choctaw tribe in 1894-96. The father of Mrs. Locke, Sr., was Thompson McKinney, who once was superintendent of public instruction of the Choctaw tribe and who represented his people in Washington for a number of years.

The first school attended by Victor M. Locke, Jr., was taught at White Church, six miles east of Antlers, by Nolan Henson, a white man, who afterwards married an Indian girl. Lumber for this school building was hauled overland from Fort Towson and the bell was bought for it by the senior Locke. Later Mr. Locke attended school in Antlers and still later was a student in Jones Institute at Paris, Texas. In 1893 he entered Austin College at Sherman, Texas, where he remained two years. Meantime his father had been appointed superintendent of public instruction and he was selected to accompany a party of Indian boys to Drury College at Springfield, Missouri, where he remained one year.

In 1913 at Caddo, Oklahoma, Principal Chief Locke married Mrs. Vivian Nail Robertson, daughter of J. H. Nail, a prominent Indian citizen, who was related to the well known Choctaw family of Folsoms. Her father's grandfather once was a chief in the Choctaw tribe. She was born and partially reared near the site of Fort McCullough, on Blue River, near Caddo. Fort McCullough was erected during the Civil war. Mr. and Mrs. Locke have a daughter, Rose Ba-nat-ima, the later being a Choctaw word meaning charity. This daughter was born December 7, 1914. Mr. Locke has a sister and several brothers. His sister is Mrs. Charles E. Archer, wife of a banker in Antlers. Mrs. Archer organized the Antlers Camp of the Daughters of the Confederacy and in 1915 was elected historian by the state organization of the Daughters of the Confederacy. She was educated in the North Texas Female College at Sherman. Chief Locke's brother, Ben Davis Locke, was educated in Christian Brothers' College, in St. Louis; Edwin S. Locke, another brother, was educated at Sacred Heart College, in Oklahoma and in the City of Rome, and now lives in Kansas City.

Chief Locke is a veteran of the Spanish-American war, though he never got into active service. In 1908 he organized Company L of the Oklahoma National Guard, and Governor C. N. Haskell appointed him captain of the company. On December 20, 1915, he was promoted by Governor Lee Cruce to the rank of major in the National Guard, and was succeeded as captain of the company by his brother Ben Davis Locke, who is his private secretary. He is a member of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, the Spanish War Veterans, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Army League of America. He also belongs to the National Security League, is a member of the Catholic Church, is a republican in politics, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1904 which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for President.

Principal Chief Locke, while possessed of more than half American blood, is Choctaw to the core. The interests of the Choctaw people are his interests, and they are vital interests in view of the vast estate of these people and the efforts of the chief among them to make good American citizens of the lowliest among them. Mr. Locke spends in Washington all the time that Congress is in session and appears before congressional committees and before the various departments of the Government as the official spokesman of his people. His ambition is to have the Choctaws educated that they may be careful and

saving of the money that one day must be theirs, and that they may make useful citizens of the state. The career of Mr. Locke presents many interesting and romantic features. He was born in the backwood hills of an Indian nation. Facilities and opportunities were very meager. However, he has much of the culture and mental discipline of the ablest in the white race. In fact, he has kept pace with the white man, and is a courageous, high minded and high spirited leader of one of the most distinctive branches of the Indian races in America.

EDWIN S. ROBERTS. The prominence and influence of Mr. Roberts, as well as his personal popularity, are indicated adequately when it is stated that he was mayor in 1915 of the thriving little City of Avard, Woods County, and that he is cashier of the Avard State Bank.

Mr. Roberts claims the fine old Bluegrass State as the place of his nativity, but he is entitled to designation as one of the pioneer citizens of Oklahoma, within the borders of which young commonwealth he has maintained his residence since 1893. In a staunch but primitive log house on the old homestead farm of his father in Hardin County, Kentucky, Edwin S. Roberts was born on the 24th of October, 1866, the place of his birth being situated only twelve miles distant from that of Abraham Lincoln. He is a son of David R. and Sarah C. (Farrand) Roberts, both of whom were likewise natives of Hardin County, where they were reared to maturity and where their marriage was solemnized in 1861, Mrs. Roberts having been a daughter of James Farrand, who was a native of Maryland and early settler in Hardin County, Kentucky.

David R. Roberts was born in the year 1832 and was one of the honored pioneer citizens of Woodward County, Oklahoma, at the time of his death, which occurred April 12, 1905. His entire active career was devoted to the great basic industry of agriculture. He continued his residence in Kentucky until 1881, when he removed with his family to Macoupin County, Illinois, where he was engaged in farming until 1887, when he removed to Sedgwick County, Kansas, where he purchased a tract of land and continued his operations as a farmer and stock-grower until 1893, when he became one of those who participated in the settling of the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma Territory, when the same was thrown open to settlement. He obtained a tract of Government land in what is now Woodward County, and there he reclaimed and developed a good farm, this homestead continuing to be his place of residence until the close of his life. He was a staunch supporter of the cause of the democratic party, was a man of sterling character and he ever commanded secure place in the confidence and good will of his fellow men. Both he and his wife were lifelong and earnest Christian workers, he having been a member of the Baptist and she of the Methodist Church South. Mrs. Roberts survived her husband by about eight years and continued her residence in Woodward County until she, too, was summoned to eternal rest, on the 27th of February, 1912. They became the parents of five sons and five daughters, concerning whom brief record is here entered: James B. is a prosperous farmer in Woodward County, as is also John W.; Edwin S. of this review was the next in order of birth; Thomas H. is a representative agriculturist in Woodward County; David C. is identified with the zinc and lead mining industry at Miami, Ottawa County; Laura is the wife of William D. Howell, a farmer of Sedgwick County, Kansas; Sallie B. is the wife of Benjamin F. Stevens, who is a prosperous farmer of Woodward County, Oklahoma, where he also is a successful and popular teacher in the rural schools; Frances M. is the wife of Oscar C. Wybrant, who is a

leading lawyer at Woodward, the judicial center of the county of that name; Catherine is the wife of Harry Morrison, a farmer of that county; and the fourth child, a daughter, died in infancy.

Edwin S. Roberts was reared to the age of fifteen years in his native Kentucky county, where he acquired his early education in the common schools. He was about fifteen years old at the time of the family removal to Macoupin County, Illinois, where he continued his studies in the public schools, and in 1887, shortly prior to attaining to his legal majority, he accompanied his parents on their removal to Sedgwick County, Kansas. He there assisted in the work and management of the home farm and when but twenty-one years of age was elected clerk of Afton Township.

On coming with the other members of the family to Oklahoma, in 1893, he entered claim to a tract of land in the newly opened Cherokee Strip, this property, in Woodward County, having been improved by him and developed into one of the excellent farms of the county. Mr. Roberts is a man of alert and vigorous mentality, of well fortified opinions and marked progressiveness, so that he has naturally been influential in public affairs of a local order. In 1903 he was the democratic nominee for representative of Woodward County in the Territorial Legislature, but his defeat was compassed by normal political exigencies. In 1902 Mr. Roberts was associated with other representative citizens of Woodward County in the organization of the Farmers' Bank of Persimmon, which institution later became the Farmers' Bank of Mutual, the Town of Mutual having been developed at the expense of the old Village of Persimmon, which is now little more than a name.

In 1904, in Woods County, Mr. Roberts became associated with John J. and George Gerlach in the organization of the Avard State Bank, and of this institution he has since been cashier, its development and upbuilding as one of the substantial banks of this part of the state having been largely due to his energy, good judgment and progressive policies. Mr. Roberts has been one of the foremost in promoting the civic and material advancement of the thriving and attractive little City of Avard and has served continuously as its mayor since the admission of Oklahoma as a state, in 1907. He has been also a member of the local board of education since 1904, and his loyalty and public spirit are of the most insistent and benignant type. He does not deviate from the line of close allegiance to the democratic party and is influential in its councils in Woods County. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and both he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Roberts has been twice married. On the 20th of June, 1903, he wedded Miss Alta Grunewald, who was born in the City of Van Wert, Ohio, and whose death occurred at Avard, Oklahoma, on the 7th of December, 1904. She is survived by twin daughters, Corene and Lorene, who were born November 22, 1904. On the 18th of June, 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Roberts to Miss Eloise M. Taylor, who was born in Carroll County, Missouri.

In conclusion it may well be stated that Mr. Roberts has given a most progressive and popular administration during his period of service as mayor of Avard. Within his regime and largely through his influence have been installed the excellent municipal water, electric-light and telephone systems, streets have been carefully maintained in good order, and cement sidewalks installed throughout the town, these modern improvements being the more

noteworthy in view of the fact that this vigorous little western city has in 1915 a population of less than 300.

DAVID D. BRUNSON. There is much of interest in the career of David D. Brunson in Oklahoma relating to the intricate problems surrounding land titles in that part of the state formerly the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, for since he has been practicing law in the state his firm has made a specialty of land matters. A delicate and important distinction existed between the terms "new acquisition" and "ancestral estate," as applied to lands belonging to Indians, and the issue was drawn in a case which this firm carried to the United States Supreme Court which resulted in an opinion that land given to an Indian by his father or purchased by him with money given by the father should be classified as an ancestral estate. The issue was fundamental in the transfer of lands, and the case was the first carrying the question to the highest tribunal.

In the career of Mr. Brunson in Oklahoma there are other matters of interest relating to the early days of the Coal County region. For instance, while he was city attorney, he prosecuted before the Coalgate city council the case wherein Jim Thompson, city marshal, and a United States deputy marshal were charged with failing to make a report on occupation taxes collected, and under the Arkansas law, prevailing in Indian Territory at that time, he was subject to removal by the council. When the trial began, Mayor Theodore Von Keller, City Attorney Brunson and each of the eight members of the council were armed, as were also attaches of the court and friends of Thompson. Mr. Brunson, his right hand on the trigger of a revolver concealed in his coat pocket, faced Thompson on the witness stand and plied questions that brought out the undeniable guilt of the latter. The situation was tense and every man in the council chambers feared bloodshed. When the vital question was put, Thompson confessed and made a move as if to fire, but was instantly reminded that the concealed revolver of the city attorney was in near proximity. The council voted to discharge Thompson, who, a few hours later, under the influence of liquor, rode along the street armed and looking for some member of the municipal government on whom to get revenge. City Marshal England was the first approached. His revolver was in his hand and he was an expert shot. A twirl of the weapon on his finger and the ball passed through Thompson's heart. As city attorney, Mr. Brunson also prepared the ordinance that provided for the establishment of the first public school system at Coalgate, in 1902. Four years later he was elected mayor, and during his administration the artesian water supply for the municipal water system was established and the system installed. Mr. Brunson is at present the incumbent of the city attorney's office.

David D. Brunson was born at Rome, Georgia, November 29, 1873, and is a son of D. T. and Fannie F. (Cheves) Brunson. His mother, a native of Georgia and a descendant of the French Huguenots, now lives at Glenwood, Arkansas. The father, who is a veteran of the Confederate army, in 1862 attended Mercer University of Georgia, as a schoolmate of Doctor Murrow, of Atoka, Oklahoma, one of the editors of this work. The elder Brunson, at the age of twenty-one years, entered the Confederate army with one of the professors of Mercer University and a negro servant named Richards, and the three served together during the war, being at the close among the six of the company of 106 that survived. After the surrender of the Southern forces at Appomattox, Federal soldiers asked black Richard to whom he belonged and he replied, pointing to his master: "I sho' is Mas Dad's niggah." There were several children in the family of D. T. and Fannie F.

Brunson, of whom two survive: David D., of this notice and Thomas R., a graduate of the University of Arkansas, who is employed by the Interstate Commerce Commission as a civil engineer.

Early in the life of David D. Brunson, his father moved to Stephens County, Texas, which was then a section of the great livestock region of the Lone Star State. Little law prevailed there then and the free range belonged to every man, and each carried weapons of defense. Naturally, school facilities were poor and Mr. Brunson was nine years old before he had an opportunity to attend an institution of learning. After completing the high school grade, he went to Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, and attended part of a term, and during the next few years he alternated between teaching and attending school until 1901 when, with \$3.00 in his pocket, he opened a law office at Murfreesboro, Arkansas. He remained there six months, being successful in the handling of the few cases that came to him, and then changed his field of operation of Coalgate. The next year he entered a partnership with George A. Fooshee and the firm of Fooshee & Brunson has since continued. This firm has probably tried more cases involving Indian lands than any other in the eastern part of the state. It is the oldest firm in that section and in avoirdupois probably is the largest, Mr. Fooshee weighing 285 pounds and Mr. Brunson 210 pounds.

Mr. Brunson was married in October, 1904, at Arkadelphia, Arkansas, to Miss Mattie C. Herring, and they have three children: David D., Jr., aged five years; William T., aged three; and Mary, who is two years old. Mr. Brunson is a member of the Baptist Church, of the local lodge of the Masonic order, of the Coalgate Commercial Club and of the county, state and national organizations of his profession. He has been an active worker in the ranks of the democratic party, having participated on the stump in every campaign since the advent of statehood, and a member of every state convention. He has been chairman of the Senatorial District Committee and a member of the Democratic Central Committee of his congressional district. He is considerably interested in the development of oil and gas in his section of the state, and his firm owns some of the most valuable business property at Coalgate and 1,000 acres of fine agricultural land. He has had a hand in the establishment of the municipal, social, industrial and educational resources of the town, and is an active, progressive spirit in all avenues of public progress.

GEORGE LOVELL SNEED. When General Morgan, the noted Confederate raider, following some brilliant military manoeuvres in Indiana and Ohio, was captured by Union troops, the four men who had accompanied him on the particular expedition that resulted in his capture made good their escape and their flight of 300 miles back into Virginia is a matter of heretofore unrecorded history. One of these four men was J. H. Sneed, the father of George Lovell Sneed, county attorney of Marshall County, Oklahoma. The early part of the flight the men made mounted, but, fearing that their chance of escape would be greatly hazarded by this means of transportation, abandoned their mounts and took to the woods on foot. For weeks they journeyed through the most secluded regions, occasionally passing through gaps in the Union lines, and finally reached a detachment of the Confederate army which they joined and with which they continued fighting until the close of the great war.

Raider Sneed rode an obstreperous and contrary gray mule when the flight began. The little party approached the Ohio River at a point where no crossing was in evidence and, fearing to turn either to the right or left to



J. D. Brunson



Henry Garwood Sr.

the state at large. He is at present judge of the County and Probate Court of Cherokee County, Oklahoma.

Mr. Cox is a member of the Cherokee County and Oklahoma Bar Association, and was first vice president of the state association from 1910 to 1912. His fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and he has filled chairs in both lodges and is a past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias. October 2, 1884, Mr. Cox married Miss Sarah E. Hawkins at Mountain Home, Arkansas. She died May 22, 1907. Their three children were: Mrs. J. I. Coursey, wife of a prominent young lawyer of Tahlequah; Mrs. Arch Fulcher, whose husband is an abstractor at Tahlequah; and William Grover Cox, now completing his education in the Northeastern State Normal School at Tahlequah. October 1, 1913, Mr. Cox married Miss Carrie Lee Akers, who for a number of years was engaged in the millinery business at Paoli, Kansas, and is a cousin of Earl Akers, state treasurer of Kansas. Mr. Cox has three brothers and four sisters: William N. Cox, a half-brother, who is a veteran of the Civil war and was with General Lee at the surrender at Appomattox, now lives at Westminster, South Carolina; F. F. Cox lives at Mountain Home, Arkansas; E. H. Cox is a California resident; Mrs. John Williams of Cumt, Arkansas; Mrs. Jane Karnes, of Heart, Arkansas; Mrs. John Duke, of Texas, and Mrs. Malinda Briggs, of Kingston, Tennessee.

PORTER C. BURGE. Prominent among the men whose activities have lent encouragement to the agriculturists of Woods County is found Porter C. Burge, manager of the Hopeton Elevator Company, at Hopeton. This concern, a farmers' co-operative enterprise, reflects the untiring zeal of Mr. Burge, who, from a modest beginning, has advanced its fortunes to the prominence of a necessary commercial adjunct.

Mr. Burge was born December 23, 1865, on a farm in Bureau County, Illinois, and is a son of Reuben and Eliza (McDonald) Burge. His father, born in 1833, in Ohio, went as a young man to Illinois and settled in Bureau County, where he passed the remaining years of his life in successful agricultural operations and died in 1867. He was married in 1863 to Miss Eliza McDonald, who was born in 1840, in Bureau County, Illinois, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Perkins) McDonald, and to this union there were born two children: Porter C.; and John E., born September 9, 1867, who is now a resident of Los Angeles, California. In 1872 Mrs. Burge was married to Levi Renner, and to this union there were born six children: Chester; Frederick; a son who died in infancy; Clarence; Myrtle, who died at the age of sixteen years; and Manuel. Mrs. Renner still survives and resides at Nickerson, Kansas.

When he was eight years of age, Porter C. Burge was taken by his mother and stepfather to Reno County, Kansas, and there was reared to manhood and completed his education in the public schools. He was brought up to agricultural pursuits, and remained in Kansas engaged in farming until 1893, in which year he came to Oklahoma and located on government land in Woods County. He is still the owner of his original homestead, located one mile from Hopeton, in addition to which he has other valuable land, all of which is under a high state of cultivation. In 1898, feeling that the agriculturists of his community needed better representation, and protection of their interests, he, with others, organized the Farmers' Federation of Alva, the first farmers' grain and coal company organized in Woods county. He was identified with this enterprise until 1904, when he, with others, was the organizer and promoter of the Hopeton Elevator Company, at Hopeton, of which he

has since been manager. It is probable that no one enterprise of the county has done more to raise the standards of agriculture or to encourage agricultural development. The enterprise has won the confidence and support of the farmers of this locality, as evidenced by the fact that in 1914 the Hopeton Elevator Company shipped about 30,000 bushels of wheat. In addition to his duties as manager of this concern, Mr. Burge conducts an agricultural implement business on his own account, at Hopeton, and under his able direction this has also proven an unqualified success.

Mr. Burge was married December 23, 1888, at Nickerson, Kansas to Miss Eliza E. Gillock, born in 1873, in Greene County, Indiana, a daughter of Jackson Gillock, a farmer of Indiana and Kansas. While Mr. and Mrs. Burge have no children of their own, their hearts have gone out to the little ones, and two children, Roland and May Dowell, have been reared in their home to honorable man and womanhood.

HENRY GARWOOD, SR. The first drug store and the second business house established at Beggs in Okmulgee County was started by Henry Garwood, Sr., who for the past fifteen years has been very closely identified with that flourishing town and is now, besides being proprietor of the Garwood Drug Company, one of the leading capitalists of the village, has done a great deal of constructive work in many ways, and his position as a leading citizen is well indicated by the fact that he served several years as mayor. He was born in Pennsylvania, January 8, 1854, a son of James S. and Susan (Smith) Garwood. His parents were natives of New Jersey. His father, who was born in Port Republic of that state was for many years an active railroad man, and had first learned the trade of blacksmith. He died in New Jersey about 1875 at the age of sixty, while his wife passed away in Brooklyn, New York, at the age of eighty-three. Their six children were: Helen C., who lives in Kansas City, Missouri, is the widow of Dan P. Stewart, who died at Springfield, Missouri, while serving in the office of sheriff; Henry; Rebecca, wife of C. D. Reed, who lives in New Jersey and for forty-six years has been connected with the Erie Railroad; Joseph Summers of New Jersey; W. D., who died at Amarillo, Texas, in 1915; and Millard of New Jersey.

Henry Garwood lived in his native town until ten years of age. His parents then went to Scranton, Pennsylvania, and later to Phillipsburg, New Jersey. After acquiring his education in the common schools, he found railroad work under his father with the Morris & Essex Railway. About 1870 the family moved out to Utah Territory, and for a year and a half Henry Garwood was fireman on a railway locomotive out of Ogden. Returning to Scranton, Pennsylvania, he continued as a locomotive fireman for eight months, and then came to Springfield, Missouri, and became a fireman with the Frisco Railway. He did that work at a time when the Frisco locomotives still used wood as fuel. After two or three years he was promoted to engineer, and his service as a locomotive engineer aggregated about thirteen years altogether. In 1883 he left the Frisco and was with the Memphis for two years.

In November, 1886, Mr. Garwood having resigned from the railroad business, engaged in the drug trade at Thayer, Missouri, and for the past thirty years has made that his chief line of business. In 1897 he was for eight months in the drug business at Newburg, Missouri, spent two years at Springfield, and two and a half years at Fairplay, Missouri, and on May 1, 1901, arrived at Beggs, Oklahoma.

This town started just about that date, and he was

one of the men who supplied enterprise to the new community. For fifteen years he has conducted the drug business which he established as the pioneer institution of its kind, but his son Henry, Jr., now has active charge of the Garwood Drug Company. In 1911 he built the present drug store, a two-story brick, 25x100 feet, at the corner of Main and Choctaw Avenue. He also constructed the brick building on the opposite corner, occupied by the First National Bank and the postoffice, this being also a two-story brick, 90x25 feet. These are two of the most substantial and attractive business structures in the town. In 1902 Mr. Garwood put up a home of his own, built from native rock. His interests are now of a varied nature, and extend to farming, cotton gins and other enterprises.

Always an active man, Mr. Garwood suffered a severe affliction recently when as a result of blood poison his right leg was amputated just above the ankle on August 25, 1915. In politics he is independent, though usually he has voted in support of the republican candidate in national affairs. His service as mayor of Beggs was for two years before statehood, and since statehood he has been a member of the village board. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, in the lodge, chapter, commandery and temple of the Mystic Shrine, with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Knights of Pythias.

On December 11, 1879, he married Miss Mollie M. Moore who was born May 12, 1864, in St. Louis County, Missouri. To their union were born four children: Milard F., who died at the age of one year; the second died in infancy; Henry, Jr.; and James M., who died when nineteen years of age. Henry Garwood, Jr., who was born in Rogers, Arkansas, January 17, 1883, has developed into a capable young business man and is now assuming many of the heavier responsibilities formerly carried by his father. He married Natta Clark, and they are the parents of two sons named James and Henry, Jr.

CARVER CHIROPRACTIC COLLEGE. Vertebral adjusting by specific intention, was discovered at Davenport, Iowa, on September 15, 1895, by D. D. Palmer, a magnetic healer.

The system of vertebral adjusting devised by him at that time was named chiropractic, meaning, "done with the hand." The science of chiropractic was not then in existence and was not in existence for ten years subsequent thereto.

Willard Carver, LL. B., D. C., now president of Carver Chiropractic College at Oklahoma City, is the constructor and formulator of the Science of Chiropractic. He began the study in December, 1895, and it came into existence in permanent form with the publication in a concise and organized treatise of "Carver's Chiropractic Analysis," published in Oklahoma City in December, 1909. The basic principle of the science is that interference with the transmission of nerve stimulus causes all functional abnormality. The science and art of chiropractic consists in adjusting displaced or disrelated tissue to remove interference with the transmission of nerve stimulus. It is purely mechanical and is connected in no way with therapy, being based upon an entirely different law than osteopathy, magnetic healing, massage, etc., and has nothing in common with medicine and surgery.

Willard Carver was born at Maysville, Scott County, Iowa, July 14, 1866, but two years later his parents, John Waterman and Eliza M. (Nutting) Carver, moved to Mahaska County in the same state, two and a half miles from Agricola. There on the farm of his father Doctor Carver was reared to the age of eighteen. His

education was obtained by attending a country school a mile and three-quarters distant from home during the winter months. The remainder of the year was spent in farm labor. In the spring of the year which marked his eighth birthday he drove a team at putting in the crops and from that time was reckoned as a regular hand about the farm. He early evinced a disposition to find out why certain animals had died, and because of his many post-mortems and the general care of the health of the stock he was soon dubbed "Doctor" by his brothers and sisters. In 1884, at the age of eighteen, a broader horizon of opportunity was opened to him when he entered the Oskaloosa College at Oskaloosa, Iowa, where he was to remain to complete the course of two years. Then followed two years of school teaching, after which he entered the Drake University at Des Moines, and at the end of three years was graduated with the degree of LL.B. and at once took up the practice of law. From 1891 until 1905, Doctor Carver was a practicing lawyer in Iowa, enjoyed a large practice and left the profession only to take up the still greater and broader field to which he had already given years of study.

In December, 1895, he began the study of chiropractic, and in 1897 began lecturing upon that subject throughout Iowa and the states adjoining and writing for magazines that would permit a publication with reference to the subject. Many of these articles appeared in the "Chiropractor," a journal published at that time in Davenport. In this manner he became generally known as an authority on chiropractic many years before he entered a school for the purpose of studying the "Art of Adjusting." Finally in 1905 he entered the Parker School of Chiropractic at Ottumwa, Iowa, and finished the course the following June. Since then he has devoted his time exclusively to lecturing upon chiropractic, teaching it to classes, writing text books on the science and practicing the profession.

In 1906 Doctor Carver came to Oklahoma City and with Dr. L. L. Denny organized and incorporated the present college under the name "Carver-Denny Chiropractic College." In 1908 Doctor Denny went to California, and was succeeded by Dr. A. C. McColl, at which time the name of the college was amended to its present form, Carver Chiropractic College. This college was started with the idea of establishing in the South an institution solely devoted to the teaching and propagation of simon-pure chiropractic. It was located at Oklahoma City in order to get away from the territory of all other schools that had then been established.

Since the organization of the Carver College it has had the longest course and the most extensive curriculum of any school of chiropractic. Its first class comprised fifteen students, while the student body now regularly numbers into the second hundred. The Carver College has never made a bid for the largest student body, but has been particular in the selection of the character of its students.

In 1906, at the time of the college's incorporation, the science of chiropractic had never been formulated and what was known of it was taught by word of mouth, and indeed there was very little known. In his work as dean and instructor, Doctor Carver rapidly developed the science of chiropractic, and presented it to the world for the first time in his "Analysis," published in 1909. No other work is in print at this time which assumes to give the science of chiropractic, all other books on the subject being devoted to the "Science and Art of Adjusting." The revision of the analysis (1915) brings its scientific phases down to date and is comprehensive of the subject.

Doctor Carver is president and dean of the faculty of the college and has been such since its organization. The faculty is composed of men and women of his personal standing and ability who are constantly making many sacrifices in order that the science of chiropractic may come into its own. The school now has an international reputation and is an institution of which all citizens of Oklahoma are justly proud.

When Doctor Carver came to Oklahoma there existed a very drastic law prohibiting any practice except medicine. In the first legislature of the state, after an instructive and ably conducted fight, Doctor Carver procured the repeal of the existing law and the enactment of a statute permitting the practice of chiropractic in Oklahoma. For the first time there was placed in statutory law a definition defining the practice of medicine to be the prescription and administration of medicine and that only. Doctor Carver, while succeeding to this extent in securing a fair definition of the practice of medicine and securing a recognition for chiropractic, also sought at that legislature to have a law passed regulating the practice of chiropractic. But on account of adverse factions and bitter opposition of the medical organizations he did not succeed. Since then he has continued the effort and has expended about six thousand dollars out of his own pocket for the accomplishment of this purpose. It is believed that the present legislature of 1917 will finally pass a law substantially as it was first drawn up by Doctor Carver in 1907.

Doctor Carver is a member of the Federated Chiropractic Associations of the United States of North America; a member of the Oklahoma State Association of Doctors of Chiropractic; a member of the organized alumni of the Carver Chiropractic College, in which association he is president of the advisory board and membership committee, and also editor of the Chiropractic Record, a magazine published by that association. He was the organizer of these different associations. He was president of the advisory board of the Oklahoma Chiropractic Association from its inception in 1907 until 1910, when the association went out of existence to permit the organization of the above named association. Doctor Carver has the distinction of having been one of the first delegates of the new State of Oklahoma to the International Tuberculosis Congress in 1908, and the first member of his school of doctors to receive official recognition or appointment for any purpose whatever.

In addition to numerous literary articles on chiropractic, Doctor Carver is author and publisher of Carver's Chiropractic Analysis, 1909; Applied Psychology, 1914; and Carver's Chiropractic Analysis, revised 1915. He is president of the D. D. Palmer Memorial Hospital and its consultant doctor. For years he has served as legislative counsel for the chiropractors of Oklahoma and counsel for many state associations. He was attorney for the Chiropractor Association of Kansas in its mandamus of Governor Hodges, and is almost constantly engaged in the defense of chiropractors who are being persecuted by legal prosecution in different parts of the country.

In 1893 Doctor Carver married Clara Beatrice Blain of Montezuma, Iowa. She died in 1895, leaving a son, Ronald L. Carver. In 1897 he married Miss Ida Mae Smith of McGregor, Iowa, at Spirit Lake, Iowa. His home is at 419 West 29th Street, Oklahoma City, and the offices of the college are in the Majestic Building.

ARCHIBALD MCCOLL, LL. B., D. C. Secretary of the Carver Chiropractic College of Oklahoma City, Doctor McColl has had an interesting career, and had already

reached an important official position in railway life before he devoted himself to the science of chiropractic.

Born at Bothwell, Ontario, Canada, in 1869, he is a son of Hugh and Mary (Patterson) McColl, his father also a native of Ontario. In 1879 the family moved to Michigan, where the father followed farming. Doctor McColl attended the rural schools and the high school at Bay City, Michigan, and coming south became a student of law in the Fort Worth University at Fort Worth, Texas, where he was graduated LL. B. in 1898. However, he has never formally practiced the law, though the knowledge has been useful to him in many ways. Prior to taking up legal studies, he was employed in the engineering department of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company as a civil engineer, and went through the various grades of the department from field survey to the completion of the road and its operation. In 1902 he was advanced to division superintendent for the Rock Island Company, and held that office until he resigned in 1907 to take up the study of chiropractic. He came as a student to the Carver-Denny Chiropractic College at Oklahoma City, was graduated in 1908, and Doctor Denny soon afterwards leaving for California, his position as secretary of the college was given to Doctor McColl. Besides having charge of the business affairs of the institution, he is also a practitioner and teacher and has demonstrated his ability as a master of the science and in many ways has justified his wise decision in leaving a business for a professional career.

In 1895, Doctor McColl, while still in the railway service, married Miss Alice M. Butler. Her father was Colonel Butler of Abilene, Texas, prominent as a district judge and man of affairs in that state. To their marriage were born four children: Archie (now deceased), Archibald C., Jr., Mary Alice, and James William McColl. The family reside at 818 West 21st Street, Oklahoma City.

WILLIAM H. EVANS. If there existed any imaginary boundary line between thievery and outlawry in Oklahoma's wild west days, a little band of men known as the Swafford Gang almost obliterated it, for their operations over the Chickasaw, Choctaw, Pottawatomie and Seminole nations were marked by daring raids, holdups and probably murder. This was said to be the most daring little band of thieves that ever existed in the West, and their activities had been at white heat for about three years until one of their number was killed and two others captured on Delaware Creek, near Bromide, May 29, 1899. William H. Evans, then a posseman under Deputy United States Marshal J. H. Bridges at Tishomingo, led a party of officers in pursuit of the Swaffords, overtaking them on Delaware Creek, and the result of a running fight was the complete breaking up of the band.

The nagging of Evans at the heels of this band for weeks is important in a chronicle of the events of those stirring days. Evans had come up from Texas at the age of twenty-one and settled on a farm near Emmet, owned by Douglas H. Johnston, now governor of the Chickasaw Nation, and later establishing a ranch seven miles north of Tishomingo for Treadwell & Lucas. Thievery was rampant, and had been for years. The country was then being settled by respectable white people, and as communities grew the necessity for the elimination of the thieves became more apparent. It was this necessity that enticed Evans from a peaceful farm life to the exciting forefront of the law-enforcement life. He therefore hounded and made life generally miserable for

law breakers. For a night and day he and his men had been on the trail of the Swafford band when they overtook them in a log house on Delaware Creek. Upon the approach of the officers the band mounted and fled into the timber, firing as they went. The officers returned the fire, killing Charles Hailey, a leader of the gang. This broke the organization, and Thomas Hailey and John Finley were captured. Arthur Swafford, eldest of the trio of that name, was wounded, but escaped. A year later he, in company with a noted outlaw, one Bert Casey, was killed by a sheriff of Pottawatomie County on the Canadian River, near Johnsonville. Walter and Oscar Swafford later were arrested and convicted, and thus ended the depredations of this band of outlaws.

Another event of the life of Mr. Evans illustrates the character of what was commonly accepted as justice in the early days of the Chickasaw Nation. A man known as "One-Eyed Ward," who lived near Madill, killed a man named Harkey at Oakland. Evans, who at that time was serving as a deputy under United States Marshal Ben H. Colbert, arrested Ward and confined him in the United States prison at Tishomingo. A few weeks later Ward announced his intention of making bond. Feeling was high against him and Evans advised him to remain in jail, saying he was sure to be assassinated. However, Ward was obdurate, and he made bond, returning to Madill. Three days later in the afternoon, while he was driving toward Oakland with R. J. Toppey, both men were shot from ambush and killed. Although an effort was made to locate the assassins, it was unsuccessful, and many pioneers in this section looked placidly upon the matter, in quiet intimation that the score was settled.

During his career as a United States officer Mr. Evans picked up the bodies of thirteen dead men, but he saw only three killed. He made twenty-six arrests for murder in four years. He recovered stolen horses over a territory extending as far north as Henryetta and as far south as Lindale, Texas, a distance of 200 miles from his headquarters, failing to recover only one stolen horse. At that time his duties were more than those of a county sheriff and all his deputies today.

Mr. Evans was born in Surry County, North Carolina, in 1872, and is a son of Thomas and Mary (Sparker) Evans. His father, who was a blacksmith, made wagons and shod mules for Confederate soldiers at Hillsville, Virginia, during the Civil war, returning after the war to North Carolina where he remained until 1885 and then moved to Fannin County, Texas. He died there at the age of seventy-seven, and his widow still lives at the age of eighty-two. She weighs 172 pounds, the identical weight she bore at the age of eighteen.

There are eighty-two children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren in the Evans family.

Mr. Evans began life as a farmer boy and attended the common schools of North Carolina and Texas. When he was twenty-one he came to the Indian Territory, where he did farm and ranch work until he entered official life. He served as an officer under Deputy United States Marshal J. H. Bridges, United States Marshal Ben H. Colbert and United States Marshal G. A. Porter. He settled in Madill in 1902, and a few years later entered the livery business. In 1907 he ran for sheriff of Marshall County on the democratic ticket, and was defeated for the nomination by 176 votes. A year later he was appointed special agent to Attorney General Charles West, and still later he served fourteen months in the secret service department in Oklahoma City, under Mayor Henry M. Scales. In 1911 he entered the real estate and farm loan business in Madill.

Mr. Evans was married March 27, 1901, to Miss Mary C. Raper, a niece of Marcus Raper, founder of the Town

of San Marcos, Texas. They have four children, Irene, Douglas H., Murlin and Raymond. Mr. Evans has four brothers and two sisters. Mrs. J. N. Evans of Denison, Texas, is the wife of an engineer who has been in the service of the Katy Railroad for twenty years. Mrs. T. H. Benton is the wife of a farmer at Madill. James W. Evans is a retired claim agent for the Santa Fe Railroad Company, whose service continued over a period of twenty-six years. T. E. Evans is a farmer at Chillicothe, Texas. G. W. Evans is a farmer at El Centro, California. M. W. Evans is a real estate dealer at Lake Arthur, New Mexico.

Mr. Evans is a member of the Methodist Church, and his fraternal connections are with the Masonic order. He is a member of the Madill Board of Education, the Madill Commercial Club, the Madill United Charities Association, and the Madill Good Roads Club, all of which have a generous share in his attention. The family home is in Madill.

JAMES H. GERNERT. One of the vital needs of the State of Oklahoma in its formative period was an improved system of superintending the official activities of guardians of the estates of Indians of the Five Tribes. The record of these activities for a generation contains veiled evidence of the accumulation of wealth by unscrupulous guardians and their associates to the detriment of the financial welfare of many Indians. In nearly every community of these nations one may hear recounted details of fraudulent transactions of this nature that took place during a period of thirty to forty years before statehood. Indian widows have been led to deed their lands to white men under the belief they were either signing some other kind of a document or were getting value received for their allotments, and left destitute. Designing negroes, bearing purported credentials from the United States Government, have worked their wiles on innocent freedmen and robbed them of valuable holdings.

To assist in correcting these evils and to conserve the resources of the dependent Indians became the duty of James H. Gernert shortly before statehood, when he was appointed master in probate for the Twenty-third Recording District of Indian Territory by U. S. Judge Thomas C. Humphrey. His activities constitute an important part of the history of that day, for he developed a system of management and accounting that placed the handling of Indian probate matters on a business basis. Later in his practice Mr. Gernert became attorney for many Indians who had been fraudulently deprived of their property. From a different viewpoint from that obtaining among many old settlers he learned of the needs of Indian citizens and their customs and manner of living, and became acquainted with them over a wide scope of country.

Mr. Gernert was born in Columbia, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1887. He is a son of Charles H. and Hannah Ann (Strong) Gernert, the former of whom is a native of Pennsylvania and for many years a representative merchant of Columbia. Mr. Gernert's early education was secured in the public schools of Pennsylvania, and later he graduated from the high school at Troy, then pursuing a business course in the Elmira (New York) Business College. In 1900 he received a degree from the State Normal School, at Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania. After teaching one term of school, he entered the University of Michigan and graduated two years later, in 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He began the practice of his profession at Atoka, in May, 1905, in partnership with James H. Chambers, who afterwards was a member of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention and for seven years attorney for the State Board of Land Commissioners. He is a member of the Masonic



L. D. Mitchell

lodge, affiliating with the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery at Atoka, Bedouin Temple, of the Mystic Shrine at Muskogee, and the Consistory at McAlester.

Mr. Gernert was married in Pennsylvania, March 14, 1906, to Miss Helen L. Burrows, whose father, who died a few years ago at Centrahoma, was a banker at Olney and later a merchant at Centrahoma. They have two children: Hial B., aged eight years; and Anna Christine, aged six. Mr. Gernert is a member of the Coalgate Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Atoka County Bar Association and the Oklahoma Bar Association, the Atoka Hunting and Fishing Club, the Young Men's Christian Association and the Atoka Club. He has oil and gas holdings in the noted Healdton field of Oklahoma and extensive real estate and agricultural properties in Atoka County.

LA FAYETTE D. MITCHELL. In considering the career of LaFayette D. Mitchell, of Oklahoma City, the impartial observer will be disposed to rank him not only as one of the leaders of his profession in the state, but as an example of the sterling self-made manhood of which this country is so proud. Whether one considers the obstacles which modest circumstances and obscurity opposed to his entrance upon a learned profession, his patience and persistence in overcoming them, the talent which he brought to a difficult calling, or the success and prominence he has gained therein, he will be impressed that here is an individual who, instead of allowing circumstances to shape his life, has overcome circumstances and made his own career.

Mr. Mitchell was born on a farm in Cherokee County, Iowa, in 1880, and is a son of Henry Clay and Nellie (Stewart) Mitchell. The family traces its ancestry back to the Plymouth Colony of Massachusetts, a branch of which settled in Southern Ohio, and many of the name have become prominent in the arts and professions. A cousin of Henry Clay Mitchell is Morrison Mitchell, head of the music department at Oberlin College, while another cousin is Charles H. Mitchell, a prominent Chicago legist. Bromley Mitchell, the grandfather of LaFayette D. Mitchell, was the original locator of Buena Vista, Ohio, and during the early days of steamboating and rafting on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers was well known as a river man. He was an intimate friend of the great statesman, Henry Clay, and after him named his son, who was born in Buena Vista County, Ohio. Henry C. Mitchell was a pioneer of Western Iowa, going there right after the Civil war and immediately following the Sioux Massacre. There he engaged in farming until 1887, when he sold out and moved to Western Tennessee, locating on a farm near Jackson, where he made his home until his death in 1898.

Mrs. Mitchell, who was born at Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, is a descendant of the Stewart family of which A. T. Stewart, the well-known New York merchant of early days, was a member, and in the terms of his will she was left a legacy. Her father and two of his brothers homesteaded what is now a part of the City of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but later her father, not liking the country, disposed of his interest in the property for a team of horses. Mrs. Mitchell is still living, at Jackson, Tennessee, and her mother, who is of French-Canadian stock, also survives, being over eighty years of age.

LaFayette D. Mitchell was reared on his father's farm, and up to his nineteenth year received only such education as was possible to secure from the country schools of Western Tennessee. When his father died, in 1898, he became the sole support of his mother and sister, and all soon moved to Clinton, Iowa, where Mr. Mitchell learned the trade of locksmith. He secured a position with the United States Steel Lock Factory, and while he

devoted his nights to study, he worked so faithfully and assiduously during the daytime that he was not only able to support the family, but was also able to put by the money to give him the education which he considered necessary for his future life work.

For three years Mr. Mitchell read law at night under the preceptorship of the Hon. C. H. George, of Clinton, Iowa, and then, realizing the necessity of a collegiate training, entered the Northern Illinois College, from which he was graduated in 1905, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Following this, he entered the University of Iowa, at Iowa City, and there, eventually, he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. During his course of study at this institution, he went to Des Moines, where, October 4, 1907, after examination, he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court Commission of Iowa. He came to Oklahoma City, February 11, 1908, and was admitted to the Oklahoma bar on June 4th of that year, but after passing about one year in Oklahoma City returned to the University of Iowa, where he was granted his degree, February 22, 1909. Returning immediately to Oklahoma City, Mr. Mitchell engaged in the practice of his chosen profession, in which he has continued to the present time, and the same determination and studious habits which enabled him to gain an education have been applied so well to his practice that he has steadily advanced to a prominent place. Mr. Mitchell maintains offices at No. 814 Campbell Building. He is held in high esteem by his fellow-practitioners, and belongs to the various organizations of his profession, and to Ivanhoe Lodge No. 45, Knights of Pythias, of Clinton, Iowa. During his connection with the University of Iowa, he was a prominent member of the Irving Literary Society of that institution. He held for a period of about four months the position of special district judge of Oklahoma County, being appointed to that position on the recommendation of the county attorney of said county.

On June 29, 1911, Mr. Mitchell was married to Miss Pearl Gertrude Branson, whom he met as a fellow-student at the University of Iowa, from which she was graduated in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, receiving her master's degree in the following year. She also spent about one year in the law department of the university, and is a member of the Alpha Beta Pi Sorority. Her father, Dr. Leon L. Branson, is a graduate of the dental department of the University of Iowa, while her mother, Dr. Laura H. Branson, Ph. D., is a distinguished physician. Dr. Branson, who is self-educated, began to teach school at the age of twelve years, took up the study of medicine as a young woman, and has risen to a place of eminence in the medical fraternity. A number of her papers have been read before the leading medical associations of the United States, and have been not only published extensively in this country, but have been translated for publication in the leading German medical journals. Dr. Branson's sister is also a prominent physician, engaged in practice at Seattle, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have had one son, Leon Julius Mitchell, born September 12, 1915. They reside at No. 3026 Classen Boulevard, Oklahoma City.

R. E. LEE VAN WINKLE. Without any injustice to later years it can be stated that the period of greatest achievement in the undertaking and carrying out of vital municipal improvements in Oklahoma City occurred during the few years immediately preceding and following the entrance of Oklahoma into the Union as a state. In the course of a few years a raw western prairie town was transformed into a metropolis that was the surprise and wonder of all the Southwest, and which in the extension and development of permanent municipi-

pal service and institutions soon placed Oklahoma City ahead of many older centers which had been cities of wealth and power before Oklahoma City had become a name in geography. It is a point of no little significance that this time of municipal upbuilding in Oklahoma City corresponds closely with the period in which R. E. Lee Van Winkle was mayor of the city. Mr. Van Winkle first served as mayor of Oklahoma City from 1899 to 1901, but it was during the term from 1903 to 1905 that his official record was adorned with its most important achievement. As mayor of Oklahoma City Mr. Van Winkle won for himself the thanks and good will of all the honest people for his able and determined fight for clean, wholesome administration of civic affairs. It will be recalled that at one time he brought about the indictment of six out of ten members of his city council for unbecoming conduct, known by a more familiar name as grafting. His administrations can be accepted as the point of origin for practically all the better public improvements such as paving, before the close of his second term had given Oklahoma City more miles of paved streets than almost any city in the Southwest, and also the establishment of a municipally owned waterworks system.

Aside from his record of public service, Mr. Van Winkle has for a number of years been prominent in manufacturing and lumber circles in Oklahoma, and is also one of the leading Masons in the state.

R. E. Lee Van Winkle was born at Van Winkle's Mills in Benton County, Arkansas, July 17, 1863. His parents were Peter and Temperance (Miller) Van Winkle. He acquired his early education in the home schools and in the University of Arkansas, and grew up in the rugged surroundings of the timber covered district of Northwest Arkansas. The home school which he attended was built and maintained by his father for a number of years. Four of the sons had been taught by private tutors in the home prior to the establishment of this school which was also attended by other children in the community.

From early boyhood Mr. Van Winkle has been acquainted with the technical side of lumbering, gained by experience in his father's mill. For twelve years after leaving school he was in the retail lumber business, and then turned his attention to wholesale lumbering and manufacturing. In 1896 Mr. Van Winkle organized the Oklahoma Sash & Door Company, and served as its president and manager until 1904. In that year he disposed of his interests, and has since made the wholesale business the object of his attention, and is at the head of the Van Winkle Lumber Company, with offices in the Lee Building at Oklahoma City. He still holds some extensive interests in manufacturing and wholesale concerns in the timber belts of Arkansas.

Mr. Van Winkle for several years was a resident of Pittsburg, Kansas, and while there was a member of the city council in 1886-88. In politics he is a democrat and is a member of the Episcopal Church. In Scottish Rite Masonry he has taken thirty-two degrees and is also a member of the Uniform Rank of the Knights of Pythias. He is a past master of the Masonic lodge of Pittsburg, Kansas, and on January 24, 1890, joined Abdala Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Leavenworth, Kansas. He is a past potentate of India Temple at Oklahoma City and a past representative to the Imperial Council.

On November 14, 1883, at Lebanon, Missouri, Mr. Van Winkle married Marcella A. Faulkner. Her father, D. W. Faulkner, was a banker and railroad contractor at Lebanon. Mr. and Mrs. Van Winkle have only one

child, Vere, now Mrs. Frank B. Sorgatz. Doctor Sorgatz is professor of pathology in the State University of Oklahoma. The Van Winkle family has been established in America many generations, and through his ancestry Mr. Van Winkle is eligible to membership in the Sons of Revolutionary Fathers.

ROBERT K. MCINTOSH. In the forwarding of its educational interests the State of Oklahoma has been fortunate in gaining the executive and pedagogic co-operation of many men and women of exceptional ability and unbounded enthusiasm, and such an one is the present incumbent of the office of superintendent of schools for Bryan County, he whose name initiates this paragraph. The greatest need for the advancement of educational standards in this county exists in connection with the rural schools. This is the result of the meager facilities afforded prior to the admission of the state to the Union and of the contemporary difficulty in obtaining by equitable taxation the requisite funds to push forward the work under the state regime. Under act of Congress, based on an Indian treaty, most of the lands of the county remaining in the possession of Indians will not be subject to taxation for a number of years. This condition has retarded the development of rural schools but it has not prevented the building of modern and measurably well equipped schoolhouses. Since the admission of Oklahoma to statehood the entire scheme of education within the commonwealth has called for the utmost devotion and loyal service of those engaged in or assigned to the directing and control of educational interests in the state. The foundation has been admirably laid in Bryan County and it is now the purpose of Superintendent McIntosh to devote the major part of his time and thought to the development and upbuilding of the system of rural schools, with careful consideration of expediency in every movement and of the ways and means best applicable in attaining to the desired results. In this commendable work he has the influence and direct co-operation of the Southeastern Oklahoma State Normal School, which is established at Durant, the judicial center of the county and his official headquarters and place of residence. He has the further earnest co-operation of a body of teachers who, as a whole, represent a notably higher grade of competency than did those of earlier years. He has the assistance also of district boards of education that are appreciative of requirements and that are demanding teachers of higher rank and of higher grades of certificate. Superintendent McIntosh himself has had ample experience as a teacher in rural schools and thus has learned at first hand their greatest needs. In addition to this his experience has included effective service in village schools and two years as assistant county superintendent of schools. He believes that the most vital and insistent needs of efficient rural schools are a better grouping of classes, so that more time may be given to recitations, and the raising of the standard of the instructors employed. In short, definite and circumspect organization work is demanded and a careful employment of available means in the providing of the best possible facilities under existing conditions in the various school districts or precincts. In the furtherance of the work an adjunct organization whose influence is of important and benignant order is the Bryan County Teachers' Association, of which H. B. Deaton, principal of the schools at Achille, is president, and Principal Zora James, of Platter, as secretary. The educational phase of the activities of the Bryan County Fair Association, which involves contests on the part of pupils of the public schools, constitutes another fortuitous element in the local field of popular education.

The organization of oratorical, debating, literary, spelling and athletic associations and the building of good roads likewise are exercising commendable influence in the development of the rural education system in the county. The Oklahoma Presbyterian College, at Durant, and the Indian school maintained by the Government in Bryan County are contributing much to educational advancement. In this section of the state this subject of educational facilities and advancement is one of special interest, for under many years of tribal government the quality of ignorance was in preponderance in the citizenship of the now ambitious and progressive County of Bryan. The work today and the great possibilities for the future prove an inspiration to such progressive leaders as Superintendent McIntosh, and in the most emphatic sense he has proved himself to be "the right man in the right place." As county superintendent he has under his supervision seventy-three school districts, within which are included two cities and eight towns; 150 teachers and 13,177 students as shown by the enrollment record for 1915.

Mr. McIntosh was born at Buena Vista, Chickasaw County, Mississippi, on the 17th of April, 1884, and is a son of Robert K. and Mary Bell (Boone) McIntosh, the former of whom is deceased and the latter of whom still resides in Mississippi, she being a lineal descendant of the historic frontiersman and patriot, Daniel Boone.

The early education of Mr. McIntosh was acquired in the schools of his native state, and after availing himself of the advantages of the high school at Houston he attended for two years the Mississippi Normal College. For three years thereafter he was a student in the Mississippi Agricultural & Mechanical College, in which institution he specialized in textile engineering, and within the period of his residence in Oklahoma he had further prosecuted his studies in the Southeastern Normal School, at Durant. Mr. McIntosh came to Oklahoma within a short time after the admission of the state to the Union, and in view of his present prominence in the educational affairs of Bryan County it is specially interesting to record that here he began teaching in 1908, his first school being that in District No. 41, near Bennington, where he taught in an open church during the winter terms and under a brush arbor in summer. He there remained two years, and for two years thereafter he served with marked efficiency as assistant county superintendent of schools, under the administrations of H. C. King and C. L. Neeley. After his retirement from this position he taught three terms in the village schools of Bennington, and in the autumn of 1914 he was elected county superintendent of schools, the duties of which office he assumed on the 1st of July, 1915. He is an influential and valued member of the Bryan County Teachers' Association and is identified actively with the Oklahoma State Teachers' Association. As an educator and public-spirited and progressive citizen he is specially interested in the advancement of agriculture and the teaching of its science as an important adjunct in connection with the work of the rural schools. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Church, and he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. McIntosh has four brothers and two sisters, concerning whom the following data are consistently entered at this juncture: James T. is a representative lawyer of Bryan County and is engaged in practice at Durant, the county seat, besides which he is serving in 1915 as a member of the Oklahoma State Senate; Mrs. Kittie Foster resides near Houston, Chickasaw county, Mississippi, where her husband is a prosperous agriculturist; Murdock is engaged in the wholesale furniture business

at Alexandria, Louisiana; William E. is a pharmacist at Caddo, Oklahoma; Albert E. resides at Houston, Mississippi, and is an electrician by vocation; Lorena is the wife of John R. Priest, M. D., who is engaged in the practice of his profession at Van Vleet, Mississippi.

On the 4th of August, 1912, was solemnized the marriage of Superintendent McIntosh to Miss Dora Crudup, of Durant, who is a graduate of the Southeastern State Normal School and who was associated with her husband as a teacher during the first year after their marriage. They have one child, Robert K., Jr.

WILLIAM OSCAR MITCHELL. One of the prominent and best known members of the Oklahoma City bar is William O. Mitchell, who is a lawyer of more than forty years experience and who came from the State of Ohio to Oklahoma about twelve years ago. Mr. Mitchell is a soldier, made a gallant record during the Civil war with an Iowa regiment and was prominent in the movement for the establishment of the Vicksburg Military Park. He was officially identified with that institution several years.

William Oscar Mitchell was born at Bonaparte, Iowa, April 4, 1846, a son of George M. and Sarah (Hobson) Mitchell. He grew up in the country, was educated in the common schools, and was one of the boy soldiers who bore so heavy a share in the work of putting down the rebellion. He was sixteen years of age when he enlisted in Company C of the Thirtieth Iowa Regiment, and went South to join the armies under General Grant, who at that time was undertaking his first siege of Vicksburg. Later he participated in the movements which finally enveloped Vicksburg and brought about the fall of that city. During a later campaign while Sherman's armies were advancing on Atlanta, he was captured on July 22, 1864, and spent more than six months in the Southern prison. He was at Andersonville two months, spent a few weeks in Charleston, but escaped the Confederate guards there, being recaptured at the end of two weeks and was then confined at Salisbury, North Carolina, and was finally exchanged at Richmond in February, 1865. Many of the Mitchell family have had military experience during the different generations, and one of his ancestors was a major who fought under Washington during the Revolution.

A number of years after the close of the war Mr. Mitchell was appointed by the State of Iowa on a committee to locate the graves of soldiers on the battlefields of the South. His own active service and knowledge of the movement of the troops, especially about Vicksburg, made him a valuable member of that committee, and he was finally selected as a member of a commission of eleven to erect monuments to Iowa soldiers on Southern battlefields. Later came his election as vice president of the National Military Park Association at Vicksburg. He and Lieut. Steven B. Lee and Capt. W. T. Rigby went to Washington for the purpose of securing necessary appropriations for the building and maintaining of the Vicksburg National Military Park, now one of the beauty spots of the entire nation. Others had previously visited the national capital for the same purpose, and credit is due this committee, of which Mr. Mitchell was a member, for securing recognition from Speaker Tom Read, and the inception of the movement in Congress which finally brought the park into being.

After the war Mr. Mitchell returned to Iowa and in 1871 was graduated from Cornell College at Mount Pleasant. He read law in Chariton, Iowa, and was admitted to the bar also in 1871. For thirty-one years Mr. Mitchell was an attorney with rising reputation and growing practice at Corning, Iowa, and ten years of that time he was local attorney for the Chicago, Burlington &

Quincy Railway. He also became a factor in developing Iowa's great agricultural resources, and did an extensive business in the buying, improving and selling of stock farms. He was president of an association covering eighteen counties in Southwest Iowa, under whose auspices were undertaken developments at different times, and chiefly the introduction of blue grass culture, as a result of which that section has rivaled the famous blue grass regions of Kentucky.

As an Oklahoma lawyer Mr. Mitchell has continued the success which marked his work in Iowa, and besides his own private interests, which are extensive, he looks after a substantial law clientage. He maintains his offices in the Security Building at Oklahoma City, and has a residence two miles east of the Fair Grounds on East Fourth street. As a republican he was twice elected to the lower house of the Iowa State Legislature, for one term was speaker of the house and later spent four years in the State Senate. Mr. Mitchell is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and with the Grand Army of the Republic. He is a member of the Methodist Church.

At Washington, Iowa, in 1876, he married Dora Conger, who died in 1881. Their one daughter, Medora, is now Mrs. Cyrus Metcalf, residing at Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In 1887 Mr. Mitchell married Helen E. Chaffee at Corning, Iowa. There is also a daughter by this union, Helen, now Mrs. Harold Lee, of Oklahoma City.

FORDYCE GIVEN WOODARD. The Woodard family have been identified with the City of Alva since its founding and establishment with the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893. Fordyce G. Woodard though coming into Oklahoma at that time from Kansas as a youth of seventeen, has a special distinction in connection with Oklahoma, since he is perhaps the only white man without Indian family affiliations who was born in the western half of the old Indian Territory during the decade of the '70s and still a resident of the state.

Fordyce Given Woodard was born at the old military post of Fort Sill, Indian Territory, July 7, 1876. His parents were Benjamin Thomas and Mary A. (Holloway) Woodard. In 1872 his father was awarded a contract to supply wood to the military establishment at Fort Sill, and remained there four years, during which time he participated in other branches of the Indian service, holding such positions as commissary clerk, beef issue clerk, etc. Benjamin T. Woodard was born in the state of Indiana in 1849, and was the son of Quaker parents, also natives of Indiana. In 1870 the Woodard family moved from Indiana to Kansas, locating on government land in Douglas County. The grandfather continued there as a farmer until his death in 1895. His four children were William, Thomas, Benjamin T. and Elizabeth, William and Benjamin T. being the only ones now living. Benjamin T. Woodard was reared on a farm and received his education in public schools and began his career as a farmer in Douglas County, Kansas. After the four years spent in Indian Territory he removed to Barber County, Kansas, in 1877, and for a few years was employed in a general store. In 1880 he took up a claim and engaged actively in farming and cattle raising, at the same time conducting a store and livery stable. In 1893 he participated in the opening of the Cherokee Strip, made the run to Alva, and in that town established the first livery barn. He also took a claim of government land one mile east of town. He continued in business as a liveryman at Alva until 1902 and then sold out his property and retired, locating in the beautiful country of Northwestern Arkansas at Rogers, where he and his wife now enjoy the comforts of their former years of labor. Benjamin T. Woodard and wife were

married in 1867, and she was born in Indiana in 1847. Their six children comprise five sons and one daughter, as follows: Alonzo, born September 6, 1872, at Lawrence, Kansas, and now a farmer in Reno County, Kansas; was married in 1904 to Miss Mary Madison, and their three children are Allen, Alden and Ray; William Harley, born March 20, 1875, at Lawrence, Kansas, and now a lumber merchant at Clayton, New Mexico, married in 1906 Lena Gregory, and their children are Mary and Elberta; Fordyce G., who was the third in order of birth; Harry Clifton, born at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, September 20, 1886, is now living with his parents at Rogers, Arkansas; Lulu May, born at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, September 20, 1889, also with her parents; and Frederick, born at Medicine Lodge May 20, 1891, still at home.

Fordyce G. Woodard was born in a stockade house on the old Fort Sill military reservation, but has no recollection of his birthplace since the family returned to Kansas and located at Medicine Lodge when he was about one year of age. He received his education in the public schools of that town, graduated from high school in 1892, and in the following year participated with his parents in the run into Cherokee Strip. For three years he was engaged in managing his father's livery business, then became a salesman in a dry goods and clothing store, and now for a number of years has been manager of the clothing department of one of the chief department stores of Western Oklahoma.

At Alva on January 15, 1907, Mr. Woodard married Miss Villa-May Cox. Mrs. Woodard was born at Pana, Illinois, November 14, 1878, a daughter of James Madison and Sophia Cox, natives of North Carolina, and now living at Alva.

THOMAS CHISM. By reliance upon a strong and individual character and ability, Thomas Chism has made more out of his opportunities than most men can claim, and has worked out a very successful career since coming to Oklahoma. He is one of the leading ranchers and stock men in the vicinity of Beggs in Okmulgee County, and furthermore is one of the county commissioners of that county.

His service as county commissioner has been continuous for seven years since statehood. He was first appointed to that office, and has been elected for three consecutive terms.

Born in Morgan County, Missouri, June 25, 1866, he was the only child of the marriage of H. L. and Mary S. (Bradbury) Chism, his mother dying five weeks after his birth. Both parents were born in Johnson County, Missouri, and the father died on his farm in that state in 1897 at the age of sixty-five. He was twice married. During the Civil war he served in the Confederate army under General Price, and at one time was county judge of Morgan County. He was an active democrat, a Baptist and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Thomas Chism was reared by his aunt, Kate Salmon, in Morgan County. He had only limited advantages in the way of schooling and had to shift for himself as soon as possible. When he was eighteen years old he went to Henry County and began working out at hard labor and meager pay. For a great many years in his earlier career Mr. Chism was paid only fifty cents for many hours of toil. He proved himself faithful and competent, and continued to support himself by hard work in Cooper and Jackson counties, Missouri, and lived at Lee Summit in that state until he came to Oklahoma in 1898.

He arrived in Oklahoma, or as it was then Indian Territory, with practically no capital except his energy



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and ambition. He first located in Wagoner County, and since 1901 lived at Beggs, having been identified with that village practically from its beginning. Here his prosperity has rapidly grown as a farmer and cattle man, and he now owns 800 acres in Okmulgee County, and has under lease a large amount of additional lands. He keeps ten tenant farmers at work on his land, and employs three other men for service in the operation of his cattle ranch. His home place is a thirty-acre homestead close to Beggs, and it is a fine home and he enjoys it all the more for the fact that he has labored diligently to produce it. At the present time Mr. Chism has about seven hundred head of cattle on his farms and ranches.

As a democrat he has always taken much interest in his party, and it is said that as a political manager he has never had a serious defeat. The office of county commissioner was the only place to which he ever aspired for himself. He is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In March, 1903, he married Emma Martin of Springfield, Missouri. They have one son, Charles M., who is now attending the high school at Muskogee.

JOSEPH L. HULL. A member of the representative law firm of West, Hull & Hagan, of Oklahoma City, Mr. Hull has achieved much along the line of his profession during the period of his residence in Oklahoma, especially through his effective service as assistant attorney general of the state, further distinction being his also through the able assistance which he rendered in the work of annotating the statutory laws of this new commonwealth. He has maintained his home in Oklahoma City since 1910 and has been concerned with important litigations in which he has fully demonstrated his broad and accurate knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and also his versatility as a trial lawyer.

A scion of a distinguished old southern family of prominent collateral relations, Mr. Hull was born in the fine little city of Athens, Georgia, on the 6th of May, 1885, and is a son of Augustus L. and Callie (Cobb) Hull, the latter's sister having become the wife of Hon. Hoke Smith, former governor of Georgia and present representative of that commonwealth in the United States Senate. The father of Mr. Hull was likewise born and reared in Georgia, is a man of high intellectual attainments, served for a number of years as secretary and treasurer of the University of Georgia, at Athens, and is the author of several historical works of enduring interest and value, including one entitled "Campaigns in the Confederate Army," and another entitled "Annals of Athens." Justice Joseph Henry Lumpkin, maternal great-grandfather of him whose name introduces this article, was the first chief justice of the Supreme Court of Georgia and in that state a county was named in his honor. Thomas R. R. Cobb, maternal grandfather of Mr. Hull, was the author of a codification of the laws of Georgia and one of the authors of the constitutions of the Confederate States of America, he having been a leading member of the Georgia bar and prominent in the affairs of the Confederate government during the period of the Civil war. The maternal ancestral record of Mr. Hull shows many names prominent in professional and military life, and his mother is affiliated with the distinguished organization of southern women known as the Daughters of R. E. Lee. Mr. Hull has three brothers and three sisters: Marion is a representative physician and surgeon in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; Harry is engaged in the real estate business at Athens, that state; Augustus L., Jr., is reporter in

the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma, at Guthrie; Mrs. William H. Poe is a resident of New Mexico, where her husband is presiding on the bench of the United States District Court; and Mrs. Philip Weltner and Miss Callie Hull reside in the City of Atlanta.

After duly availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native state Joseph L. Hull was for three and one-half years a student in the University of Georgia, one year of this period having been passed in the law department. He was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1905, shortly after leaving the university, and thereafter he was engaged in the general practice of his profession at Athens, that state, until 1910, when he came to the State of Oklahoma and established his residence in Oklahoma City, where his first important work was that of assisting Clinton O. Bunn in the official annotating of the statutes of the new commonwealth. In April, 1912, he was appointed special assistant attorney-general of the state, under the regime of Attorney-General Charles West, and on the 1st of July of the following year he was made a regular assistant. He was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court on the 13th of October, 1914, and while serving as assistant attorney-general he was the effective coadjutor of the attorney-general in arguing before the Oklahoma Supreme Court a case involving the state banking board, the court holding that a suit against this board was an action brought against the state itself, this being the contention made by the attorney-general and his assistants in the presentation of the case. As assistant attorney-general Mr. Hull was prominently concerned in the presentation of other important causes in behalf of the state, and his labors in this office tended greatly to the furtherance of his professional prestige and success after he had resumed the private practice of law.

As may be inferred, Mr. Hull is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies for which the democratic party stands sponsor. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church, South, and at the University of Georgia he became affiliated with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, and also with the Delta Theta Pi Fraternity of the law department.

At Oklahoma City, on the 23d of October, 1912, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hull to Miss Lucille Kirkpatrick, whose father served as controller of the United States sub-treasury in the city of New Orleans under the administration of President Cleveland. Mr. and Mrs. Hull have one child, Alyce Lucille.

WILLIAM L. SPIKES. Much of the good that was accomplished in advancing the cause of education in Oklahoma as far back as 1900 had its inception in an understanding on the part of the teachers of the conditions that prevailed in the territories in that day. Oklahoma then had been largely populated by people from the southern states, and the southern teachers with training sufficient for the task who came here had a decided advantage over those who came from the northern states. This condition prevailed for several years, or until the North and South became acquainted in Oklahoma and a new citizenship absorbed the best ideas that both brought here. Texas and her state normals sent some of the best teachers from the South. Among these was William L. Spikes, who came to Western Oklahoma in 1902. He had completed a course in the North Texas Normal College at Denton, Texas, and had five years of successful experience in that state. He taught for three years in the public schools of Beckham County and then left the profession to take up pharmacy. He entered the School of Pharmacy of the University of Oklahoma in

1908 and finished the course the following year. He then engaged in the drug business in Catoosa, but moved to Aylesworth in 1910. Here he has one of the largest stocks of merchandise in the town and one of the largest in a town of that size in the county.

Mr. Spikes was born in Cass County, Texas, in 1877, and is a son of W. B. and Urina (Walker) Spikes. His father was a native of Texas and his grandfather a veteran in the Confederate Army. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Texas, and his professional education was obtained during the years of 1896-7-8 in the North Texas Normal College.

Mr. Spikes was married in 1903, in Denton, Texas, to Miss Nannie Fox. They have five children: Lovella, aged eleven; W. L., aged nine; Orvel Dixon, seven years old; Orleta, five and Verna, three. Mr. Spikes has two brothers and three sisters. J. A. Spikes is principal of the public schools at Wheeler, Texas. Mrs. Alvin Matthews is the wife of an insurance man of Denton; Mrs. W. A. Taliaferro is the wife of a merchant in Denton. Miss Hattie Spikes teaches in the public schools in Aylesworth, and H. W. Spikes is a dry goods merchant in the same place.

Mr. Spikes is prominent in fraternal circles as a member of the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Business League of Madill, though his home and main interests are in Aylesworth, Oklahoma. He owns some valuable farm land in the vicinity of Aylesworth and is actively interested in agriculture and livestock.

WILLIAM J. RISEN, M. D. Established in the successful practice of his profession as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of Texas County, with residence at Hooker, Doctor Risen also has had much influence in public affairs in the state of his adoption, is a stalwart and effective advocate of the principles of the democratic party, and has given specially loyal and valuable service as member of the State Senate from the first senatorial district in the Fifth General Assembly of the Oklahoma Legislature.

Dr. William James Risen was born at Summersville, Green County, Kentucky, on the 24th of January, 1864, and is a son of Alfred L. and Cynthia A. Risen. Alfred L. Risen was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, on the 25th of July, 1832, and was a lad of nine years at the time of his parents' removal to Kentucky, where he was reared and educated and where he passed the residue of his long and useful life, his father having been a valiant soldier in the Mexican war and his mother having been a native of the City of Dublin, Ireland. Alfred L. Risen became a prominent and influential citizen of Green County, Kentucky, where he was called upon to serve in various public offices, including those of justice of the peace, county assessor and county sheriff. His hold upon popular esteem was shown in the fact that he was never defeated for any office for which he was a candidate, and he was unswerving in his allegiance to the democratic party, his last vote having been cast when he was eighty years of age and his death having occurred when he was eighty-one years old; his devoted wife followed him to eternal rest about two years later. Mr. Risen was a prosperous agriculturist during the major part of his signally active and worthy career as one of the world's productive workers.

Doctor Risen found the period of his boyhood and early youth compassed by the conditions and influences of the home farm and his preliminary education was acquired in the public schools of his native county. In 1886 he entered East Lynn College, at Buffalo, Kentucky, where he pursued a higher course of study for one year, and in 1887-88 he was a student in Athens Seminary, at

Greensburg, Kentucky. Thereafter he devoted four years to successful service as a teacher in the schools of his native state, and he was then matriculated in the Hospital College of Medicine in the City of Louisville, in which institution he was graduated with honors, on the 17th of June, 1890, and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In his junior year in this college he was awarded the first scholarship of his class.

After his graduation in the medical college Doctor Risen engaged in the practice of his profession at Summersville, Kentucky, where he continued his zealous services as a physician and surgeon and where also he conducted a drug store until 1906, when he came to Oklahoma and established his residence at Hooker, where he has built up a large and representative practice and gained high place in popular esteem, both as a loyal and public-spirited citizen and as a man of marked professional ability. At Hooker he is proprietor of a well appointed drug store, which is now under the personal supervision of his elder son, who is a graduate in pharmacy. For eight years Doctor Risen served as county health officer in Green County, Kentucky, and since 1907 he has been the incumbent of the same official position in Texas County, Oklahoma.

Unflinching in his appreciation of the consistency and economic value of the basic principles of the democratic party and long a zealous and efficient worker in its ranks, Doctor Risen never appeared as a candidate for political office until he was made the nominee of his party for representative of the first senatorial district of Oklahoma in the State Legislature, in 1914. In the first election after the admission of Oklahoma to statehood, in 1907, Doctor Risen showed marked finesse in the maneuvering of political forces, as he had the management of the campaign of Hon. Joseph Morris who was elected the first senator from the First District and who is now secretary of the state election board, at Oklahoma City.

Doctor Risen was elected to the State Senate by a plurality of 488 votes, notwithstanding his district is normally republican by fully 350 votes. In the Fifth Legislature the doctor was chairman of the committee on school lands and also a valued member of each of the following named committees: Education, hospitals and charities, public health, drugs and pure food, public-service corporations, insurance, and advisory to the governor. With no desire for the spectacular exploitation of his opinions or policies, Doctor Risen proved a careful, sagacious and valuable working member of the Senate, and among the bills introduced by him was one whose provisions were to prevent a tenant from selling or otherwise disposing of any part of rental products belonging to the landlord or lessor; a bill designed to regulate the practice of pharmacy; a bill providing for the employment of convicts on public highways; and others relative to public roads and highways, and to the sale of public-school lands.

Senator Risen and his wife are members of the Baptist Church, and in the Masonic fraternity his affiliations are with Hooker Lodge No. 366, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in his home city; with the chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Guymon, judicial center of Texas County; with the Commandery No. 53, Knights Templar, at Liberal, Kansas; and with the Order of the Eastern Star. At Hooker he holds membership also in Lodge No. 347, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Doctor Risen is local surgeon for the Chicago & Rock Island Railroad, and holds membership in the Texas County Medical Society, the Oklahoma State Medical Society, the Surgical Clinical Congress, the Oklahoma State Association of Official Surgeons, and the American Medical Association. The doctor has one brother and one sister, his brother, Louis F., being now a retired mer-

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Edgar A. de Meules.

chant of Campbellville, Kentucky, he was engaged in the drug and general merchandise business for several years at Summersville, Kentucky, after which he was traveling representative for a wholesale drug house. The sister, Mrs. Chris L. Close, is the wife of a prosperous farmer of Green County, Kentucky.

On the 9th of October, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Risen to Miss Henrietta J. Poteet, who had been a successful teacher in the public schools at Bloyd, Kentucky, her father having been for thirty-five years a representative merchant at that place and at Buffalo, Kentucky, and being now a substantial capitalist at Hodgenville, where he is living retired. Doctor and Mrs. Risen have two sons: George L., who was born in 1892, was graduated in the School of Pharmacy of Oklahoma University, as a member of the class of 1913, is a member of the Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association, and now has charge of his father's drug store at Hooker, as previously noted. He is an athlete, six feet and three inches in height and weighing 195 pounds, and has special predilection for all athletic sports. He was a member of the track team of the University of Oklahoma in 1913 and in that year made the state record for discus throwing. The younger son, Homer J., who was born in 1898, was graduated in the high school at Hooker and is a member of the class of 1914 in the University of Oklahoma, where he is taking the course in arts and sciences.

CHARLES L. WILSON. One of the vigorous, able and popular representatives of the newspaper fraternity in the State of Oklahoma is Charles Luther Wilson, who is editor and publisher of the Weekly Messenger, and postmaster at Cherokee, the judicial center and metropolis of Alfalfa County.

Mr. Wilson is a scion of fine old Southern ancestry and was born on a farm in Pendleton County, West Virginia, on the 13th of February, 1868. He is a son of George Thomas Wilson and Mary Eunice (Kile) Wilson. George T. Wilson was of the same family line as President Woodrow Wilson, was born in the same county as was the present President of the United States and was active in the same Presbyterian Church, at Staunton, West Virginia, of which the father of the President was pastor for a long period. George T. Wilson was a man of fine intellectual attainments and much of his active career was devoted to the pedagogic profession, in which he specialized as a teacher of languages. He was a gallant soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war, during the entire period of which he was in service as a member of a Virginia regiment that was much of the time attached to the command of General "Stonewall" Jackson. He was born in Rockbridge County, Virginia, and after the close of the war he was a resident of West Virginia until 1873, when he removed with his family to Illinois. There he remained until 1885, when removal was made to Harper County, Kansas, where he passed the residue of his life and where he was engaged in the mercantile business at Crisfield for fifteen years prior to his death, which occurred on the 27th of June, 1903. He was a man who took deep interest in public affairs, was an able orator and writer, was uncompromising in his allegiance to the democratic party, was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the United Confederate Veterans, and both he and his wife were earnest members of the Presbyterian Church. The marriage of George T. Wilson and Miss Mary E. Kile was solemnized in 1860, she having been a daughter of Isaac Kile, a native of Germany. Mrs. Wilson was born at Uppertract, Pendleton County, West Virginia, on the 26th of November, 1839, and she survived her husband by about five years, her death having occurred at Crisfield, Kansas, on the

first of January, 1908. Of the family of five sons and three daughters all survive the honored parents and their names are here indicated in respective order of birth: William Z., Lee B., Cora, Charles L., Maggie D., Arthur, Frederick T., and Effie D.

Charles L. Wilson was about five years of age at the time of the family removal from West Virginia to Vermillion County, Illinois, where he was reared to adult age and was afforded the advantages of the public schools, as well as being fortified by the gracious influences of a home of distinctive culture and refinement. In 1885, at the age of seventeen years, he accompanied his parents on their removal to Kansas, and in the Sunflower State he served a virtual and thorough apprenticeship to the printer's trade. As a journeyman he worked at his trade at various places in Kansas until 1889, when he came to Oklahoma, at the time when the new territory was thrown open to settlement.

In 1894 Mr. Wilson engaged in the general merchandise business at Driftwood, in what is now Alfalfa County, and at the same time he entered claim to a homestead of 160 acres of land, situated near that village. In 1901 he removed his stock of merchandise to Cherokee, and in 1905 he sold his stock and business to turn his attention to the newspaper business, in which he had received excellent experience in earlier years, as previously noted in this article. On the first of February, 1905, Mr. Wilson became the founder of the Cherokee Weekly Messenger, which is an exponent of the principles of the democratic party and which he has made a specially effective force in exploiting and furthering the attractions and advantages of Alfalfa County and the City of Cherokee. The newspaper and job-printing plant of the Messenger are of modern order, and the facilities include the latest model of the linotype typesetting machine. The Messenger is the only democratic paper in Alfalfa County, is ably and vigorously edited and is a model in makeup and letterpress. The paper has an excellent circulation of representative order, its advertising patronage is liberal and the business in general is established on a substantial and profitable basis. Mr. Wilson is a leader in public sentiment and action in Alfalfa County and is a progressive and loyal citizen who has the high regard of the community. He is affiliated with the local organizations of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

At Hugoton, Stevens County, Kansas, on the 13th of April, 1890, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wilson to Miss Ella D. Calvert, who was born at Centerville, Iowa, on the 20th of October, 1876, and whose parents, James W. and Sarah C. (Michael) Calvert, were born in Ohio, whence they removed to Iowa in an early day, later becoming residents of Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson become the parents of three sons and four daughters: Frank Calvert was born May 28, 1894; Sarah Eunice, the second child, died in infancy; Charles Russell was born November 2, 1896; Lizzie died in infancy; Mary Lois was born in 1902; Frances Willard was born March 1, 1906; and Clifton Luther was born November 16, 1907. All of the children are living except the two daughters who died in infancy and all of the surviving children are residents of Oklahoma.

EDGAR A. DE MEULES was born at Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, on August 18, 1880. His parents were both natives of Minnesota. His father, Alphonse James de Meules, was a member of a French family residing in St. Paul, Minnesota; his mother was a descendant of a German family on the paternal line and of a Holland family on the maternal line.

Mr. de Meules' early youth was spent in the state of his nativity. After attending both public and private schools of learning, he left that State to accept a position with a wholesale hardware firm in the City of Dubuque, Iowa. In the fall of 1900 he resigned his position to enter the law department of the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor. Immediately upon the completion of his law course he opened a law office in the City of Muskogee, then Indian Territory, having been admitted to the bar on August 5, 1903. In October, 1904, he formed a law partnership with Mr. C. L. Thomas, now deceased, the firm name being Thomas and de Meules. In March, 1908, this partnership was dissolved upon the acceptance by Mr. de Meules of the position of General Attorney for the Midland Valley Railroad Company with headquarters at Muskogee. He retained this position until August, 1914, when he resigned to associate himself in the general practice of the law in Muskogee with Mr. George S. Ramsey under the firm name of Ramsey and de Meules. This firm succeeded the firm of Ramsey and Thomas which was dissolved by the death of Mr. C. L. Thomas, Mr. de Meules' former partner, in July, 1914. Subsequently the firm of Ramsey and de Meules was succeeded by the firm of Ramsey, de Meules and Rosser. Mr. Malcolm E. Rosser entered the firm of Ramsey and de Meules in July, 1915, having previously served as district judge for the Fifth Judicial District for a number of years and also as a member of the Supreme Court Commission for several terms.

Mr. de Meules at one time assumed an active interest in the politics of the state. He acted successively as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee for the Seventy-sixth Constitutional Delegate District and as chairman of the first Democratic County Central Committee for Muskogee County. In addition to the activities of his practice he has served as president of the Muskogee Bar Association for one term and as a member of the council of the State Bar Association for one term.

In June, 1911, he was united in marriage with Miss Hazel E. Hamilton of Dubuque, Iowa. Two sons, Hamilton and Edgar Alphonse, Jr., have been born of the union.

HORACE H. HAGAN. The incumbent of the important position of assistant to the attorney-general of Oklahoma before he was twenty-four years of age, Horace H. Hagan early established himself in a prominent position among the lawyers of this state, a prestige which he has steadfastly maintained. At the present time he is a member of the well-known firm of West, Hull & Hagan, of Oklahoma City, and is acknowledged to be one of the leaders among the younger generation of Oklahoma's legists.

Mr. Hagan was born at Saint Mary's, Kansas, October 13, 1891, and is a son of Horace H. and Eulalie (Droege) Hagan. His father, a native of Kentucky, was a pioneer settler of Kansas, and for ten years was one of the leading real estate dealers of Logan County, Oklahoma, where he was also prominent in democratic politics, and where his death occurred in 1903. He took an active part in the democratic national campaigns of 1896 and 1900 and was a particular friend and ardent champion of the cause of William Jennings Bryan. There were four children in the family of Horace H. and Eulalie Hagan; Horace H., of this review; Mrs. Frank Ley, the wife of a hardware merchant at Portland, Oregon; Eugene, a student in the University of Oklahoma; and Miss Virginia, a graduate of Sacred Heart Convent, St. Louis, who for the past two or three years has resided in Washington, D. C.

Horace H. Hagan, after attending the public schools,

finished his high school and college education at Saint Mary's College, Saint Mary's, Kansas, and there received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1910. In 1911 he entered Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., and finished his course with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1913. In December of that year he was admitted to the bar in Oklahoma, receiving the highest grade in a class of seventy-five applicants, and at once entered practice at Oklahoma City, shortly thereafter being appointed assistant to the attorney-general. Among the important cases assigned to him while in that capacity was that relating to the liability of banks for assessment by the State Banking Board for the maintenance of the Bank Guaranty Fund when such banks had taken out national bank charters after being included in the operation of the guaranty law. This was the second argument made in the case and the state was victorious, the court holding this class of banks liable for the assessment. He was also assigned to assist in the rate cases in which the state was a party, and in this connection won high honors. Retiring in 1915 from the office of the attorney-general, Mr. Hagan became a member of the firm of West, Hull & Hagan, Mr. West having been for seven years attorney-general of Oklahoma, while Mr. Hull was for several years assistant attorney-general. The firm maintains offices at No. 401 Terminal Building.

In 1910 Mr. Hagan won an intercollegiate contest participated in by Saint Mary's College, where he was a student, and nine other colleges, and while at Georgetown University he, with Eugene Quay and John Cosgrove, founded the Georgetown Law Journal. Mr. Hagan has a decided bent toward literature, particularly that relating to history and biography, and is a contributor to the American Law Review, of St. Louis, the Sewanee Review, of Sewanee, Tennessee, and the Georgetown Law Journal. Among his contributions are those entitled: "Sargent S. Prentiss," "Judah P. Benjamin," "Wendell Phillips" and "Lord Mansfield." At the present writing there is in process of being printed a book of his entitled "Seven Great American Lawyers."

Mr. Hagan is a member of the Catholic Church, and is fraternally affiliated with Guthrie Lodge No. 417, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus Lodge at Oklahoma City, in which he has held the office of deputy grand knight, and the Delta Theta Phi legal college fraternity. He also holds membership in the Oklahoma County and Oklahoma State Bar Associations and belongs to the Lake Mohonk Peace Society and the International Peace Association. An enthusiastic member of the Young Men's Democratic League of Oklahoma, he has been twice elected to the presidency of the Oklahoma City Young Men's Democratic Club. He has also the honor of being one of the five directors of the Carnegie Library of Oklahoma City. Mr. Hagan makes his home at Oklahoma City, where he is deservedly popular with a wide circle of acquaintances.

THOMAS A. BLAYLOCK, M. D. A pioneer physician and surgeon of the Indian Territory now included within the limits of the young but great commonwealth of Oklahoma, whence he came in 1895, Dr. Thomas A. Blaylock, now one of the leading practitioners of Madill, superintendent of health of Marshall County since the attainment of statehood, and at this time president of the Marshall County Medical Society, has passed through many interesting experiences and has borne his full part in the development of the state. He was born at Springfield, Illinois, in 1869, and is a son of Rev. John Henry and Elizabeth (Dalton) Blaylock. His father, a minister of the Baptist Church, was a native of Georgia, as

was also his mother, and both descended from pioneer settlers of the Cracker State.

Doctor Blaylock was educated in the public schools of Illinois, the Belleville Academy and the Marion Sims Medical College of St. Louis, which latter was the medical department of the University of St. Louis. He was graduated from this institution with his degree in 1892, following which he spent one year as interne in the St. Louis Hospital and several years in private practice, and in 1895 removed to Indian Territory to begin permanently the practice of medicine. After spending a few years at Fort Arbuckle, Davis and Springer, in 1902 he settled at Madill, then one of the growing new towns of the Chickasaw Nation, and where he remained until statehood was granted, when he took up his present residence at Madill. While a number of years were devoted to rural practice largely, Doctor Blaylock never forgot to keep abreast of the times in his profession and took post-graduate courses at Philadelphia, New York, New Orleans and Chicago. An interesting point in his career in the Indian country is that he entered upon the practice at Davis of Dr. T. P. Howell, one of the best known early-day physicians of the territory, who was then retiring from practice. Doctor Blaylock has built up at Madill a large and important professional business, and is a member of the Marshall County Medical Society, of which he is president, the Oklahoma State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. At the time of statehood his abilities gained him the appointment to the office of superintendent of health of Marshall County, and this position he has retained to the present time.

Doctor Blaylock was married at Davis, Indian Territory, to Miss Nannie Shrum, and they have one son: Jennings, who is now sixteen years of age. Doctor Blaylock is a Mason, belonging to the Blue Lodge at Madill, the Consistory at McAlester and the Shrine at Muskogee. He has numerous friends and influential connections in professional, business and social life, and is known as one of Madill's most useful, stirring and public-spirited citizens.

The life of the pioneer physician of the Indian Territory was fraught with many hardships and not infrequent dangers. In the region surrounding Fort Washita, a historic spot near the present Town of Davis, there lived many men with a predominance of the primitive in them. There were cattle and horse thieves, bank and train robbers and murderers, and until a few years before Doctor Blaylock's arrival the community had been occupied by United States troops. Even the most peaceably inclined people found it necessary to engage in fights occasionally, and the physicians of those early days had more recourse to surgery than to the administration of medicine. Among the many experiences of Doctor Blaylock, an incident of peculiar interest may be presented. A strapping fellow, booted and spurred, and mounted on a fine horse, stopped at Doctor Blaylock's gate one day and informed the young physician that a comrade was sick in the mountains eighteen miles away and that the services of a doctor were needed. Roads were few, and those few were in poor condition, and it was necessary to travel on horseback. Drug stores of course there were none; prescription clerks were persons to be read of only in books; the doctor of that day carried his own stock of medicines, generally, as did Doctor Blaylock, in a large black bag. The doctor started off with his companion and entered an unfrequented region of the Arbuckle Mountains; roads gave out and only rough paths indicated routes toward human habitations. It was early in the day when the journey began and half midday when the two entered a

wild canyon hid far back in the hills. They stopped at a cabin that once had been the home of an Indian and near which stood a recently pitched tent, and the doctor's companion led the way into the cabin and pointed out the sick man, who was lying on a couch. After making an examination, diagnosing the case and administering curative medicine, the doctor pushed back from the couch and while awaiting developments observed that the cabin was inhabited only by men. All were of the type of the messenger and he noticed that all were armed. After a time he gave the patient more medicine and announced that his services were no longer required for the day. When, however, he put on his hat, shouldered his "pill bag" and started to leave, he was blocked at the passage by a man who coolly informed him that he must remain there the rest of the day. "And when you do go," said the man, "it must be on condition that you keep your mouth shut. Can you do it?" The doctor replied that nothing could unseal his lips. He took a seat and remained in the house during the day, during which he took stock of his surroundings. There were several kinds of arms on the walls and floor and much ammunition. Several of the men came and went many times during the day, but the doctor noticed that one man, Winchester rifle in hand, stood or sat on guard on a big boulder near the mouth of the canyon. The men were neatly dressed and spoke excellent English, as though they had been reared in a more advanced section of the country, but although Doctor Blaylock many times sought to engage them in conversation, they only listened to what he had to say, laughed a lot at his pleasantries, and kept silent regarding themselves. Toward sundown the promise of silence was again enforced, the doctor was led back into a highway, and he rode home under the stars; but although his mind was filled with many strange thoughts, it was not until many weeks later that he suddenly realized that during that day he had been the guest of one of the most notorious gangs of outlaws in the Southwest—the Dalton band!

HOMER N. BOARDMAN. Whoever, associating the name of Homer N. Boardman with high attainments in law and jurisprudence, should deem the possessor of the name only a thoroughly learned and eminently successful member of his profession, would greatly underestimate the qualities of enterprise, business talent, financial ability and initiative which have gained him a position among the substantial business men of Oklahoma City. Appointed United States attorney when but thirty-three years of age, he has not alone continued to hold a distinguished position in the law, but has been a strong and recognized influence in politics, and a stirring factor in the oil, gas, iron and land industries in the state.

Mr. Boardman was born in Jones County, Iowa, December 17, 1878, and is a son of Homer C. and Emma (Jacobsen) Boardman. His father, a native of Vermont, migrated to Iowa immediately after the close of the Civil war and there was successful in building up a large wholesale produce business, being also prominently identified with the republican party and serving as state senator from his district. He is now retired from life's activities and is living quietly with Mrs. Boardman at their home at Los Angeles, California.

Homer N. Boardman began his education in the public schools, and after his graduation from the Nevada (Iowa) High School entered the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa. He took his legal course at the University of Iowa, Iowa City, where he was graduated in 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at

Garner, Iowa, there continuing two years. On coming to Oklahoma, in 1902, he settled in Blaine County, where he was successful in building up a representative professional business, and in the meantime interested himself actively in republican politics. In 1907 he was elected county attorney of Blaine County, as the first incumbent of that position under the new statehood, his term being from October 16, 1907, until January, 1910, but in August, 1909, resigned his position to take charge of the campaign of Dick T. Morgan, republican nominee for Congress, whose election he succeeded in securing. He was only thirty-three years of age when he was appointed by President Taft to the office of United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, and has the distinction of being the youngest man ever appointed to such a position. Owing to a change in the administration, he served only from July, 1912, until November, 1913, and during this period removed the office of United States attorney from Guthrie to Oklahoma City. At the time of the close of his term of office, Mr. Boardman returned to private practice, and October 1, 1914, formed a partnership with Alexander Marshall, formerly of Duluth, Minnesota, under the firm name of Marshall & Boardman. This has already become known as one of the strong combinations in the law, and a general practice is carried on in all the courts. The offices of the firm are located at 714-15 Colcord Building, Oklahoma City.

For a number of years Mr. Boardman has had large interests in oil, gas and iron, in various parts of Nevada, Minnesota and Oklahoma, and in the farm loan business at Oklahoma City, and his excellent business talents have been recognized by his election to various official positions in the companies with which he is identified, he being at this time president of the Equitable Oil and Gas Company of Reno, Nevada, the Soudan Oil and Gas Company, of Oklahoma City, and the Letha Oil and Gas Company, of Sapulpa, Oklahoma, and a director of the Onahman Iron Company, of Duluth, Minnesota. His fraternal connections are numerous, including membership in the Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, and he is also a member of the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, and the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce. He is well known in social circles, and has numerous friends both in business and in his profession.

Mr. Boardman was married November 1, 1900, to Miss Susan E. Dakin, daughter of M. C. Dakin, of Marshall County, Iowa, one of the pioneers of Central Iowa, and later one of that state's heaviest landholders. Mr. and Mrs. Boardman have one son, Dakin, born in 1902. The family home at Oklahoma City is a handsome one and is located at No. 605 West Seventeenth Street.

GEORGE W. WOOD. As a member of the representative real-estate and loan firm of Wood Brothers, at Cherokee, George William Wood has been a prominent factor in connection with the civic and industrial development and upbuilding of Alfalfa County, influential in public affairs and progressive and liberal as a business man. He was a young man of about eighteen years when he came with his parents to Oklahoma Territory, at the time of the opening of the famous Cherokee Strip, in 1893, and his vigorous mentality and business enterprise have been potent along various avenues through which the march of progress has made its way in this new commonwealth of the Union. Mr. Wood had the distinction of being one of the framers of the constitution of the State of Oklahoma, as a delegate from the Eighth District, which was then a portion of Woods County, but which is now Alfalfa County. He is state agent for Oklahoma of the Central Life Insurance Company of Des Moines, Iowa, and as a member of the firm of Wood

Brothers is a prominent figure in the real-estate and loan business in Northern Oklahoma, the operations of the firm having been of extensive order and having contributed greatly to the progress and prosperity of this section of the state.

On the old homestead farm of his father in Owen County, Kentucky, George William Wood was born on the 23d of December, 1875, and he was a lad of about nine years at the time of the family removal to Kansas, in which state he was reared to adult age and received the advantages of the public schools. Mr. Wood is a son of John Wesley Wood and Eunice (Conn) Wood, both likewise natives of the fine old Bluegrass State. The father was born in Owen County on the 20th of October, 1845, and his parents, who were natives of Virginia, were early settlers in that part of Kentucky. John W. Wood devoted his entire active career to the basic industry of agriculture, through the medium of which he won definite prosperity after coming to the West. He was a gallant soldier in the Confederate service during the Civil war, in which he was a private in the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, his service having covered a period of three years, during which he participated in many engagements, including a number of the important battles and campaigns marking the progress of the great conflict. In 1885 he removed with his family to Barber County, Kansas, where he purchased a farm in the vicinity of the village of Hazleton. He was successful in his endeavors, though he endured his full share of the hardships and vicissitudes that fell to the lot of the farmers in Kansas at a time when droughts and grasshoppers frequently put at naught the arduous labors that had been expended in the propagation of crops. John W. Wood continued his residence in the Sunflower State until 1893, when he took part in the opening of the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma and located a desirable tract of government land four miles distant from the present thriving little City of Cherokee, the judicial center of Alfalfa County. He made good improvements on this homestead and after perfecting his title thereto continued his residence on the same until 1902, when he sold the property at advantageous terms. Since that time he has lived virtually retired at Cherokee as one of the sterling and highly honored pioneer citizens of Alfalfa County. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, is a staunch supporter of the principles of the democratic party, and is a birthright member of the Society of Friends. His wife, a woman of deep religious convictions and gentle and gracious personality, was summoned to the life eternal on the 9th of March, 1913. She was born in Kentucky in the year 1855, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Williams) Conn, natives of Virginia, and her marriage to John W. Wood was solemnized in the year 1873. Of this union were born five sons and three daughters, the subject of this review having been the firstborn; Leslie is junior member of the firm of Wood Brothers, engaged in the real-estate and loan business at Cherokee, as previously noted; Claude B. is engaged in the successful practice of law at Fairview, Major County; James A. is manager of the Pioneer Telephone Company at Protection, Comanche County, Kansas; Frederick S. is a civil engineer by profession and is now a resident of Berkeley, California; Eugenia is employed as an expert stenographer at Cherokee, Oklahoma, where Cora is a successful and popular teacher of music, both remaining with their father, as does also Grace, the youngest of the children.

In Barber County, Kansas, George W. Wood was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and duly availed himself of the advantages of the well ordered public schools. He came with his father and the

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A. H. Culp M. D.

other member of the family to Oklahoma in 1893, and though still a comparatively young man he is thus entitled to pioneer honors. As a youth he learned the printer's trade, and as an ambitious exponent of the "art preservative of all arts" he was for some time prominently identified with newspaper enterprise in Oklahoma Territory. In 1903 he became the founder of a weekly paper known as the Ingersoll Times, in the Village of Ingersoll, now in Alfalfa County, which was then an integral part of Woods County. He conducted this paper one year and then, in 1904, established the Watonga Herald, at Watonga, the present judicial center of Blaine County. In 1905 he removed to Cherokee and became the founder of the Democrat, of which weekly paper he continued editor and publisher one year, at the expiration of which he sold the plant and business. Since that time he has been senior member of the firm of Wood Brothers, which has built up and controls a large and important real-estate and loan business.

In 1906 when the call was made for a constitutional convention to frame a constitution for the new state, Mr. Wood became a candidate for delegate from the Eighth Representative District, and was elected, on the democratic ticket, by a majority of 192 votes over his republican opponent. He took a loyal and active part in the work and deliberation of the convention that framed the organic laws of Oklahoma, having been chairman of the committee on printing and a member also of the committees on prohibition, county lines and legislation. As a member of the committee assigned to the defining of new county lines Mr. Wood was specially influential in bringing about the erection of Alfalfa County, originally a part of Woods County, his having been the distinction of selecting the name for the new county and also effecting the establishing of the county seat at Cherokee. His name finds place on the history of Oklahoma as one of the zealous and valued members of its state constitutional convention. He is a stalwart in the camp of the democratic party, is essentially liberal and public-spirited as a citizen, and takes a vital interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his home city and county. His name is still enrolled on the list of eligible bachelors in Alfalfa County and here his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

A. H. CULP, M. D. The pioneer physician to locate in the town of Beggs when it first started was Dr. A. H. Culp, who for more than fifteen years has supplied not only a skillful professional service but also much of the business enterprise to that community.

His professional career covered more than a quarter of a century. He was graduated M. D. from the Louisville Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, in 1888. Since then he has been in continuous practice and has had an extensive experience in all branches of medicine and surgery. It was in 1900 that he came to Beggs, while the town was in its incipency, and he has always had as much practice as he could well attend to in connection with his business interests.

Dr. A. H. Culp was born in Parkersburg, West Virginia, October 20, 1860, a son of William and Mary S. (Holland) Culp. His parents were both natives of Old Virginia. His father was born in 1828 and died at Collins, Missouri, in 1910. The mother was born in 1830 and died in 1870 at Moberly, Missouri. The family came to Missouri in 1867 when Dr. Culp was about six years old, and the father became a prominent factor in the town of Moberly. He was in the lumber business the greater part of his life, and he also laid off Culp's

First and Second Addition to the City of Moberly. He handled a great amount of real estate in the course of his active career. He was a democrat and a member of the Methodist Church. There were three children: Dr. J. C. Culp of Thayer, Missouri; Dr. A. H. Culp; and Minnie, wife of W. V. McCormick of Sedalia, Missouri.

From 1867 until about fifteen years ago Dr. A. H. Culp lived in Missouri and gained all his earlier experiences as a physician there. In and about Beggs he has acquired some extensive land holdings and as his father before him has been quite successful in handling real estate. He has also been interested in oil lands and for a time engaged in the cattle business.

In 1915 Dr. Culp was honored by election as president of the Okmulgee County Medical Society. He is also physician to the New York Indian Boarding School, one of the oldest institutions of its kind in the Creek Nation and has been surgeon for the St. Louis & San Francisco R. R. for the past ten years. He is a democrat, but not active in politics except so far as the good government of his own community is concerned. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

In 1889 Dr. Culp married Miss Lillie Warren, who was born in Sedalia, Missouri, in April, 1866, daughter of J. L. Warren. Dr. and Mrs. Culp have one daughter, Lucile, who is the wife of Louis R. Steigleder. Mr. Steigleder is cashier of the Farmers National Bank of Beggs, one of the strongest institutions in Okmulgee county, with capital and surplus of \$28,250.

FRANK BROADWELL. Associated with his brother, George B. in the handling of bonds and other high-grade securities, with offices at 320 American National Bank Building, Oklahoma City, Mr. Broadwell is one of the leading representatives of this important line of financial enterprise in the Oklahoma metropolis and capital city, and is a citizen and business man of progressiveness and distinctive civic loyalty.

Mr. Broadwell was born in Logan County, Illinois, on the 15th of June, 1864, and was a boy at the time of the family removal to Kansas, the while he has the distinction of being a pioneer of the present State of Oklahoma, as he became associated with his father in the opening of a ranch in the section later known as the Cherokee Strip in Indian Territory, this action having been taken about a decade prior to the opening of that section to settlement and Mr. Broadwell having been a lad at the time when he gained his first experience in connection with ranching and cattle-growing in Oklahoma.

Mr. Broadwell is a son of William B. and Elsie (Jordan) Broadwell, and the other surviving children are George B., who is his coadjutor in business; Mrs. Mary E. Wilcox, who likewise resides in Oklahoma City; and Miss Jean B., who is a resident of Kansas City, Missouri. The widowed mother, now venerable in years, maintains her home in Oklahoma City, her parents having been pioneers of Illinois, where they settled in the year 1873, and her brother, Dr. Frank M. Jordan, having patented a homestead near the present site of Oklahoma City shortly after the opening of the Territory of Oklahoma to settlement, in 1889.

William B. Broadwell was born and reared in Illinois, where he continued to be identified with farming and stock-growing until his removal to Kansas, though he had the distinction of having been one of the gallant argonauts who made their way across the plains to California in 1849, at the time of the memorable excitement incidental to the discovery of gold in that commonwealth. He remained in California until 1852 and then

returned to Illinois, where he became the patentee of the first double-shovel cultivator, this patent having been obtained from the State of Illinois in the early '50s but the protection of the same having not been adequate to enable Mr. Broadwell to reap his due financial profit from the invention. In 1873 he removed with his family to Kansas and became one of the pioneer settlers in Reno County. Buffalo still roamed the Kansas prairies at the time and the Indians were a frequent menace to the settlers. The Broadwell ranch house became a rendezvous for neighbors, and also for immigrants passing through, at times when Indians manifested hostility. During one of these not infrequent "Indian scares" the women and children of the pioneer families in that section of Southern Kansas were sent to Hutchinson for safety, the men remaining to protect their property and repel possible attack by the Indians. The Broadwell ranch was likewise a favored stopping place for men who were engaged in collecting and hauling buffalo bones from the prairies, these bones, manufactured principally into fertilizers, being at that time sold at Hutchinson at the rate of \$3.50 a ton. Mr. Broadwell was one of the first to plant cottonwood trees on the open prairies of Southern Kansas, and some of the trees which he thus planted in the pioneer days now have trunks that are fully three and one-half feet in diameter at the base. The pioneers depended upon the star-route service for their mail, which was delivered but once a week, the conditions that compassed the country at that time seeming almost impossible of conception on the part of the younger generation of the present day, when the same districts enjoy opulent prosperity and the best advantages. William B. Broadwell was about eighty years of age at the time of his death and his name merits place on the roll of the honored pioneers of the Sunflower State.

After receiving a limited preliminary training in the pioneer schools of Kansas Frank Broadwell eventually completed an effective course in a commercial college in the city of Hutchinson, that state. In the meanwhile he had assisted his father in the work and management of the homestead ranch, and after leaving the business college he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits for several years. He then supplemented his education by attending school again at Hutchinson. In 1878, when he was about fourteen years old, he became associated with his father in establishing a ranch in the section later known as the Cherokee Strip of Oklahoma, and for twelve years, under the conditions obtaining at the time of the great open ranges, he served as a cowboy on the prairies of Kansas and Oklahoma. In 1891 he established his residence at Guthrie, capital of Oklahoma Territory, and there became a contractor in the supplying of wood for fuel used by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad. For a period three years thereafter he was engaged in coal mining in Arkansas, and he then returned to Hutchinson, Kansas. In 1901 he removed to Lawton, the present county seat of Comanche County, Oklahoma, and there he was engaged in business until 1907, the year of the admission of the state to the Union, when he purchased a farm in what was known as the Big Pasture District of Comanche County. After remaining on the farm one year he removed to Oklahoma City, where he has since maintained his home and where he and his brother control a substantial business in the handling of municipal bonds and other approved securities of the higher grade. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, is a citizen of marked loyalty and public spirit, and he has deep appreciation of the manifold advantages and attractions of the state of which he may consistently be termed a pioneer. Mr. Broadwell is a bachelor.

HON. JAMES HASKINS SUTHERLIN. When the Thirty-second Senatorial District sent James H. Sutherlin of Wagoner to the Senate in 1912, it gave to the Legislature the services of one of the most competent and scholarly lawyers of the state and a man of long experience in public life in Louisiana, New Mexico and Oklahoma. Senator Sutherlin has been justly called one of the dynamic citizens of Oklahoma, and a man of light and leading in the Senate. He is a man of many parts, a student, a thinker, and the powers of an original mind have not only served him well in solving the intricate problems of legal practice, but also in helping to formulate the well-balanced program of legislation for the new state.

The record of his individual services in the State Senate during the past four years will furnish instructive material to the historian of the future who endeavors to understand and interpret the political life of Oklahoma during the first ten years of statehood.

In the fourth Legislature Senator Sutherlin was chairman of Judiciary Committee No. 1. He was author during that Legislature of an important measure that lowered tax levies, and took a conspicuous part in legislation affecting oil and gas, the production of which is an important industry in his part of the state. He also took a leading part in favor of the passage of legislation establishing the capital at Oklahoma City and for building the same. He attempted the passage of a resolution reorganizing the judiciary of Oklahoma, and that was the measure to which he gave his particular attention during the session of the Fifth Legislature. In the fifth session he was also a leader of measures designed to make the production of oil and gas more profitable, particularly with reference to conservation, production and transportation. He was one of the joint authors of the oil conservation bill which became a law. He also rendered active assistance in the passage of the home-ownership measure presented by Senator Campbell Russell. In the Fifth Legislature he was chairman of the Committee on Constitution and Constitutional Amendments, and a member of committees on Appropriations, Ways and Means, Privileges and Elections, Education, Public Buildings, Oil and Gas, State and County Affairs, and Legislative and Judicial Apportionment. In his legislation work he has taken an active part in maintaining the liberal policies of the Oklahoma constitution.

Much attention has been attracted over the state to Senator Sutherlin's proposed constitutional amendment affecting the judiciary, to which he gave much thought, study and labor. It was introduced by him in the Fifth Legislature. The proposed bill has been highly commended as a measure which would serve to simplify and correlate the various judicial powers vested in the state, and a brief digest of the proposed bill is worthy of record in this sketch.

As introduced during the session in the Fifth Legislature his measure provided that the judicial power of the state should be vested "in the senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, a supreme court, courts of appeals, district courts, courts of justices of the peace and municipal courts" and provided that the Legislature might abolish the present Criminal Court of Appeals. All other courts, except the Senate as a court, were made inferior to the Supreme Court, and that court was given general supervisory jurisdiction over all courts.

The court system of the state at the time of the proposal of this amendment to the constitution consisted of a Supreme Court, commissioners to the Supreme Court sitting in divisions of three each in an advisory capacity to the Supreme Court and whose written opinions were usually adopted in toto by the Supreme Court; a Crimi-

nal Court of Appeals (a statutory court), district courts, a County Court in each county and justices of the peace. The main changes proposed in this amendment sought to abolish the commission to the Supreme Court and also to abolish the County Courts and establish instead one Supreme Court composed of a chief justice to be elected by the state at large and four associate justices to be elected from districts; Courts of Appeals to sit throughout the state; District Courts (one court of original jurisdiction); and courts of justices of the peace. The amendment provided that all appeals should be directly from the District Court to either the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals.

The Supreme Court should have jurisdiction on appeal only in cases where the amount involved exceeded \$3,000, and in all extraordinary matters, such as suits involving taxation or the fiscal policy, divorces, alimony and constitutional questions regardless of the amount involved.

The Court of Appeals should have jurisdiction on appeal only from the District Court in all ordinary civil or probate matters where the amount involved was less than \$3,000 and more than \$100. The District Court should have original jurisdiction of all matters, probate and civil, where the amount involved exceeded \$100, and appellate jurisdiction from the courts of justices of the peace where the amount involved exceeded \$20.

There should be no appeal from the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court, but the Court of Appeals should have the right to certify any case or any question to the Supreme Court for its decision, or the Supreme Court should have the right on its own motion under its general supervisory control to order the Court of Appeals to certify any case or any question to it for its decision, and any litigant was given his remedy to apply to the Supreme Court or any judge thereof for writ of review or certiorari to the Court of Appeals, and in the event such writ was issued by the Supreme Court or any judge thereof, such case should be certified by the Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court and there stand for hearing the same as if originally appealed to the Supreme Court.

The state was divided into three Court of Appeals Districts, each district to elect three judges of such court to sit together as such Court of Appeals in such district, in the principal cities and towns of said district. The clerk of the District Court of the county wherein the Court of Appeals sat should be ex-officio clerk of such Court of Appeals and the sheriff of such county should attend such court. All appeals to the Court of Appeals should be on the original papers from the District Court and no printed records or briefs required, and the cost of appeal in the Court of Appeals should not exceed \$5. The Court of Appeals was required to render short, concise, written opinions "referring to the law by virtue of which every judgment is rendered and adducing the reasons on which their judgment is founded," but such opinions should not be published.

The object and purpose of these changes was to limit the Supreme Court to a small number of judges and thus strengthen and make more uniform the jurisprudence of the state, eliminate opportunity for the jurisprudence of the state to become conflicting, and to provide an easy, inexpensive and expeditious remedy in all ordinary matters of litigation, the decision of which should be only the law of that case.

It provided that the Criminal Court of Appeals might be abolished by the Legislature and appellate jurisdiction in such event conferred by the Legislature on the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals or both, and limited criminal appeals from the District Court to cases where the punishment actually imposed was a fine of

\$200 or over or imprisonment in the county jail of more than sixty days.

Other important changes provided were: Abolishment of trial by jury in civil cases in justice of the peace courts; in the District Court, "in all civil cases where the cause of action is not based upon unliquidated damages, a trial by jury shall be presumed to be waived unless specially asked for in writing by a party to said cause at least ten days prior to the term at which said cause shall stand for trial, and the Legislature shall provide for the payment by any party thereto of jury fees in all civil cases tried by jury based upon causes of action for liquidated damages;" the reduction of the number of jurors to try cases; and conferring power upon Appellate Courts to render judgment in cases on appeal without remanding for new trial.

Justices of the peace were given original jurisdiction in all civil cases where the amount involved did not exceed \$100, except in actions for libel and slander, probate matters, or when the estate of a decedent is a defendant, or when the state, county or any municipality or other political corporation is a party, or when the title to real estate is involved, and in all misdemeanor criminal cases in which the punishment does not exceed a fine of \$100 or imprisonment exceeding thirty days, and as committing magistrates in all felony cases.

The proposed amendment contained forty-three sections, worked out with great particularity to suit the conditions existing in the state, and completely reconstructing the judicial system and greatly simplifying it.

Senator Sutherlin by his own career has added some distinction to an honored family name. James Haskins Sutherlin was born in Mansfield, Louisiana, October 25, 1870, a son of John H. and Sarah (Keener) Sutherlin, being the youngest of eleven children. The Sutherlin family were early settlers in the region of Danville, Virginia, and the senator's grandfather was a captain in the War of 1812. The father, a native of Virginia, when a mere lad emigrated to the State of Alabama where, in Autauga County he married Sarah Keener, a daughter of German parents. A few years later in the early '50s he and his young wife, accompanied by wagon train and eighteen slaves, which had been the gift of the bride's father, set out across country from Alabama for Texas. They stopped in a then wild but fertile section of Northwestern Louisiana, then being settled, and never completed the journey to Texas. In that region, undergoing the hardships incident to pioneering, they established a home where they reared their family and where the father eventually became an extensive land owner, his large plantation being still intact.

Senator Sutherlin has two brothers and one sister living. One of them is Judge Edgar W. Sutherlin of Shreveport, Louisiana, who was for eight years a member of the Court of Appeals of Louisiana and one of the leading lawyers of the state. The other brother is Dr. William K. Sutherlin, also of Shreveport, head of a large private sanitarium there and recognized as one of the leading surgeons of the state, and who in the course of his preparation spent five years as a student in Berlin and Paris, graduating in medicine from the Frederick William University at Berlin. The sister is Mrs. G. A. White of Louisiana.

When ten years of age Senator Sutherlin lost his mother and at twelve his father. He was reared in the home of his elder brother Judge Sutherlin, and under the direction, care and tutelage of both brothers, judge and doctor. At twelve years of age he was placed in a French family in South Louisiana for the purpose of learning the French language, where he remained two years. At

fifteen he entered Thatcher's Institute, a military college of respectable standing, at Shreveport, where he remained for four years and from which he graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1889, then being senior captain of the corps of cadets and as valedictorian of his class.

In 1889 he entered the classical department of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville and was graduated from that institution in 1892 with a B. A. degree. He was subsequently admitted to the bar, and after a brief practice in Mansfield, in 1894, removed to Santa Fe, New Mexico. During his four years' residence in New Mexico he was city attorney of the City of Santa Fe and also master in chancery in the United States Court, and United States commissioner under Judge N. B. Laughlin, then associate justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory of New Mexico. In 1898 he returned to Louisiana, practiced law there ten years, and since 1908 has been a resident of Wagoner, Oklahoma.

Senator Sutherlin was married in 1894 at Mansfield, Louisiana, to Irene Elam, daughter of Joseph B. Elam, who was a member of the Secession Convention of the State of Louisiana, speaker of the House of Representatives of the Louisiana Legislature during the Civil war, and for a number of years represented the Fourth Louisiana District in Congress. Mr. Sutherlin has a family of four children: Mary E. and Sarah K., who are graduates of the Wagoner High School, Irene and Edgar W.

Senator Sutherlin is a member of the Episcopal Church and belongs to the Wagoner County and Oklahoma Bar associations. He has been one of the leading spirits of his home town in its growth during the last few years. As a member of the Board of Freeholders elected to draft a charter for the city under the commission form, he largely drew the charter, which is one of the most modern of commission form documents. When the charter was adopted he declined to become a candidate for the first mayor under the new form of government, when his election was practically assured without opposition.

W. ROBERT KIRBY. When surveyors of the United States Government party accompanying the Choctaw Indians to the new land of promise, early in the '30s, discovered that they were approaching the eastern boundary line of that section, their announcement to the Indians was greeted with mild expressions of joy, and the missionaries recommended that the band stop for a season of thanksgiving. The party went into camp, pitching its tents and putting its horses and oxen out to graze. This spot was then christened Ultimathule, the word meaning "the last stop." A little later, just over the line in Indian Territory, another camp was made which developed into a settlement, and the Indians and missionaries gave to it the same name as that which had been borne by the first camp, which had been in Arkansas. Save for the rotting logs of a few pioneer huts, there is nothing left at this day to mark the site of the last Indian camp, which, in reality, was the first camp of the Indian in the Choctaw Nation.

The population of Ultimathule was never large and only a few men and women living today were born there. Among these is found W. Robert Kirby, of Haworth, whose father's home was established on Rock Creek. Wyatt T. Kirby was a white man, a native of Tennessee and a Confederate veteran of the Civil war, who settled among the Indians several years after the close of the struggle between the North and the South, taking his place among the well known citizens of the community. He married a daughter of William Harris, a white man who accompanied the Choctaws on their migration from

Mississippi and married a member of the tribe with whom he had probably fallen in love before they started on their long journey. Judge Henry Harris, one of the last members of the Supreme Court of the Choctaw Nation, who filled many offices in the tribal government and was the establisher of the somewhat noted Harris Ferry on Red River, was a son of William Harris.

The recollections of W. Robert Kirby cover a dramatic period in the history of the government which his father helped to found in the virgin country known as Indian Territory. It was an era during which the increase in white population was due principally to fear of punishment for crimes committed in nearby states. During a period of twenty years from the early '70s, it was a safe guess that fully two-thirds of the men who settled in that part of Indian Territory were seeking refuge from the law in Arkansas, Texas, Missouri, Kansas, or other states. Unfortunately, a generation of young Indians were compelled to grow up in communities where white blood of this kind was getting its root in the domination of public affairs. Thus it was that missionary activity became a public necessity.

Among the early tribal schools established in the Choctaw Nation was one at what was called Pleasant Hill, located six miles south of the present site of Haworth, and this was where W. Robert Kirby began the study of Webster's blue-backed spelling book and McGuffey's readers, taught in a log schoolhouse, devoid of desks and seated with split logs. Mr. Kirby's first teacher in this school was Rev. James I. Irvin, a Methodist preacher, and his next, Alexander Williams, a full-blooded Choctaw Indian, who was also a preacher. Later he attended Spencer Academy, which was situated ten miles west of the present site of the Town of Antlers. This academy was then under the able superintendency of Prof. Alfred G. Dockiug, and among the students attending at that time were Solomon Homer, who later was said to be the most brilliant and learned lawyer the Choctaw Nation ever produced; Henry Sexton, who became a prominent party leader and legislator in tribal government; and Thomas Hunter, now a member of the Oklahoma Legislature and once governor-elect of the Choctaw Nation.

Mr. Kirby was one of the first settlers of Haworth when that town was established in 1905 and his was the second store here. He was a member of the first school board, which employed Miss Lucy Johnson as teacher, and helped to build the first schoolhouse. Mr. Kirby was likewise the first justice of the peace of Haworth after statehood, and was a member of the town board of trustees which installed a municipal water and electric light system, in 1915, an undertaking that cost \$25,000.

At the time he left school Mr. Kirby engaged in farming on his own account in McCurtain County, and agricultural pursuits have continued to interest him throughout his career, he being at present the owner of a large and valuable property with modern improvements and good buildings. In recent years he has given a part of his time and activities also to mercantile ventures, being now the proprietor of a grocery establishment at Haworth, where he has built up a good trade through honorable dealing and energetic business methods. Every good movement has his stanch and generous support. In his religious connection he belongs to the Methodist Church, while fraternally he is identified with the local lodges of the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Kirby was married to Miss Pearl Maynor, formerly a teacher in the federal schools before the attainment of Oklahoma's statehood, and they have three



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children, namely: Kate, who graduated from the Choctaw Female Academy at Muskogee in 1915, and who is now pursuing a special course in music, for which she has undoubted talent; W. Robert, Jr., who is seven years of age; and Winifred, who is five years old. Mr. Kirby has one brother, Edward Kirby, who is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits in the vicinity of Haworth, McCurtain County. His sisters are Mrs. Anna Randolph, the wife of a farmer of Bokhoma, this county; and Mrs. Sallie Stanford, whose husband is a business man of Idabel, the county seat of McCurtain County.

THOMAS B. LEVERETT. One of the older white residents of Jefferson County is Thomas B. Leverett, whose home has been in this section of Oklahoma for twenty years, and who after a long and active career as a farmer is now devoting his time and attention to the County Assessor's office at Waurika. Mr. Leverett has himself had a useful career, and his life is also interesting for the large family which he has around him, comprising a number of enterprising sons and daughters.

Thomas B. Leverett was born in Randolph County, Alabama, June 10, 1855. The Leveretts were early settlers in Alabama, and the family originated in France. His father, J. R. Leverett, who was born in Alabama in 1827, was a Confederate soldier, having served for three years in an Alabama regiment. He was finally taken prisoner, and about the close of the war, in 1865, moved to Grayson County, Texas. He was active as a farmer and stock raiser, and his death occurred at Cleburne, Texas, in 1881. He was a democrat, for many years a deacon in the Baptist church, and also had membership in the Masonic fraternity. He married Mary Sheppard, who was born in Georgia in March, 1835, and died in Wise County, Texas, May 7, 1907. Of this union there were four children, Thomas B. being the oldest. Eula died at the age of eighteen; Mollie is the wife of William Couch, a rancher at Higgins, Texas; and G. M. is connected with a music house at Elk City, Oklahoma.

Thomas B. Leverett secured his early education while living with his parents in Randolph County, Alabama, and at Basin Springs in Grayson County, Texas. His life in the meanwhile was spent on his father's farm, and he continued to live at home until 1880. He then engaged in farming for himself several years, and for seven years participated in the stirring and active life of the Texas frontier as a cowboy. He then resumed farming in Texas, but in 1895 came into Indian Territory and leased some land near what is now Healdton for three years. From 1898 to 1913 Mr. Leverett farmed and conducted a press at Ryan in Jefferson County. His active work as a farmer was terminated by his election to the office of county assessor, at which time he removed to Waurika and is now on his second term, having been reelected in 1915. The office of assessor is not the only public position of trust he has filled in Oklahoma since he was made township trustee in Blackburn Township of Jefferson County, the township in which Ryan is situated, and served in that capacity from statehood until 1913.

Mr. Leverett is a democrat, a member of the Baptist Church and is affiliated with Ryan Lodge No. 67, American Free and Accepted Masons, with Ryan Camp of the Woodmen of the World, and with the Knights and Ladies of Security.

His marriage occurred in 1880 in Grayson County, Texas, when Miss Mollie Duncan, of Hopkins County, Texas, became his bride. To their marriage have been born nine children: Etta, wife of J. M. Stephens, a hotel

proprietor at Custer, Oklahoma; Emma, wife of Eugene Bartholomew, mentioned in a following paragraph; Mamie, wife of F. R. McConnell, a farmer in Jefferson County, Oklahoma; Edgar, who is now serving as county surveyor of Jefferson County and lives at Waurika; Benjamin, a resident of Waurika; Charles, who conducts a barber shop at Muskogee; Gordon, living with his parents; Loraine, who is in the eighth grade and Elmer, in the fourth grade of the public schools at Waurika.

Eugene Bartholomew, who married Miss Emma Leverett and lives at Waurika, was born July 27, 1878, in Burlington, Iowa, attended public schools there until 1886, when his parents removed to Waco, Texas, and he graduated from Baylor University in 1897. Two years were spent as bookkeeper in a grocery house at Waco, after which he held a similar position in Matagorda County, Texas, until 1900, and then for two years occupied a ranch near Chickasha, Oklahoma. In 1902 he moved to Decatur, Wise County, Texas, farmed there one year, spent the next eighteen months in the employ of the light and water department of Clifton, Arizona, and in 1905 entered the grocery business at Ryan, Oklahoma. He sold goods there for three years, farmed for two years, was engaged in public work three years, and since coming to Waurika in 1914 has been employed by the McMann Oil Company. Mr. Bartholomew is a democrat, a member of the Woodmen of the World, and of the Baptist Church. He and his wife have four children: Mary Belle, a junior in the Waurika High School; Dimple, a sophomore in the same school; Elgeva, attending public school; and Mercedes.

W. THOMAS YOAKUM. Among the men whose work is of statewide importance in Oklahoma, W. Thomas Yoakum figures prominently as he is federal and county farm demonstration agent for Coal County, his headquarters being at Coalgate. The necessity for improvement in agricultural conditions in this section became imperative in 1914 when the principal industry of mining was interfered with by reason of the high cost of the production of coal, many of the mines in the Coalgate district being shut down. Since that time special attention has been given to the agricultural resources of the county and remarkable strides have been made in that direction. As the soil is naturally fertile and the rainfall usually sufficient the only vital factor lacking in agricultural development was the general education of farmers. This work Mr. Yoakum has had in charge since the latter part of 1914 and as he brought with him in this office of farm demonstration agent a scientific education and the experience of many years of practical application of principles his efforts have been fraught with most gratifying success.

W. Thomas Yoakum was born in Hill County, Texas, in 1874, and he is a son of Jacob C. and Mary (Jones) Yoakum, the former a native of Missouri but for many years a pioneer farmer in Texas. With his mate, Jacob C. Yoakum was lost in a shipwreck off the coast of Calhoun County, Texas, in April, 1901, at which time he was engaged in the coast traffic business. The great-grandfather of the subject of this review was a major in the Continental army in the Revolution and lost his life in battle. Dr. W. T. Jones, maternal uncle of Mr. Yoakum, was a surgeon in the Confederate army during the Civil war.

After a preliminary education in the public schools of Texas Mr. W. Thomas Yoakum attended the Culberson Select School at Hillsboro, Texas, and also Baylor University of Waco. Subsequently he was a student for two years in the manual-training department of the Uni-

versity of Kansas; for one year he attended the Agricultural & Mechanical College of Texas, at College Station; and for a like period was a student in the Agricultural & Mechanical College of Oklahoma. On reaching his majority he began to teach school and he was successfully employed in that manner for five years in Texas and for eleven years in Indian Territory, having charge of the Choctaw & Chickasaw School in the latter section for several years and of the Euchee Government Indian School near Sapulpa for three years, being principal of the latter institution.

Mr. Yoakum entered farm demonstration work in Hughes County, Oklahoma, in 1907, and since that time has devoted his attention exclusively to that line of endeavor. He has a valuable farm in Hughes County and it was the marked success he achieved on this land through scientific methods that attracted the attention of the United States Department of Agriculture and resulted in his appointment as federal and county farm demonstration agent. Mr. Yoakum purchased the above farm on credit and the manner in which he made it pay for itself in a few years is splendid proof of the fact that he is a practical, thoroughgoing, educated man in agricultural lines.

The loss to Coal County of a large part of its normal income from mining activities in 1914 and the failure of the county commissioners to make an appropriation for agricultural improvement work caused J. G. Loving, cashier of the Coalgate State Bank, and S. A. Maxwell, cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Coalgate, to become interested in the work with the result that they guaranteed the county's half of the expense of maintaining the demonstration department. This assistance came at a critical and most opportune time and more credit is given by Mr. Yoakum to these two men than to any other agency in making the work a pronounced success.

Under the direction of Mr. Yoakum interest in scientific agriculture has grown apace and there are now 421 farmers in Coal County applying modern methods. He estimates that it would require the service of seven men to answer the demands upon him for information and personal demonstration. There are seven federal demonstration farms in the county, as follows: the farm of W. H. Stevens, near Debs; A. L. McCarter, near Centrahoma; F. M. Mowdy, near Coalgate; Luther Taylor, near Olney; C. L. Duncum, near Clarita; Patsy Grinan, near Owl; and Edward Perry, near Coalgate. In addition to this line of work there are country clubs for the special information of boys and girls, of whom 376 are enrolled. These clubs give directions about the growing and caring for kaffir, cotton, corn, pigs and poultry and for the canning of fruits and vegetables and for the making of bread. Mrs. L. S. Morse has charge of the canning work.

As a result of Mr. Yoakum's efforts interest has been created in crops not heretofore given much attention in the county. Alfalfa is now a profitable crop and in the last year or two the increase in the acreage of wheat has been 500 per cent; the acreage of oats three times that of 1914; the acreage of kaffir has doubled; and that of peanuts has increased from 200 acres in 1914 to 1,200 acres in 1915. The shipping of farm products has advanced many fold. To increase interest in marketing and to get the best possible markets and prices the Coal County Farmers Products Association was organized in 1914, with Centrahoma, Olney, Tupelo, Clarita and Bromide as shipping points and the following men as directors: B. B. Sanders, of Coalgate; D. Binns, of Parker; A. L. McCarter, of Centrahoma; and J. M. Moore, of Olney. Modern dairying methods are being introduced and the growing of thoroughbred stock is

encouraged. One of the best evidences of the value of agricultural education in the county is found in the fact that in 1915 100 grain binders have been sold in the county, this being of special interest in view of the fact that hitherto this region has been devoted almost exclusively to the raising of cotton and corn. A county fair association has been organized and it has become an important incentive in furthering the agricultural work. Another evidence of the value of the work is that the county commissioners, after having formerly declined to do it, are now making annual appropriations to pay half the expense of the demonstration department. In 1915 the legislature made the demonstration agent a county officer and assigned to him the management of all agricultural improvement work and put the department of county fairs under his jurisdiction. The agent works in harmony with the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater and farmers of the county are given the benefit of all research and demonstration work carried on at this school.

From the foregoing it will be seen that great strides have been made in the improvement of agricultural conditions under the able supervision of Mr. Yoakum in one short year and at this rate what he will accomplish in the future is almost beyond comprehension. His success is due to his untiring efforts as combined with his expert knowledge of methods and his thorough familiarity with the territorial conditions as they exist in this county. Although he has but a small section of the state under his jurisdiction his work is proving a stimulant to farmers in other sections and a general improvement in agricultural affairs is going on throughout the state. Oklahoma farmers have a great friend in him and they are showing their appreciation of his efforts by working in hearty co-operation with his ideas.

At Dustin, Indian Territory, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Yoakum to Miss Annie Dudley, in 1906. Three children have been born to this union, namely: Muzette, Kenneth and Juanita.

Mr. Yoakum fraternizes with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has filled all the chairs including Noble Grand, and he is likewise a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association. Formerly he was a member of the Farmers Union and for a time was business manager of that organization in Hughes County. He is a man of high-minded principles and one who is ever anxious and willing to lend a helping hand to a fellow man in distress. His residence is at Coalgate and there he commands the high esteem of all who know him.

CLARENCE H. TINGLEY. A young man whose study and experience has made him proficient in the domain of electrical engineering of practical order, Mr. Tingley not only had the supervision of the construction of the electric light and power plant and waterworks system in the thriving little industrial town of Sand Springs, Tulsa County, but has served as superintendent of the plant from the time of its completion and has also been further honored in being chosen the first mayor of the thriving little city after its incorporation, in which office he served two terms.

Clarence Harvey Tingley was born in Sullivan County, Missouri, on the 26th of November, 1881, and is a son of William Thomas and Mary Matilda (Kelley) Tingley, who are still residents of that state, their marriage having been solemnized in Sullivan County, where Mrs. Tingley was born and reared. William T. Tingley was born on his father's farm in Trumbull County, Ohio, in the year 1845, and the place of his nativity now includes a considerable portion of the fine little City of Warren, the judicial center of the county and one of the thriving and attractive industrial centers of the his-

toric old Western Reserve. William T. Tingley was a boy at the time of his parents' removal to Kansas, in the late '40s, and his father became one of the early pioneer farmers of that state. There William T. was reared to maturity, his educational advantages being those offered by the pioneer schools, and there he eventually engaged in farming and stock-growing in an independent way. Finally he removed to Sullivan County, Missouri, where he purchased tracts of hardwood timber and engaged in the manufacturing of lumber. He developed a prosperous business and became one of the successful men of affairs in that section. He finally removed to Putnam County, where he and his wife still reside. They became the parents of six children, all of whom are living, and of the number the subject of this sketch was the third in order of birth.

He whose name introduces this article acquired his early education in the public schools of Putnam County, Missouri, and as a lad he began to assist in the work of his father's saw mill. When seventeen years of age he put his scholastic attainments to practical use by engaging in teaching in the district schools, and he devoted two terms to such service in the pedagogic profession. He then served a practical apprenticeship in the plant of the electric power and light company at Unionville, the county seat of Putnam County, and he continued in the service of this company seven years. He then found employment in the testing department of the establishment of the Maxwell Motor Company, manufacturers of automobiles, at Newcastle, Indiana, and after having been thus engaged about one year he came, in 1909, to Oklahoma, and established his residence at Tulsa, where he served about nine months as city electrician. He then engaged in the automobile business in that city, where he conducted a well appointed garage until April 26, 1911, when he removed to Sand Springs to take charge of the construction of the municipal light, power and water plant, of which he has been superintendent since the same was placed in active operation. He was elected the first mayor of the ambitious young city and has retained this office by successive re-elections to the time of this writing, with ardent desire to do all in his power to further the development and progress of the town and to promote the best interests of the community in general. At Unionville, Missouri, Mr. Tingley is still affiliated with Unionville Lodge, No. 210, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, and he holds membership also in the Knights of Pythias. He was reared in the faith of the democratic party and is aligned as a staunch advocate of its principles.

Mr. Tingley was married September 14, 1904, to Miss Laura Torrey and they have two children: Edison and Clarence H., Jr.

L. VARNER STINSON. The Oklahoma Legislature of 1915 passed a law providing a method by which public highways might be constructed in every county in the state. The law made it possible for townships to vote bonds for highway purposes and created the county and township machinery for carrying on the work. That part of the state formerly included within the limits of Indian Territory was particularly in need of such a law by reason of the fact that so small a percentage of lands were taxable for any purpose, Congress having provided that lands remaining in possession of most Indians should not be taxable for twenty-one years from the date of the passage of the Oklahoma Enabling Act. Until the highway act became effective it was possible to construct only a few miles of highway in a county. Private subscription, which was usually meagre, was the only method of raising road funds in many communities. In Bryan County, where only 42 per cent of

the lands are taxable, road work began in earnest in 1915, when the county commissioners designated County Surveyor L. Varner Stinson as county engineer. From 10 per cent to 15 per cent of the highway built in a county are designated as state highways and one-half the expense of construction is borne by the state, while the county engineer makes the necessary surveys, drawings, plats, specifications, etc.

L. Varner Stinson was well qualified for the work of county engineer, being a graduate in civil engineering from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and having had several years of experience in field work. Another qualification lay in the fact that he had for eight years been surveyor of the county, being the only man to fill that office since statehood. During those eight years he had been the commissioners' engineer in the construction of all highways, bridges and other work of an engineering nature.

Mr. Stinson was born at Campbell, Hunt County, Texas, September 27, 1880, and is a son of A. W. D. and Ida (Eiland) Stinson. His father, a native of Texas, is now sixty-seven years of age, but is still actively engaged in the real estate business at Durant, Oklahoma, where he is a member of the city council and a leading and influential citizen. His grandfather was a lawyer and jurist of more than local note for many years in East Texas. The mother of Mr. Stinson was a native of Georgia and at the age of fifteen years accompanied her parents to Texas, the family traveling 100 miles overland from Terrell, the nearest railroad point, to their new home in Hunt County. There were three sons and four daughters in the family: L. Varner; Samuel D., who is agent at Durant for the American and Wells Fargo Express companies; Mrs. B. W. Bussell, who is the wife of a public school principal at Durant; John D., who is an express messenger for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad between Fort Worth and San Antonio; Miss Ruth, who is a music teacher and student at Dallas, Texas; Miss Esther, a graduate of the Southeastern State Normal School, class of 1915, and now a public school teacher of McAlester, Oklahoma; and Miss Lois, aged fourteen years, who resides with her parents at Durant.

L. Varner Stinson, after attending the public schools of Texas until nineteen years of age, moved with his parents to Indian Territory, and for a year the family lived on a farm near Durant, the son being a student at Halsell College, Durant, for two years. In 1901 he entered the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, from which he was graduated in 1904, and for a year thereafter was employed in the maintenance department of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, at Beaumont, Texas. Later he assisted in surveying the route of the Beaumont, Sour Lake & Western Railroad from Beaumont to Houston, and still later assisted in the construction of that road. Returning to Oklahoma, he was employed by the Gulf Pipe Line Company in the location of a line through Texas, and in 1907 was elected the first county surveyor of Bryan County, Oklahoma.

In December, 1910, Mr. Stinson was married to Miss Julia Kyser, of Durant. Mr. and Mrs. Stinson are members of the Baptist Church. He is popular with his fellow-members in the Maseuc and Elks lodges, and in the State Association of County Surveyors and Engineers.

PAUL E. BURNEY. There is probably no better known family in the Chickasaw Nation than that which bears the name of Burney, a family that has made history for this part of Oklahoma and the members of which have held important positions in business and the professions, as well as in public life. A worthy representative of this old and honored name among the Chickasaws

is found in the person of Paul E. Burney, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Woodville, Oklahoma, and a young man who is living up to the best traditions of the name he bears.

Ben C. Burney, the father of Paul E. Burney, was born of Chickasaw parentage, in Mississippi, and his father was killed on a steamboat on the Red River when the Chickasaws were removing from that state to their new western homes. Ben C. Burney became one of the most influential men in the Nation, which he represented at Washington, D. C., and of which he was the governor for a number of years after the location of the Nation in Indian Territory, and at one time had 70,000 acres of land under his control. He married a member of the prominent Gaines family, of the Chickasaws, and they became the parents of the following children: Ella, who is deceased; Ada, also deceased; Ben B., who is county treasurer of Marshall County, Oklahoma; Paul E., of this notice; and Arvilla, who is the wife of R. E. McGough, who is engaged in farming and stock raising operations in the vicinity of Aylesworth.

Paul E. Burney was born on the old Burney homestead place near Aylesworth, Oklahoma, June 17, 1886. His education was secured at the Chickasaw Rock Academy at Wapanucka, Harley Institute at Tishomingo, Hargrove College at Ardmore and the University Preparatory School at Tonkawa, and at the last-named institution secured the business training which has enabled him to fill the important position which he now holds. After leaving school, Mr. Burney engaged in farming and raising stock until his election in 1910 to the office of county clerk of Marshall County, a position in which he established an excellent record for faithful and capable service. At the end of his term he came to Woodville and accepted the position as assistant cashier of the First National Bank, which he has retained to the present time. He bears a reputation for integrity and probity that has gained him the confidence of the people of his adopted place, and among his associates is known as a young man of much business and financial ability.

In 1913 occurred the marriage of Mr. Burney with Miss Myrtle Watterson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Watterson, of Woodville. Doctor Watterson, who is now deceased, was for twenty years a well known physician and surgeon of this place. Mrs. Burney was educated in the public schools of Woodville and at Olympia, Washington, and is a lady of many accomplishments, being, like her husband, a general favorite at Woodville. They are the parents of two sons: Paul E., Jr., and Ben B., Jr. Mr. Burney is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Shriners at Oklahoma City, the Knights Templar at Ardmore, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Ardmore, the Knights of Pythias at Madill, the Woodmen of the World at Cumberland, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Woodville.

JOHN BENTON DUDLEY. With the qualifications of a lawyer of sound learning and long and successful experience, the appointment of John Benton Dudley to the Supreme Court Commission in April, 1915, by Governor Williams was regarded with peculiar satisfaction by all interested in the workings of that commission and not alone by the republican party, of which Mr. Dudley is the only representative on the commission. He has been in practice at Norman for fifteen years, and stands high among the bar of the entire state. He is now chairman of the executive council of the Oklahoma State Bar Association, and is a member of the Cleveland County and the American Bar Association.

A native of Tennessee, he was born at Lobelville

December 20, 1877. The Dudley family came from Scotland and located in North Carolina during colonial days. George W. Dudley, his father, was born in North Carolina in 1847, grew up and married in that state, and shortly after his marriage moved to Tennessee, where he became a farmer and stock raiser and died at Lobelville in 1888. He was an active member of the Christian church and in politics a democrat. The maiden name of his wife was Charlotte Greer, who was born in Tennessee in 1853 and died in that state in 1890. Their children were: Ida, who died unmarried at the age of twenty; W. H. Dudley, a farmer at Lobelville; John Benton; W. S. Dudley, a farmer at Lobelville; Ada, wife of Clint Shepard, a farmer at Lobelville; George M., who is in the railroad shops at Amarillo, Texas.

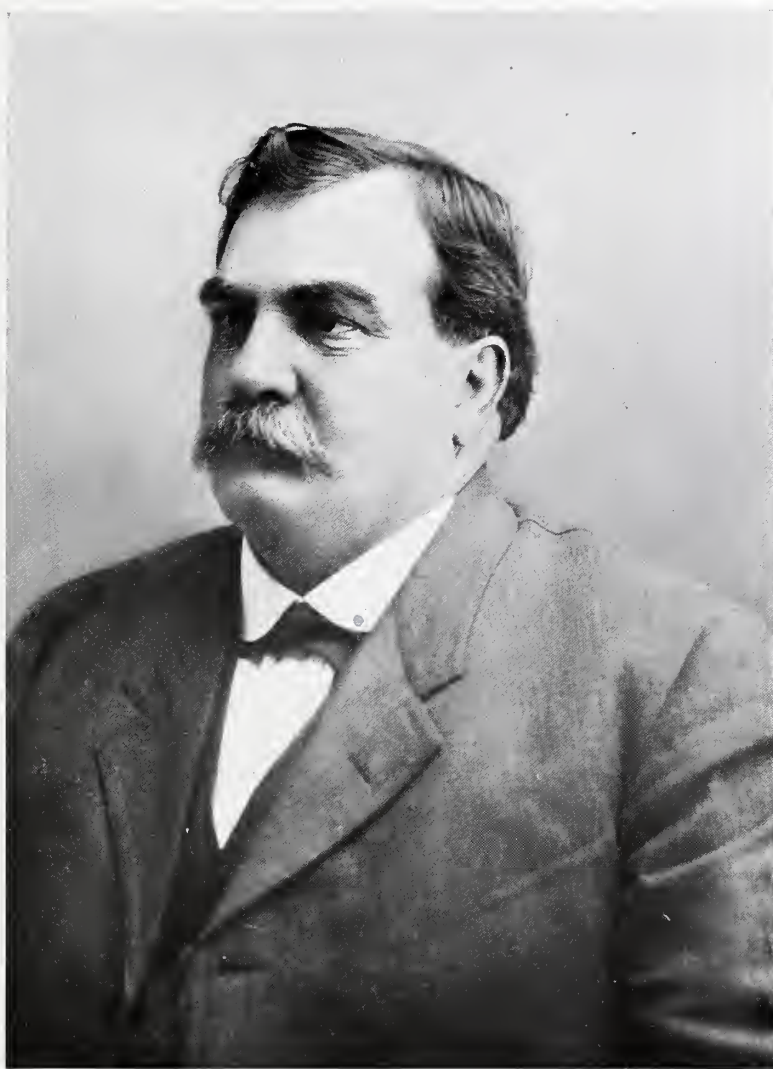
John Benton Dudley was only ten years of age when he lost his father and shortly afterwards was made an orphan by the death of his mother. He grew up in his native section of Tennessee, and after finishing a high school course at Lobelville paid his way by teaching for about four years in his native state. In 1896 he was graduated Bachelor of Science from the State Normal School at Dickson, Tennessee, and thus continued his work in educational lines for one year. Entering the Southern College of Law at Nashville, he gained his degree LL. B. in 1900.

In 1901 Mr. Dudley came West and established his home and practice at Norman, Oklahoma, and his law offices are now in the Walsh Building at Norman.

For three years, 1903-05, Mr. Dudley served as city attorney of Norman. He was a member of the Norman School Board five years, and has considerable business interests, being a director of the First National Bank of Noble and a stockholder in the First National Bank of Norman. Fraternally he is affiliated with Purcell Lodge No. 1260, Benevolent and Protective Order Elks, with Norman Lodge No. 38, American Free and Accepted Masons, with Norman Chapter 24, R. A. M., with Norman Commandery No. 38, Knights Templar, with India Temple of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Oklahoma City, and has taken fourteen degrees in the Scottish Rite in the Valley of Guthrie Consistory No. 1. He also belongs to Norman Lodge No. 7 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In December, 1905, at Norman Mr. Dudley married Miss Maud Wingate. Her father was the late W. W. Wingate, a miller and grain dealer. They are the parents of two children: Paul, born December 11, 1907; and J. B. Jr., born November 16, 1911.

ARTHUR R. GARRETT is county attorney of Grier County and has been a regular practitioner here in the courts since 1888. His career has been a varied one, and he has risen mainly by his own efforts to his present position. Born in Campbell County, Georgia, on May 27, 1859, he is a son of Lemuel L. Garrett, of Irish ancestry, the family having originally come from Ireland to North Carolina, and a branch of it drifting into Georgia. Lemuel Garrett was born in Campbell County, Georgia, in 1829, and he died in Savannah in 1854. He was a farmer up till the outbreak of the Civil war, when he was one of the first company that was formed in Georgia for service in the Southern army. In 1864, while in the service, he contracted typhoid and died in Savannah, as previously noted. He was a member of the Baptist Church and of the Masonic fraternity. In young manhood he married Martha Cash, born in Campbell County in 1829, and she died there in 1900. They were the parents of six children. C. C., the eldest died in Douglas County, Georgia, when he was a practicing physician and surgeon. Menesia C. married E. C. Lewis, farmer, and



Chas. R. Garrett



they live in Comanche County, Oklahoma. M. L. lives in Tishomingo, Oklahoma, and is a practicing attorney. He is also United States Indian Commissioner. S. B. resides in Altus, Oklahoma, where he is engaged in the practice of law. Arthur R. of this review was the fifth born. A. S. lives in Springtown, Texas, and is a successful physician and surgeon.

Arthur R. Garrett was reared on his father's home farm in Campbell County, Georgia, to the age of eighteen, and in 1877 he went to Coryell County, Texas, where he worked on a farm for eight months. He went from there to Wise County, Texas, farmed for about six months, and then returned to the family home in Georgia, where he spent a year. He then went back to Texas, settling in Smith County, and then moved to Palo Pinto County, Texas, where he taught school for six years. In 1887 Mr. Garrett came to Grier County, then a part of Texas, and there opened the first public school ever held in what is now the State of Oklahoma, conducting a small school in a dug-out with about twenty-five pupils. It was while thus engaged that he undertook the study of law, and in 1888 was admitted to the bar before Judge Frank Willis. In the same year he began practice in Mangum, and has carried on a general practice here ever since.

In 1912 Mr. Garrett was elected to the office of county attorney on the democratic ticket, and in 1914 was re-elected to another term of two years. He has his offices in the courthouse. He is a member of the County and State Bar Associations, and has been active in county and state conventions of the democratic party, whose man he has always been.

Mr. Garrett is a member of the Methodist Church, and he is fraternally associated with the Elks and the Masons. In the latter he is a member of Mangum Lodge No. 61, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he served as master for five years, and of Mangum Chapter No. 35, Royal Arch Masons.

In 1878 Mr. Garrett was married in Wise County, Texas, to Miss Kate Argo, a native of Campbell County, Georgia. She died on July 4, 1898, in Mangum, leaving six children. They are Hattie, who married S. L. Lanier, and lives on a farm north of Granite, Oklahoma; Chester, a farmer in Missouri; Coke, living on his father's 500-acre ranch near Granite; Clytie, who married P. W. Lee, and lives on a farm in the vicinity of Granite; Ross and Paul, both living on their father's ranch.

Mr. Garrett married on December 7, 1899, Miss Jessie H. Hart, daughter of James S. Hart, a farmer of Mangum. Three children have been born to this union. Rada is a sophomore in the Mangum High School, and Agnes and Foster attend the grade schools of the city.

JOHN EDWARDS CAMPBELL. Undoubtedly one of the noble and uplifting emotions of mankind is pride of ancestry, this cherishing of a heritage leading to emulation, and through it families have perpetuated great deeds as well as famous names. No matter how a man may have prospered through his individual efforts, he is never beyond feeling that inward dignity that comes from a realization of being well-born, of having a family background of stable ancestry. There are some historic names—no land can claim them all—that embellish the pages of history and for ages have furnished themes for song and story. Claimed originally by Scotland, but, through generations honored in many countries, has been the name of Campbell. From early settlement in Virginia, the Campbell "clan" as the bearers of the honored name love to call the great family, has spread farther and farther westward and for many years past Oklahoma has been enriched by such citizenship. The

records of few families offer so much to interest the general reader.

John Edwards Campbell, president of the First National Bank of Nowata, Oklahoma, was born March 23, 1847, at the old family homestead, "Stony Mead," in Frederick County, Virginia. This old homestead still recalled with tender memories, was beautifully situated on a gentle slope near a famous stream in the Shenandoah Valley, shaded by hoary old trees and inviting in appearance through the beauties of its old fashioned gardens and riot of honeysuckles. Here John Edwards Campbell spent his boyhood and early youth.

The earliest records of the Campbell clan now available, relate to James Campbell, of the North of Ireland, and his wife, Mary (Reed) Campbell. Their son, William Campbell, the grandfather of John Edwards Campbell, appears to have settled in Virginia in the latter part of 1700, and died at his home near Round Hill, Frederick County, in 1839. He was twice married, three children being born to his first union, and seven to his second, with Mary Johnson, the fourth member of the second family being Robert Madison Campbell, the direct ancestor of John Edwards Campbell.

Robert Madison Campbell was born at "Aspen Shade," Frederick County, Virginia, April 4, 1809, and died January 7, 1892. On June 19, 1833, he was married to Rebecca Anne Lockhart, a daughter of Gen. Josiah and Nancy (O'Dell) Lockhart, and a granddaughter of Robert and Margaret (Denny) (Wilson) Lockhart. Josiah Lockhart was born on the place of his parents, in Frederick County, Virginia, near the line of Hampshire County. He served in the war of 1812 and was in Hull's surrender. Afterward he went to Ohio and married Nancy O'Dell, daughter of Rev. Thomas and Grace (Austin) O'Dell. In 1843 Robert M. Campbell and wife moved to what was called the Greenwood farm, near the head of Opequon Creek, but a few years later he purchased "Stony Mead," situated a half mile farther down the creek, where they reared a large family, consisting of seven sons and four daughters, one daughter having died in infancy, in 1853. Those who reached mature years were: Josiah L., Mary E., William H. H., Bean C., Nannie R., Robert M., John Edwards, Emma E., Roberta B., Herbert C. and Allan W. Robert M. Campbell and wife were permitted to see their children become well settled in life, all the sons prominent in affairs, in their own localities and all the daughters reflecting the virtues of an admirable mother. In 1889, Mr. Campbell gave up the management of his farm to his youngest son, retiring then to a home in the neighborhood which had been purchased for his parents by their son, John Edwards. For over fifty-five years Mr. Campbell and wife were permitted to travel life's path together, this happy association being broken by his death in 1892. She survived until June 3, 1897. Her birth took place in Adams County, Ohio, January 26, 1815. They rest side by side in Mount Hebron Cemetery, at Winchester, Virginia. For years they had been identified with all Christianizing movements in their neighborhood. In 1840 they had united with the Loudoun Street Presbyterian Church of Winchester, and in the summer of 1841 Mr. Campbell was ordained a ruling elder. In 1880 he assisted in forming an organization as Round Hill Church, a few miles from Winchester, where he served as ruling elder the remainder of his life. His influence in that vicinity for well nigh two-thirds of a century was of that character which commanded respect from all.

Josiah L. Campbell, the eldest son of the family, was born in 1834, in Frederick County, and died at Nowata, Oklahoma, February 12, 1912, a physician of note for many years, organizer and captain of a company in

the Confederate army in the early days of the war between the states, later becoming division surgeon in the army of General Lee, still later a member of the General Assembly of Virginia. For some years previous to his death he spent the summer months in West Virginia and the winter season at Nowata, Oklahoma. Twice married he is survived by his second wife and one daughter, Mrs. William B. Thraves, of Nowata.

Mary E., the eldest daughter of the family, was born in 1837. As long as her parents lived she gave them unceasing and tender care. A few years afterward she established her home at Prairie Grove, Arkansas.

William H. H. Campbell enjoyed the educational advantages offered by the old Winchester Academy and other good schools and chose medicine as a career. He served faithfully as a soldier in the war between the states, later moved to McDonough Institute, Maryland, married Jessie Gorsuch and has seven children. Bean C. and Robert M. Campbell, third and fourth sons of the family, served prominently and faithfully through the war between the states and after the surrender of General Lee returned home and engaged for a time in farming and then removed to Missouri, Robert M. subsequently settling on a fine farm in Kansas.

Nannie R. Campbell became the wife of W. W. Glass and they reared a family that has given a good account of itself. John Edwards Campbell was the seventh born in the family Emma, the next in order of birth, was married to Lincoln Maupin, and they have descendants. Roberta, the next daughter, married Henry Clay Magruder and became the mother of a large family.

Herbert Campbell, the sixth son of the family was graduated in medicine at Baltimore but later joined his brother, John Edwards, in Oklahoma, and in the eighties was a cowboy. He is a resident of Nowata, Oklahoma, and is the owner of large and important interests here and also in Texas.

Allan W. Campbell was the last of the sons to leave the old homestead after some years as a farmer. He was prominent in church affairs and was a ruling elder in the Round Hill Presbyterian Church. After the death of his parents he removed with his family to Indian Territory.

John Edwards Campbell, with his brothers and sisters, was given educational advantages including attendance at Winchester Academy. When the war between the states came on he desired to accompany his brothers into the conflict, but finally submitted to wiser counsel and continued his studies until he was declared competent to teach school, and during 1868 he taught the public school near Romney, Virginia. He was ambitious and as he realized that the crippled condition of his native locality would necessarily limit local opportunity for many years, he decided to leave the shelter of home and start out for himself, starting westward on September 18, 1869. When he reached Missouri he found a school that needed a teacher and remained in the same locality until early in April, 1870, when he made his way to Kansas, and in preempting a claim there, exhausted his resources. Mr. Campbell's stories of those days of deprivation, hardship and adventure are thrillingly interesting. Although some of his friends in Virginia had sought to discourage him when he announced his determination of seeking a home in the great West, he had assured them that he was confident that he could make at least fifty cents a day and that would sustain him. However, he sometimes found that a difficult matter at first, not from lack of will but from lack of opportunity and gratefully accepted such tasks as working in a sawmill, driving an ox team and cutting railroad ties. He had not been reared to manual labor but as he found no use for his educational abilities,

he was wise and courageous enough to accept any employment that came his way. And thus, in great part, has Mr. Campbell built up his large fortune, his lands and herds making him one of the wealthy men of the West, courage, enterprise and business foresight combining with recognized opportunity to lead the way to fortune.

When Mr. Campbell reached Kansas, which was in 1870, he located at a village in Wilson County that was then called ambitiously New Chicago, but the present town bears the name of Chanute. As his fortunes grew a little better he was able to more satisfactorily choose his occupation and after leaving Kansas went into the Osage country and for two years was employed as a clerk in a trader's store and afterward for about two years was with John Florer, a United States post trader, at Pawhuska. In December, 1875, he assumed the duties of manager of a store for J. H. Bartles, in the Cherokee Nation. This continuance of business experience proved very helpful and in 1880 he embarked in a mercantile business for himself at Lightning Creek, which he was later instrumental in having changed to its present poetical name of Alluwe. Soon after he became interested also in the cattle business and in 1887 he opened up a new enterprise, founding the first mercantile business at Nowata, Oklahoma, erecting what was the first store building. Mr. Campbell may justly be called the father of Nowata, for when he located here the only other building was the railway depot not then completed. In 1898 he established the Nowata bank, of which he was vice president, it later becoming the First National Bank of Nowata, with Mr. Campbell at its head. His interest in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the town continues and it is with pardonable pride that he has watched the place develop.

When Mr. Campbell came first to the Cherokee Nation it was as a stranger, but ere long, through pleasing personality and fair and upright dealing, he ingratiated himself with the leading members of the friendly tribes and was virtually adopted by the Delawares, and on January 17, 1878, was united in marriage with Emeline Journeycake. She was born November 29, 1852, on the Delaware Reservation near Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, and is a daughter of Rev. Charles Journeycake, the last chief of the Delawares. Her ancestry may be traced in history as early as the sixteenth century, on down through the many changes until in 1870 the Delawares were incorporated with the Cherokees. Mrs. Campbell is educated according to accepted standards and is an admirable woman in every way. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have had three children: Roberta Emma Jane, born October 31, 1878, was married to Eugene B. Lawson, October 31, 1901, and they have one son, Edward Campbell Lawson, born October 7, 1905; Robert Charles, who was born July 29, 1880, died September 30, 1881; and Herbert Lockhart, who was born July 25, 1885, is a merchant at Nowata, Oklahoma, and was married February 27, 1907, to Flora Dougherty and they have one son, John Edward Campbell, born July 5, 1908.

In his political affiliation, Mr. Campbell has always been a democrat. He has not chosen to accept public office, for the magnitude of his private interests have largely absorbed his time, but he has ever been generous in giving wise counsel and in forwarding every commendable business enterprise of this section as a private citizen. He belongs to Nowata Lodge No. 1151 Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and his record in Masonry is probably unequaled in the state, belonging, as he does, to Sunset Lodge, No. 57 A. F. & A. M.; Chapter at Independence, Kansas; Muskogee Commandery K. T.; Southwestern Consistory, Kansas City, Thirty-second degree; Ararat Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., Kansas

City, Missouri. Prompted by the purest of family affection, he has been the means of making others comfortable in their surroundings and enjoys, as he deserves, their tender attachment.

HON. JOSEPH J. CLARK, M. D. For several generations there has been a tradition among physicians that the average doctor is a poor collector and the story cites the example of a village doctor who always, if possible, avoided meeting a debtor for fear that latter might feel the doctor was going to "dun" him. This tradition is mentioned only to point the contrast to the case of Dr. Joseph Clark, who was one of the first physicians and surgeons to establish a practice at the new Town of Milburn and who among many other activities is now a member of the Oklahoma State Legislature. While Doctor Clark does not classify with the type of doctor just mentioned, neither is he a gruff, obtrusive, exacting fellow who scares money out of his clients. Early in his professional career he provided facilities for taking care of calves, pigs and other livestock which he might take on debts, and the result is interesting in that his accumulations of livestock instead of coin of the realm almost drove him involuntarily from his profession into the livestock business. Near Milburn he operates a ranch of 5,000 acres, growing fine breeds of livestock. The two lines of activity have kept him pretty busy, but he found time in 1914 to be elected to the State Legislature and time the following year to devote four months to legislative duties at the capital.

A Kentuckian by birth, Doctor Clark was born in Crittenden County, December 17, 1874, a son of Dr. J. R. and Nannie (Johnson) Clark. In the several generations of the family there has been a large number of physicians. His father was for many years one of the leading doctors of Kentucky and served one or more terms in the State Legislature. His mother, who is a native of Tennessee and is still living in Kentucky, is descended from patriots of colonial and revolutionary periods. She had the distinction of having two sons elected to the Legislature from two different states at the same time, J. J. Clark, from Oklahoma, and W. H. Clark, from Sheridan County, Kansas, who had been serving two terms as prosecuting attorney as a democrat from a republican county.

The literary education of Doctor Clark was obtained from the common schools of Kentucky and from the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Lexington in that state. In March, 1896, he graduated from the medical department of the University of Louisville, and several years later, in 1901, he took post-graduate work in the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis. His practice began at Marion, Kentucky in 1896, and while living there he was surgeon for the Illinois Central Railroad, and also served on the state and county boards of health. In 1901, owing to failing health, he removed to St. Louis, lived there several months, and then returned to Marion, Kentucky, which city he left for the Indian Territory in 1903. He located at Milburn which had been founded only a few months previously, and in connection with his early practice conducted a drug store, and as already related began the foundation of his present extensive ranch interests.

While a physician of the ability and popularity of Doctor Clark has abundance of employment in his profession, he has shown his versatility in his active relations with many local movements and with politics. He served as the first chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee after statehood, and for eight years has been a member of that committee. He has been a member of the Milburn City Council, city physician, and

during the administration of State Health Commissioner Dr. J. C. Mohr was county health commissioner.

On entering the halls of the Legislature at Oklahoma City, Doctor Clark was appointed chairman of the Committee on Public Health, Pure Food and Drugs, and was the author of several measures relating to public health. He was a member of the committees on Public Roads and Highways, Elections, Practice of Medicine, and Initiative and Referendum. Some of his important accomplishments were in securing an adequate appropriation for the Murray School of Agriculture, which is located in his home county, and he also assisted to secure appropriations for the Central State Normal School at Edmond, of which his brother-in-law, Dr. Charles Evans, is president. In 1912 Doctor Clark was named by Governor Lee Cruce, his old neighbor back in Kentucky, as a member of the board of commissioners to the Southern Congress on Tuberculosis at Waco, Texas.

In 1896 at Marion, Kentucky, Doctor Clark married Miss Frances B. Blue, who is a woman of thorough culture and of a prominent Kentucky family. She was educated in the public schools of Marion and in St. Louis. Her father, Hon. John W. Blue, was for many years one of the most prominent lawyers in Kentucky, and served in the State Legislature. He was born in Union County, Kentucky, graduated from Princeton College, and his own attainments have been continued by members of his family. Mrs. Clark's brother, John Blue, a prominent lawyer and a graduate of the Louisville Law School, was the first mayor of Marion, has held the position of judge in his county, is president of the Bank of Marion, three times has attended as a delegate the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church and was once delegate to the Pan-American Assembly of that denomination. One of Mrs. Clark's sisters is Mrs. Charles Evans, wife of the president of the Central State Normal School at Edmond; another is Mrs. E. B. Krausse, wife of a St. Louis manufacturer; and still another is Miss Nora Blue of St. Louis.

Doctor and Mrs. Clark have four children: John Kenneth, aged fifteen; Johnson Blue, aged twelve; Joseph Stanley, aged nine; and Francis Marion, aged five. Doctor Clark is a member of the Masonic Lodge, the Presbyterian Church, the Milburn Good Roads Club, and belongs to the county and state medical societies.

HON. CHARLES FRANKLIN BARRETT, senator from the Thirteenth Senatorial District, comprising Pottawatomie and Lincoln Counties, has attained to many distinctions in the domain of the law, politics and journalism. From the time he learned the printer's trade in Kansas thirty-five years ago, he has had a career which for versatility and varied incident few newspaper men in the United States have surpassed, and as a class they are noted for the variety of their associations with men and affairs. Mr. Barrett has been identified with Oklahoma since the early territorial days, and is a recognized authority on questions of its politics and civil government.

A native of Southern Ohio, he was born at Galion January 1, 1861, a son of John E. and Charlotte (Reynolds) Barrett, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio. In 1869 the family moved out to Kansas, and thus Senator Barrett grew up practically on the frontier of the Middle West and as a boy imbibed the atmosphere of a new and progressive country. His early education was acquired in the country schools of Washington County, Kansas, and in 1880-81 he took a special course in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and while there learned the printer's trade. After leaving the State school he taught one year in Washington County, and then entered upon his real life work as a journalist.

In 1882 he became editor of the Journal at Greenleaf, Kansas, remained in charge about two years, then for a year turned his attention to farming and the raising of blooded stock in Washington County, but in the fall of 1884 acquired a half interest in the Post at Washington and subsequently was sole editor and publisher of that newspaper four years. His newspaper work has always been characterized by an aggressive forcefulness, a command of ideas and language in which to express them, and his editorial pen has always been respected and sometimes feared. He has always been on the democratic side whether in politics or in newspaper work.

While running a newspaper at Washington he also read law, and in 1888 retired temporarily from newspaper work and engaged in the National Building Loan business as state agent for an investment company of Lincoln, Nebraska. In 1889 he visited a number of the cities in the South, but on returning to Kansas City took up metropolitan newspaper work. During the same year he went out to Denver, Colorado, and combined newspaper correspondence and political activities, and in 1891 participated in the great rush and early events at Creede and other mining camps in Colorado. In 1892 he became editor of the Star at Leadville, and during the same year the State of Colorado went over to the populist party, and he then sold his newspaper interests and for a time was employed on the daily papers of Salt Lake City, Utah. From there he went to Helena, Montana, but on account of hard times resulting from the panic remained only a short time; was also located at Evanston, Wyoming, but in 1893 returned to Denver, where he resumed newspaper work.

On July 4, 1893, Mr. Barrett arrived in Oklahoma City and at once formed a connection with the Daily Press-Gazette, at that time the leading democratic paper of the territory. He was editor until its consolidation with the Daily Oklahoman, which occurred after a bitter newspaper war between those two journals. He then became managing editor of the consolidated paper and remained in charge until just prior to the election of 1894.

In the spring of 1895 Mr. Barrett was admitted to the Oklahoma bar and at the opening of the Kickapoo country and the establishment of Shawnee he moved to Pottawatomie County, locating first at Earlboro, where he practiced law until 1896 and then established his home at Shawnee.

In the long fight for statehood for the twin territories Senator Barrett was an active factor and frequently represented his city and territory on committees chosen to appear before Congress to present the cause of Single Statehood.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war Mr. Barrett was captain in a Shawnee company of the National Guard, but owing to the fact that only volunteers were accepted resigned his commission and enlisted as a private in Company K of the First Territorial Regiment. He became first sergeant, and while the regiment was encamped at Albany, Georgia, he had his right leg broken while in line of duty at the rifle range. He was mustered out with his regiment February 13, 1899, and on returning to Oklahoma, after a long period of convalescence he located at Perry. There for one year he was associated in the practice of law with Hon. Thomas H. Doyle, later presiding judge of the Criminal Court of Appeals of Oklahoma.

While at Perry on September 26, 1900, he married Miss Capitola E. Millard, daughter of Captain Reece J. and Jane (Fowler) Millard, both natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Barrett was born May 15, 1881, at Dun-

lap, Kansas. To their marriage have been born three children: Charles F. Jr., born January 19, 1903; and Helen Jane and Wanda Charlotte, twins, born July 1, 1905.

In 1901 Senator Barrett established the Shawnee Herald, first as a weekly and later as a daily, and continued its editor and manager until 1906. During the Constitutional Convention he served as a clerk, and in the campaign of 1907 for the adoption of the constitution he was manager of the Democratic State Press Bureau. In March, 1908, he was chosen secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and in organizing and perfecting the service of that state department he deserves the greatest credit. On June 1, 1910, he resigned from his office as secretary of the Board of Agriculture to become publicity agent for a Shawnee development company. It was in 1900 that he made his first campaign and was elected a member of the State Legislature from Pottawatomie County, and in 1912 he was elected to the State Senate from the Thirteenth District. In both houses he was easily recognized as a leader, not only on the floor but in committee work. His long and varied acquaintance with men and affairs in this state gave him more than an individual influence, and his impress is on many departments of the state's life. At the present time Senator Barrett is manager of the Democratic State Press Bureau, with headquarters at Oklahoma City.

After recovering from the injury sustained in the Spanish-American war, he re-enlisted in the Oklahoma National Guard, and was advanced through the various grades until in 1907 he was commissioned major, but in 1914 was relieved from active duty in the field and has since been judge advocate of the department. For twenty years or more he has shown a commendable zeal and activity in behalf of Oklahoma, is loyal to every enterprise for the public good, and his activities deserve permanent record in the annals of the new state.

HARRY GILBERT JOHNSON. As a strong, energetic and capable business man, Harry Gilbert Johnson has proven a distinct addition to the realty interests of Oklahoma City since his arrival here in 1914. During his active career he has been identified with journalism, politics and various business enterprises, and in each field in which he has been engaged has displayed the possession of qualities which have at all times given him standing and influence with men who are accomplishing things.

Mr. Johnson was born at Marion, Marion County, Ohio, in October, 1876, and is a son of Newton Messenger and Ellen (Casey) Johnson, the former born at Marion, Ohio, and the latter at Stalybridge, County Cheshire, England. The Johnson family on coming to America during colonial days, settled first in Rhode Island, from which state the grandfather of Mr. Johnson removed to Ohio about the year 1820. The early members of the family participated in the various early wars of American history, and Newton Messenger Johnson fought for three years in the Union army during the Civil war, being a member of the Sixty-fourth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at Story (Murfreesboro) River and sent to the hospital for some time, but upon recovery rejoined his regiment and served until stricken with sickness, when he was honorably discharged because of disability. He was a brave and faithful soldier and his war record was an excellent one.

When Harry Gilbert Johnson was seven years of age, his parents removed to Winchester, Tennessee, where, in Franklin County, the father engaged in farming. There the youth had the advantages to be gained at the public schools, and subsequently attended Winchester Academy



Claude Nowlin

until the family moved to Oklahoma, in 1891, and located at El Reno. His education was completed at Kingfisher College, and during the period of his course there he served in the capacity of editor of the college paper. Having shown an inclination for journalistic work, when he left college Mr. Johnson entered the office of the Kingfisher Free Press, which at that time was edited and published by the late Jake Admire, Mr. Johnson continuing there for four years and learning the printer's trade. He then returned to El Reno and entered the postoffice as assistant, continuing in the Government service for six years, and in 1907 established and became editor of the El Reno Republic, a republican paper. After three years of hard work he sold this newspaper, in 1910, and it was removed to Weatherford, Oklahoma. For two years after retiring from the newspaper business, Mr. Johnson served as undersheriff of Canadian County. He had always been an active republican worker in Oklahoma and a great admirer of Theodore Roosevelt, and in 1912, after doing faithful work to secure the support of the state for the Colonel for the presidency, he went to the convention at Chicago to "boost" for his ideal American. When the revolt came after that convention, Mr. Johnson joined the progressive movement, returned to Oklahoma and worked with the progressive state committee in the capacity of assistant secretary, having complete control of the speakers for the party throughout the state.

In the early part of 1914 Mr. Johnson financed and established the Oklahoma Oil and Gas News, at Oklahoma City, and published this organ until it was purchased by parties at Tulsa and its headquarters removed to that city. This journal is today broadly recognized as one of the leading oil and gas journals of the country. In November, 1914, Mr. Johnson joined E. M. Butler, of Oklahoma City, in organizing the Arkansas Land Company, which concern has obtained at a low figure a large amount of Arkansas property, which will be converted into fertile and productive land, and has since given his entire attention to the colonization plans of this enterprise, seeking to develop the holdings of the company. The offices are maintained at 810-14 Insurance Building, Oklahoma City. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being identified with El Reno Lodge No. 743.

At Cherryvale, Kansas, December 31, 1901, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Mary Elizabeth Fair, daughter of Elijah W. and Mary (Shunk) Fair, natives of Ohio. Mrs. Johnson is a member of the Congregational Church, and is well known in social circles of Oklahoma City, as well as at El Reno, where the pleasant family home is maintained.

CLAUDE NOWLIN. The great western metropolis of Oklahoma City contains many able men who have made the law the vocation of their lives. That all should be equally successful in such a career would be an impossibility; the profession's prizes are few and far between, and the fortunate must needs be gifted with qualifications of a diversified character, exceptional legal ability, ready perception and power of intellect capable of dominating and controlling their fellow men. Among the representative legists of Oklahoma there are but few who possess these necessary characteristics in a higher degree than Claude Nowlin, of Oklahoma City, whose rapid and steady advancement has brought him to a foremost place in the ranks of his calling.

Mr. Nowlin has the distinction of being a Texan by nativity, his birth having occurred April 11, 1881, in Kerr County, and his parents being Dr. James Crispin and Elizabeth (Gathing) Nowlin. The father, a native of Kentucky, came west to Texas in 1855, and for many

years followed the profession of physician and surgeon, being identified in this capacity for a long period with the famous Texas Rangers. He attained distinction both in his profession and as a citizen, and died in 1898. Mrs. Nowlin, who still survives, makes her home in Texas.

After attending the common schools of Kerr County, Texas, Claude Nowlin took his academic course in a normal school, and then, following some preparation, entered upon his legal studies in the law department of the University of Texas, from which institution he was graduated in 1902, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was at once admitted to the bar and began his practice in Center, Shelby county, Texas, where he secured valuable experience, and in 1903 came to Oklahoma City, where he has since built up a large and representative legal business. His success, though steady, has been gradual, and the legal mind, the persuasive manner, the sagacity, the deep learning and the ready wit have all combined to place him in his present high position. Mr. Nowlin practiced alone until 1908, when he became associated with the firm of Harris & Wilson, and when that combination was dissolved, in 1910, formed a connection with Mr. S. H. Harris, the firm becoming as at present, Harris & Nowlin, with offices at No. 214 Pioneer Building. During the time of his residence in Oklahoma City, Mr. Nowlin has represented some very important interests. From 1904 until 1908, he was the special representative of the Reeves Threshing Machine Company, for the State of Oklahoma, and since January 1, 1914, he has been general attorney of the Pioneer Telegraph & Telephone Company. He holds membership in the Oklahoma State Bar Association, the Oklahoma County Bar Association, and the American Bar Association, and enjoys a high standing among his fellow-practitioners. Fraternally, he is connected with Lodge No. 417, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Oklahoma City, of which he was exalted ruler in 1914; with Oklahoma City Lodge No. 36, A. F. & A. M., and with Oklahoma Lodge No. 8, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On November 12, 1903, Mr. Nowlin was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Hooper, daughter of Robert Bolen and Eliza Hooper, of Timpson, Texas, Mr. Hooper being one of the early pioneers of the Lone Star State. Two sons have been born to this union: Henry, September 1, 1904; and Robert, March 23, 1910. The pleasant family residence is located at No. 1115 West Thirty-third Street.

WILLIAM E. ROBERTS. A resident of Indian Territory and Oklahoma since 1881, and since 1895 engaged in business at Nowata, William E. Roberts has been closely identified with the movements and activities which have combined to bring prosperity to this part of the state. When he first came here, in 1881, as a young man of twenty years, he engaged in farming, but subsequently his attention was attracted to the opportunities offered in business life in the rapidly growing commonwealth, and during the twenty years that he has been so engaged he has been connected with several successful ventures, his latest achievement having been the development of the Roberts Realty Company, of which he is president.

Mr. Roberts was born on his father's farm in Montgomery County, Indiana, September 24, 1861, and is a son of James T. and Lydia A. (James) Roberts. His father, born in Kentucky, in 1833, moved to Indiana in young manhood, and there after his marriage followed farming in Montgomery County, as well as the merchandise business until 1870, when he removed to Liberty, Kansas. There he continued his activities in both agricultural and mercantile lines until 1881, in that year

taking up his residence in Indian Territory, six miles southeast of the present site of Nowata. The remainder of his life was passed there in farming and stock raising operations, and when he died, in 1903, he was one of his community's prosperous and highly esteemed citizens. He was a democrat but not an office seeker. Mrs. Roberts, who was born in Kentucky in 1838, died in 1904. There were seven children in the family, of whom five are living, William E. having been the first born.

William E. Roberts was reared on his father's farms in Indiana and Kansas, and received his education in the public schools of those states. Coming to Indian Territory in 1881, with the family, he was associated with his father in his agricultural and stock enterprises until 1895, when he came to Nowata to engage in the general merchandise business with his brother, E. T. Roberts, under the firm style of William E. Roberts Company. In 1907 the business was mutually dissolved, and Mr. Roberts turned his attention to the real estate, loan and insurance business, which was incorporated under the name of the Roberts Realty Company, of which he is president, his son J. T., is vice president, and his son William E., Jr., is secretary and treasurer. The firm handles lands, loans, oil and gas leases, royalties and production, and has an excellent standing in realty circles of the state. William E. Roberts has always been ready to contribute his talents to the welfare of the community, and for thirteen or fourteen years has been a member of the Nowata City Council. His political support is given to the democratic party. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Sunset Lodge No. 57, A. F. & A. M.; Nowata Lodge No. 1151, B. P. O. E.; the Modern Woodmen of America and the Federal Aid Society.

Mr. Roberts was married in July, 1885, to Miss Mary E. Riley, who was born in the Cherokee Nation, and four sons have been born to this union: James T., William E., Jr., Charles H. and Floyd B. James T. Roberts was educated in the public schools and at Drury College, Springfield, Missouri, following which he studied law by correspondence school course, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1912. He is now engaged in active and successful practice at Nowata, and among others is attorney for the Roberts Realty Company, of which he is also vice president. He belongs to the Nowata County Bar Association, the Oklahoma Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and is fraternally affiliated with Sunset Lodge No. 57, A. F. & A. M.; Albert Pike Consistory, McAlester, Oklahoma, thirty-second degree, and Akdar Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Tulsa, Oklahoma; and is a life member of Lodge No. 1151, B. P. O. E., at Nowata. His political belief makes him a democrat. Mr. Roberts was married July 23, 1906, to Miss Mabel N. Howard, who was born in Kentucky, and they have one son, James T., Jr. William E. Roberts, Jr., received good educational advantages, and is one of Nowata's leading young citizens and business men, being the incumbent of the office of justice of the peace, and secretary and treasurer of the Roberts Realty Company. He was married in January, 1907, to Miss Roxanna Sides.

JAMES R. KNIGHT. A former member of the Oklahoma Legislature, a farmer and real estate dealer at Ida, James R. Knight is a man whose experiences in detail would make almost a complete picture of the historical development in Southeastern Oklahoma during the last two or three decades. Mr. Knight has been a merchant, farmer, stockman, clerk, newspaper editor and officeholder. As much as any other individual he has been responsible for ridding the district in Southeastern Oklahoma, in which the Kiamichi Mountains are situated, from the lawless element that formerly infested it.

It has been pointed out that the Kiamichi Mountains

for a number of years were too isolated to afford a favorite rendezvous for many of the noted outlaws who operated through the territory and adjacent states. The mountains furnished for decades a famous hunting ground for Indians, professional wanderers, trappers and others of nomadic habits. But the criminal element was confined to those minor offenders against the majesty of law and order.

Statehood in 1907 brought a rapid transformation of this region. On the northern, western and southern borders of the mountains grew somewhat magically several towns, including Smithville. The Village of Ida and Broken Bow, the last becoming the seat of one of the largest sawmills in the Southwest. This development was in the nature of an invitation to the major class of outlaws. Horse and cattle thieving became rampant and thoroughly systematized. Large herds were gathered in the night and precipitately transported over the Arkansas line and shipped to market. Horses were stolen by the wholesale. The establishment of county government resulted in the election of constables and town marshals and the appointment of deputy sheriffs, but these officials seemed only to encourage a bolder and more flagrant violation of law.

James R. Knight, later a newspaper editor in Idabel, established himself on a little farm and ranch in the mountains near Ida, and was given a commission as deputy sheriff. The very night that he received his commission the postoffice and store owned by that true and tried pioneer, Dan J. Griffin, was robbed and wrecked and Knight immediately organized a posse and started pursuit. He was soon threatened with death by the outlaw gang. More than once he barely was without the range of an assassin's bullet. He proceeded to do some detective work and learned many facts about the organization of thieves. They not only stole cattle and horses but committed burglary of stores and residences and highway robbery. It was unsafe for strangers to traverse the mountains. The region was overrun with bad men.

This condition was reported to the sheriff of McCurtain County and the sheriffs of adjoining counties, both in Oklahoma and Arkansas. Poses organized by the sheriffs of four counties hurried into the mountains and mobilized. The little army consisted of about fifty men. It searched the recesses of the mountains and the country surrounding the principal ranches and towns. It was an arduous, exciting and dangerous campaign. Every day a few suspects were arrested until about thirty were held. One pitched battle occurred in which a robber was killed, and another battle was fought in a storm on the mountain in which a posseman was killed by mistake. Two posses, blinded by the storm, mistook each other for outlaws. At another time the officers ran upon the robbers in a rock fort in a canyon and the robbers shot and killed four horses belonging to the officers. The robbers were entrenched in an impregnable position, but the officers captured six horses in the encounter. The expedition lasted four weeks, and it brought to a summary end the burglarizing of stores and postoffices, though not until a store in Smithville had been four times robbed of money and goods. There was not sufficient evidence to convict any of the suspects arrested, but their detention served a good purpose.

While lawlessness has not entirely decreased in the Kiamichi country, it is no longer conducted on a systematic and organized basis. The leading cattlemen have become members of the Texas Cattle Raisers Association, and this association has furnished those of the Kiamichi region a band of detectives whose activities have brought about many arrests and several convictions.

With the preceding facts in mind there must be con-

siderable interest in the career of James R. Knight. He was born in Rienzi, Mississippi, in 1868, a son of R. K. and Violetta (Aughey) Knight. His father gave forty-seven years to the vocation of teacher, and the last few years of his career were spent in the schools at Caddo, Oklahoma. Among his pupils there was Boone Williams, later a member of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention, and Felix Phillips, a big merchant of Lehigh, Oklahoma. R. K. Knight came to Indian Territory in 1885, and died ten years later at Caddo, where his body was buried, and his mother was buried beside him in the winter of 1915. She came to Memphis, Tennessee, and taught school, and she and every member of her father's family married in the South and were southerners at heart. Mr. Knight's mother was descended from the family of Lord Hillsborough of Ireland. The story goes that a daughter of Lord Hillsborough eloped with John Aughey, her father's gardener. They came to America, settling at Utica, New York. Another member of the Aughey family was the Rev. John H. Aughey, a Presbyterian minister, whose ministry embraced a part of Oklahoma Territory during the three years following 1890. Rev. Mr. Aughey was erroneously supposed to be a northern sympathizer during the Civil war and wrote several books in favor of the Union and against secession, among these being "The Iron Furnace," but some of these books were revised after the war in pursuance of the author's change of belief on subjects relating to the war. Reverend Aughey is a relative of Attorney William S. Paden of Broken Bow, Oklahoma.

Mr. James R. Knight attended the public schools of Mississippi and the Male Classical Institute of Corinth in that state. He came to Indian Territory at the age of sixteen and began his career as clerk in a general store in Atoka. This store was one of only three brick business houses in existence in Indian Territory. Associated with him as clerk was J. D. Lankford, who has for several years been bank commissioner of Oklahoma. At that time the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad was the only line through the territory. Twelve years ago Mr. Knight located at Valliant, now one of the leading towns of McCurtain County, and a little later he bought the Beacon-Times at Idabel, one of the oldest papers of the Kiamichi region.

His varied associations with the Kiamichi country and his full knowledge of conditions there made him a valuable member of the Third State Legislature. While in this Legislature he sought unsuccessfully to procure the enactment of a law that would raise the state reward for the arrest of horse thieves from \$50 to \$500. His idea was that the reward would be sufficient to warrant an officer camping on the trails of thieves until they were exterminated. Mr. Knight's experiences also inspired him to attempt the project of a measure to provide for the building of iron bridges on all railroads, but he failed in this. His wide knowledge of conditions in the Kiamichi region caused him to be made chairman of the House Committee on the Protection of Birds, Fish and Game, and here again he attempted to use his good offices, though without result, to obtain the passage of a bill placing the enforcement of game laws in the hands of the sheriffs and thus abolishing the office of deputy state game wardens. He also sought the passage of a law providing for the gauging of mountain streams and the location of county roads across the streams.

In 1905 at Wheelock Academy, Mr. Knight married Miss Agnes Beatrice Battiest, an Indian girl of French extraction, whose father was for a number of years judge of Nashoba County in the Choctaw Nation. Mrs. Knight died January 5, 1911, leaving one child, Mary Violetta,

five years old, who now lives at Ada with her father's sister.

Mr. Knight has served as clerk of one of the mountain townships of McCurtain County and alderman in the towns of Valliant and Idabel. He was a member of the Democratic Central Committee of Idabel two terms, and once by acclamation was elected president of the Democratic Club of Idabel.

He has four sisters and one brother: Miss Kate K. Knight, who formerly was a teacher in Wheelock Academy, and now a member of the faculty of the East Central State Normal at Ada; Miss Elizabeth S. Knight, who for twenty years has been principal of a school in Wichita, Kansas. D. T. Knight, a general merchant and truck farmer in Florida; Mrs. Emma Knight Mims, of Memphis, Tennessee; and Mrs. Mamie Shafer, who was married in Caddo, Oklahoma, and died a few years later in Waco, Texas. Mr. Knight is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of America and was the organizer in Idabel of the local chapter of the A. H. T. A. He is always wide awake and active in the development and uplift of the country and through the great love for his wife and little girl is a true friend, heart and soul, for the Indians, and is also broad minded and liberal for all races and all people, an advocate of the brotherhood of man and the disseminator of the milk of human kindness.

It is the heart's desire of Mr. Knight that the old mountain farm in the bend of the West Fork of the Glover River at Ida will be the most picturesque, remunerative and independent place in the world. It is the home of four generations of his wife's family—first, Rev. Gaines Battiest, Choctaw, preacher, farmer, blacksmith and bear hunter; next, his son, Judge Byington Battiest; then of Mrs. Agnes Battiest Knight; and last, little Mary Violetta Knight. This place is an ideal quarter section of land, with some hill land but mostly creek bottom, threaded by the silvery Glover Creek, skirted by high pine-fringed bluffs on one side and fringed by oak, holly, walnut and cedar on the other, and tall forest parks and a half dozen cabins, with the necessary barns, stables and gardens in connection, many wells and springs and spring branches on the place. A forty-year-old Indian seedling peach orchard, a twenty-year-old improved variety and a three-year-old peach orchard on the place, and many native bearing black walnut trees, a few English and Japanese walnut trees, with rich gardens, fringed with mint, sage, asparagus and rhubarb, give the place an air of beauty, comfort and independence beyond comparison. In addition to this a high wire suspension foot-bridge and a smooth sandy ford, through clear running water, add to the beauty of the scene.

While all of this is at the present writing forty miles from the railroad, it has a daily mail, a long-distance and local telephone on the place and the hum of the cotton gin and the grist mill, the saw mill and the planer is near at hand and gives the impression that they are in nature's own wonderland in the heart of the mountains. It is the wish of James R. Knight that his little daughter, Mary Violetta Knight, now ten years of age, in whose veins flows the best blood of the noble Choctaw Indians as well as the Irish, Scotch, English, French and Dutch, shall keep and continue to improve this place and hand it down from generation to generation, as it has already passed through four generations, and may God in His infinite wisdom help him to make this spot an oasis in the desert of human tribulation, so that the wayfaring man may find cheer and comfort on his way, and depart again, with a greater faith in all that is good.

WILLIAM HENRY COGSHALL. While a dozen years measure the residence and business activity of William H. Cogshall in Oklahoma City, his active business life really covers nearly half a century, and has identified him at different times with his native State of Michigan, with Kansas, where he was a banker and lumberman, and finally with the new State of Oklahoma. Mr. Cogshall in Oklahoma City is secretary and treasurer of the Western Brick & Tile Company, and has a well established business in real estate and investments. His offices are in the Baum Building.

William Henry Cogshall was born at LaPere, Michigan, May 6, 1845. His parents were Henry Cogshall, a native of New York State, and Minerva (Hoyt) Cogshall, also of New York. His early education was acquired in the common schools of Oakland County, Michigan, where he lived until his marriage. He then became a farmer and stock raiser in the vicinity of Sparta, Michigan, remained there six years, and was next a livery stable proprietor and in the stage business for another six years at Fremont, Michigan. From Michigan Mr. Cogshall removed to Southeastern Kansas, and engaged in the banking business at Cherokee, for eight years being cashier of the Bank of Cherokee. He then accepted the general management of a bank at McCune, Kansas, for two years, giving up that place to again take charge of the old Bank of Cherokee. Four years later he retired from banking, and turned his attention to the lumber business at Cherokee, Weir City and in Southwestern Missouri, where the mills of the company operated. After disposing of his lumber interests, Mr. Cogshall spent three years in Fort Scott, Kansas, engaged in the coal and transfer business.

About that time a visit to Oklahoma City convinced him of the splendid opportunities and the great future of the city and state, and in 1903 he located here permanently. He turned his attention to the buying and selling of real estate, and has also conducted a general investment business. While modest of his own achievements, Mr. Cogshall is really one of the successful business men of Oklahoma City.

He was married at Detroit, Michigan, December 20, 1867, to Miss Agnes Hendry, daughter of Alexander Hendry, who was a native of Scotland. They have become the parents of two children: Anna Bell, was born in 1870 and died in 1880; Etta E., born in 1872, is now Mrs. A. B. Young of Oklahoma City, and her two children are Cogshall Clark Young, aged nineteen, and Gladys, aged seventeen. Mr. Cogshall is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and Mrs. Cogshall is a member of the Episcopal Church. Their home is at 1515 West Twenty-sixth Street.

JAMES M. NICHOLS. One of the live, energetic and enterprising weekly newspapers of Southern Oklahoma is *The American*, which is edited at Comanche by James M. Nichols. During a long and active career Mr. Nichols has been engaged in various lines of endeavor, in all of which he has won a fair measure of success, but since 1903 has devoted himself almost exclusively to journalism, which it would seem is the field for which his attainments are best adapted.

Mr. Nichols belongs to a family which originated in France and came to America prior to the War of the Revolution, settling in North Carolina, and he is a native of Arkansas, having been born in Polk County, February 6, 1867, a son of James Fletcher and Charlotte (Stinnett) Nichols. His father was born in DeKalb County, Alabama, in 1840, and as a young man went to Arkansas, where he resided in Polk County until 1879, in which year he was a pioneer to Indian Territory. He settled

on a farm near the present site of Waurika, Oklahoma, and commenced agricultural operations, in which he had been engaged throughout his life, but did not live long after coming to the new community, as his death occurred December 1, 1879. He was a devoted member of the Methodist Protestant Church, in the faith of which he and his wife reared their children. In political matters he was a democrat, and during the Civil war his sympathies were with the South and he served for a short time as a soldier in the Confederate army, under Generals Price and McCullough. Mrs. Nichols was born in Polk County, Arkansas, in 1843, and there her death occurred in 1873. She was the mother of four children: James M., of this notice; Sarah, deceased, who was the wife of R. R. Henington, who is now a farmer of Jefferson County, Oklahoma; Ardelia, who died at the age of four years; and Charlotte, who is the widow of the late M. C. Runyan, a barber, and resides at Maysville, Oklahoma.

James M. Nichols was six years of age when his mother died and was but twelve when his father passed away. He received his early education in the public schools of Polk County, Arkansas, and when his father died went to Montague County, Texas, where he attended school for two months, in the meantime earning his own living by accepting such honorable employment as came his way. In 1881 he left school and apprenticed himself to the trade of machinist in cotton gins, and in 1882 moved to Indian Territory, locating in what is now Love County, where he was engaged in farming until 1884. Subsequently, for three years Mr. Nichols farmed in Crawford County, Arkansas, and then spent one year in Polk County, Arkansas, this being followed by two years of work at his trade in the pineries of the Choctaw Nation. In 1889 Mr. Nichols returned to Texas, locating in Lamar County, where he farmed for one year, and in 1890 came to what is McClain County, Oklahoma, where he first worked at his trade and subsequently engaged in the mercantile business until 1903. In that year he became identified with journalism, taking charge of the *Johnson Journal*. Subsequently, the town of Johnson was renamed Byars, and Mr. Nichols founded *Byars Banner*, of which he continued as proprietor until 1912. He then came to Comanche, where he has leased *The American* since March 1, 1913, and of which he is also the editor. This newspaper was originally a republican organ and was established May 5, 1908, by E. A. Bourne, and March 1, 1910, was acquired by its present owner, P. W. Tucker, who changed its policy to correspond with the principles of the democratic party. It has an excellent circulation in Stephens and adjoining counties, as well as a good outside list and is considered a valuable advertising medium. Its modern offices and plant, located in the Wade Building, are well equipped in every way and include up-to-date presses and type for the best kind of job work. The newspaper circulates weekly, and as edited by Mr. Nichols furnishes the people with clean and reliable news, interesting accounts of local happenings and timely and well-written editorials. Mr. Nichols is a democrat. He is an ex-member of the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

On February 16, 1905, Mr. Nichols was married in Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma, to Mrs. Martha (Carroll) McDowell, daughter of A. C. Carroll, deceased, of Indian Territory, but a native of Missouri. Mrs. Nichols is the widow of John McDowell, who was a farmer of Pottawatomie County, where he died. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Nichols: Eura Fae, born February 28, 1908. Three children were born to Mrs. Nichols by her former marriage: Ira Ray, who is



Geo. A. Coffey

a graduate of the graded schools and now an apprentice in the office of The American; Rua Rufus, who is in seventh grade of the public schools; and Iva, who is a scholar in fifth grade.

GEORGE A. COFFEY. There is no profession to which men devote their energies more dignified in its ethics or more reasonably helpful to their fellow-men than that of education, the always advancing standards of which demand of its devotees constant study and a keen and comprehensive knowledge of a wealth of subjects. These demands, in turn, redound to the benefit of the community, for not infrequently the capable educator is chosen for positions in the law-making department of our government, where he is able, through his superior attainments, to contribute materially to his locality's development and progress. Of the educators of Western Oklahoma who have won prominent positions in their calling and at the same time have served the communities capably in legislative office, one of the best known and most popular is George A. Coffey, ex-state senator and at present superintendent of schools of Carter, Beckham County. His labors as an educator have covered a period of more than twenty years, and his advancement in his profession has been steady and consistent. Few men have contributed in greater degree to the cause of education, and no man has a better record for straightforward, energetic effort as a public servant.

Mr. Coffey was born in Saline County, Illinois, January 13, 1874, and is a son of Rev. J. M. and Mary R. (Glasscock) Coffey, and a descendant of Irish ancestors who came to America in Colonial days and settled in Virginia. His father was born in Saline County, Illinois, in 1846, and as a young man adopted the vocation of farmer, an occupation he has followed throughout his life, in connection with his labors as a minister of the Missionary Baptist Church. With the exception of a year spent in Kansas, he resided in Saline County, Illinois, until 1888, in that year removing with his family to Baylor County, Texas, and two years later going to Brown County, in the same state. There he made his home until April, 1893, when he took up a homestead in Washita County, Oklahoma, and after proving his claim disposed of his land and bought his present farm, also in Washita County. He is now living a retired life, being in comfortable financial circumstances. Mrs. Coffey, who survives at the age of sixty-seven years, is a native of Tennessee.

Mr. Coffey of this review comes of a race of people noted for longevity, none of his ancestors, male or female, having died under the age of seventy-five, and some of them reaching the age of 112.

George A. Coffey attended the country schools of Saline County, Illinois, until he was fourteen years of age and at that time went with his parents to Baylor County, Texas. He went to the high school at Seymour, and in 1890, when his parents went to Brown County, Texas, he entered Howard Payne College and finished the teachers' training course in 1894. In the meantime he had already entered upon his educational career, having taught several terms in Oklahoma and Texas, and in 1894 began to devote his entire time to his chosen calling, as a teacher in Erath County. In the term of 1895-6 he was principal of schools at Huckaby, Erath County, Texas, and during the terms of 1896-7, 1897-8 and 1898-9 was teacher at Alexander, Texas, while in 1899, 1900, he was engaged in the same capacity at Walnut Springs, Texas. On December 25, 1899, Mr. Coffey came to Oklahoma and filed on a claim in Washita County, on which he began to live March 10, 1900, and continued to reside thereon for five years, finally proving up and selling it. During this time, in 1900-01, he had continued his professional

labors as principal of schools at Gage, Oklahoma, continued as such in the term of 1901-2, and in 1902-3 was principal of the schools at Cordell, there organizing the first graded school in Washita County. In the terms of 1903-4 and 1904-5 he was superintendent of schools at Port, Oklahoma, in 1905-6 at Rocky, Oklahoma, in 1906-7 at Port again, and in 1907-8, 1908-9 and 1909-10 at Lone Wolf, Oklahoma. During the time he resided at Lone Wolf, Mr. Coffey served as a member of the Oklahoma State Senate, to which body he was elected on the democratic ticket. His service therein was a notable one, he being chairman of the committees on Penal Institutions and Enrolling and Engrossing Bills, and a member of the committees on Public Service, Fees and Salaries, Education, Insurance, Mines and Manufacturing, Public Health and Military Affairs. He introduced and secured the passage of the bill for State Aid for Consolidated Schools, the first bill of its kind and now a law. He was one of the authors of and introduced into the Senate the bill which created the present State Board of Education, and of the bill that secured the large appropriation for the buildings at the Granite Reformatory. Mr. Coffey took a leading part in the fight against the Muskogee Fair Bill, and opposed a large appropriation for the governor's inaugural ceremony. For a number of years Mr. Coffey has been a leading figure in all the prohibition campaigns, being a stump speaker of forcible address and convincing argument against the liquor traffic.

In 1910-11 Mr. Coffey was superintendent of schools at Mountain Park and Retrot, Oklahoma, in 1911-12 at Spring Creek, in 1912-13 at Sentinel, and in 1913-14 at Spring Creek again, and in the fall of 1915 was called to the position of superintendent of schools at Carter, Oklahoma, with a corps of six teachers and a scholarship of 300 pupils. Mr. Coffey is a valued member of the Washita County Teachers Association and the Oklahoma Teachers Association. He has at various times been honored in a professional way, having served as a member of the Board of Examiners of Erath County, Texas, for four years, and of Washita County, Oklahoma, eight years. During the greater part of this time he has devoted the summer terms, when others are enjoying vacations, to faithful and energetic work in the summer normal schools. A recent review of the life and labors of Superintendent Coffey said in part as follows: "He is a man of versatile ability, being known for twenty-three years to the people of Southwestern Oklahoma in the various capacities of pioneer and progressive educator, fraternal and religious lecturer, prohibition speaker and school legislator. He has ever been in the front ranks of every fight for better government, better schools, morality and decency. His fearless stand for humanity and the right has made him a host of friends. In the school room, in the state senate, in his home, and among his neighbors and friends, he has ever been the same common, plain, unassuming man. The humblest citizen and smallest child in the county may approach him on the same plane of confidence and friendship and be assured of receiving the same consideration and courtesy that would be given to the highest educators and officials of the state with whom he has frequently associated. In his work he has enjoyed the friendship and respect of the ablest men of the state, yet he has spent his time for the uplift of the common people; and the overwhelming support that they have given to all his public aspirations gives proof that they fully appreciate his efforts in their behalf." With his family, Mr. Coffey belongs to the Baptist Church. His fraternal connections are with Lone Wolf Lodge, A. F. & A. M.; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Sentinel, and the Rebekahs of the same; the Woodmen

of the World, at Sentinel, and the Modern Woodmen of America at Lone Wolf.

Superintendent Coffey was married in Erath County, Texas, in 1895, to Miss Julia Gordon Lockhart, daughter of the late Elder J. C. R. Lockhart, who for more than seventy-five years was a Baptist preacher in Alabama and Texas. Four children have been born to this union: John L., who is a teacher in the public schools of Carter, under his father; Mary L., who is a member of the sophomore class, at Carter High School; Georgia, who is in the seventh grade of the public schools at Carter; and Georgia, twin of Georgia, also in seventh grade.

ADDIS A. BROWN, Attorney. An efficient lawyer of the younger generation practicing successfully in Vinita is Addis A. Brown, who has been an Oklahoman for about nine years. He is of Indiana nativity, being the son of the late William R. Brown, of Fort Wayne. Formerly, however, the Brown family were of Pennsylvania stock, William R. Brown having been born in Somerset County in the Keystone State in the year 1843. Our subject's father was brought by his parents from the Pennsylvania home to Allen County, Indiana, in 1846 and there was reared and educated in the public schools of the community. As a young man, he enlisted for service in the Union Army during the troubles of the '60s. He was a member of Company D, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers. Entering the army in 1861, he served his full time of thirty-seven months, under Captain Henry W. Lawton, who later was distinguished as Major-General in the Philippine War. Major Lawton captured the famous Apache Indian chief, Geronimo and was later himself killed in the Philippines by a sharp shooter named Geronimo. William R. Brown participated in all the skirmishes and battles which engaged the attention of his command during the sectional struggle, including the engagements at Shiloh, Stone River, Lookout Mountain, Chickamauga and many more. He returned to Allen County, Indiana, where he was occupied with agricultural enterprises, specializing in stock raising. He married Miss Anna A. Hines, a native of Ohio. Six children were born to them, of whom five are living, the fifth in line being the subject of this review. Mrs. Brown, the mother, is still living in Fort Wayne, to which city her husband retired in 1904, living until 1913. He is remembered as a loyal republican, a patriotic member of the Grand Army of the Republic and as a lover of fine cattle, skilled in developing superior breeds of these indispensable creatures.

The natal day of Addis A. Brown was January 20th, 1879, and the place of his birth was Monroeville, Indiana. The Allen County schools of the Hoosier State were the field of his earliest education and from there he went to the Monroeville High School. Completing a course there, he entered upon the profession of teaching, which he continued for about four years. At the end of that time, he became a student of law in the University of Indiana. In 1904, he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws, and, being admitted to the Indiana bar, he began the practice of law at Bluffton, Indiana.

In 1906, Attorney Brown followed the westward tide of professional and commercial enterprise and located in Vinita, Oklahoma, where he has ever since been engaged in legal practice of gratifying quality and proportions. In 1912, he was honored by Judge Ralph E. Campbell with the appointment to the office of United States Commissioner, a civic position worthily bestowed and capably administered.

It is perhaps needless to say that Mr. Brown is a republican in politics. He is moreover a very popular man about town, having many fraternal affiliations and

distinctions. He is a member of Vinita Lodge No. 5 of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and is also a member of the Indian Consistory at McAlester, being a thirty-second degree Mason. The Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks also claims him in Vinita Lodge No. 1162.

For his life comrade Mr. Brown chose and won a young lady who was born in Vinita and has always resided here. Miss Mabel L. Gunter became Mrs. Addis A. Brown on July 15th, 1909. Mr. Brown's interests are thus very closely bound with those of Vinita's older families and deeper interests, thus making him one of the most substantial citizens of the town, which profits by his talents and sterling qualities of typical American manhood.

REUBEN M. RODDIE. The career of Reuben M. Roddie, of Ada, as a public man in Oklahoma is one of unusual interest for the reason that, as a member of the Senate in the First Legislature, he was a joint author with J. Roy Williams, of Comanche County, of the notable Bank Guaranty Act, which was the first of its kind passed in the United States, and for the additional reason that he is the author of an insurance code enacted by the Second Legislature that is said to have been one of the best in the country. In the Fourth Legislature, he was chairman of the Senate Committee on Constitutional Amendments, and was the joint author of several that were submitted to the people by that session. In that Legislature, also, he was democratic caucus chairman and chairman of the steering committee, in both of which capacities the wisdom with which he acted brought him high praise from the Senate, and there never was a criticism from his party over his activity in arranging the calendar during critical periods when it was necessary to depart from the regular order of arrangement made by the rules of the body. In the Second Legislature, rather than sacrifice his honor by casting a vote fixed for him to cast in a trade with republicans that would have resulted in the seating of a republican over a democrat in a contest that arose in Hughes County, Mr. Roddie was in a measure responsible for the passage of a bill locating a State Normal School at Ada, his home. This sacrifice cost him much criticism at home, but he redeemed himself in the graces of his people later in the session when he secured the passage of another bill that located the East Central State Normal at Ada, and it was the sacrifice made earlier in the session that won him the confidence, esteem and support of republican members who stood by him in the second fight.

Reuben M. Roddie was born in January, 1874, in Giles County, Tennessee, and is a son of William L. and Martha F. (Poston) Roddie. His father, now seventy-five years of age, is a teacher in the East Central State Normal, completing his fiftieth consecutive year as a pedagogue in 1916. Mr. Roddie's mother's father was a well known and well to do cotton planter for many years in Paint Rock Valley of Jackson County, Tennessee, and one of her uncles was a brevet captain in the battle of Franklin during the Civil war and met a soldier's death on that famous and bloody battleground. She is a cousin of Dave Poston, for many years a well known lawyer of Tennessee, who was killed by Col. H. Clay King, of Memphis, whose sentence was commuted by Governor James P. Buchanan. This act was one of the last performed by Buchanan before his retirement from office and because of it he was hanged and burned in effigy in a public street of Memphis. The Postons were Scotch-Irish people and early settlers of East Tennessee. The Roddie family has an excellent military record, one of Mr. Roddie's direct ancestors having been Bill Tipton, who was a colonel in the patriot army during the Revolutionary war and fought as such at the battle of Stark's

Mountain, while his grandfather, Col. Reuben M. Roddie, was a colonel in the United States army during the Mexican war, and fought in that struggle as a member of the staff of General Jackson. Mr. Roddie has two sisters and three brothers: Hume P., who is engaged in the wholesale wool and produce business at Brownsville, Texas; William S., who is a farmer and resides near Allen, Oklahoma; Miss Jennie, who resides with her parents at Ada; Mrs. Ruth Lindstrom, who is the wife of a train dispatcher for the M. O. & G. Railroad Company, at Muskogee, Oklahoma; and James A. Bostick, who is a member of the senior class of the East Central State Normal.

Reuben M. Roddie was educated in the public schools of Tennessee and at Vanderbilt University, from which he holds the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He studied law in the office of Martin & Littleton, at Nashville, Tennessee, and was admitted to the bar in 1896, although he did not enter practice until 1907, after he had become a resident of Oklahoma. During the interim he was engaged in the writing of life insurance in Tennessee, Alabama, Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, in which he made a notable record. He was elected a member of the First State Senate, in 1907, and served during the First, Second, Third and Fourth State Legislatures; in 1914 he ran for the democratic nomination for Congress in the Fourth District and with others was defeated by William H. Murray, of Tishomingo.

Mr. Roddie was married in July, 1898, in Giles County, Tennessee, to Miss Cora Young, a descendant of the Bass family that was noted among the early settlers of North Carolina and one of whose ancestors was the author of an arithmetic that was taught in the public schools of the South many years ago. They have two children: Lenox Y., aged eleven years; and Nadine, who is nine years old. Lenox, at the age of five years, was a page in the Oklahoma Legislature, being appointed by Lieutenant-Governor George Bellamy, and was said to be the youngest page in a legislative body in the United States. Being the son of a senator, he served without pay. Two years later he was again appointed page by President Pro Tem. J. Elmer Thomas of the Senate.

Mr. Roddie is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of the Sons of Confederate Veterans, of the Ada Commercial Club, and of the Pontotoc County and Oklahoma State Bar associations. He has been in the forefront of the town's progress since statehood, and has taken a particular interest in educational matters. It is an abiding, almost paternal interest he has in the East Central Normal, and much of his time during several years has been devoted to the advancement of that institution. Three times movements have been set on foot to abolish certain of the higher educational institutions of the state, and each time Mr. Roddie has helped to guard the interests of the school he helped to create.

FORREST L. HUGHES. Of Forrest L. Hughes, yet in his twenties, however guardedly one must speak on the score of youth, it may be stated unhesitatingly that few young lawyers today in Oklahoma City give better promise of future achievement. The qualifications and characteristics necessary to the attainment of position in the legal profession are of so varied and peculiar character that few men are found to possess them. A mind of extraordinary activity, retentive and receptive, a devotion to the calling, a will firm to assert and honorable principles are qualities which, perhaps, find their best opportunity for display in the legal profession. These qualities are possessed by Mr. Hughes in bounteous measure, and through their possession he had suc-

ceeded in the attainment of a large practice and a substantial standing.

Mr. Hughes is a son of the West, was educated in the cultured Old Dominion, and has now returned to the West to carry on what he has chosen as his life work. He was born in San Diego, California, in 1888, his parents being Judge Wilmer and Olive (Hudson) Hughes. Judge Hughes was a native of Virginia, where he was reared and educated, and, choosing the law as his vocation, was admitted to the bar and engaged in practice there for several years. Later he migrated to Texas, where he was married and followed his profession until 1887, when he went on to California, settling in the City of San Diego. There he attained high distinction, both as lawyer and jurist, being the first judge of the Superior Court of that state, and such a high place did he hold in the esteem and regard of his fellowmen that just prior to his death, in 1900, he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court of California. Mrs. Hughes, who is a native of Texas, survives her husband, and still resides in California.

Forrest L. Hughes received his early education in the public schools of Texas, and after some preparation was sent to the University of Virginia, where he was graduated in 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Following this, he entered upon the study of law, at the same institution, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws and being graduated with the class of 1910. He also engaged in some post-graduate work, and in 1910 was admitted to the Virginia bar, spending a short period in practice in that state. Mr. Hughes returned to the West in 1911 and located at Oklahoma City, where he has continued in the active practice of his calling, and where he has met with well-deserved success. At this time he maintains offices at No. 328 American National Bank Building.

While the duties of his profession have occupied Mr. Hughes' attention in large degree, he has found time to devote to politics, and has already gained a substantial position in the ranks of the democratic party. In 1912 he was made manager for the congressional campaign of Hon. Claude Weaver, which culminated in the election of that gentleman to the office of congressman at large. Mr. Hughes is a member of the First Presbyterian Church. He is unmarried and resides at the Long Hotel, Oklahoma City.

DANIEL W. PURCELL. Of the men who, coming as pioneers of the white race to that part of Indian Territory which is now included within the boundaries of Stephens County, Oklahoma, have since continued to devote their energies to the building up of enterprises which have contributed to the business prestige and material prosperity of this thriving locality, Daniel W. Purcell is an excellent example. In the year 1893, when his advent occurred, there were attractive advantages offered men of ability, courage and industry, and Mr. Purcell so improved his opportunities that he was able to build up a business that still stands as one of the leading enterprises of the City of Marlow.

Daniel W. Purcell was born at Marseilles, LaSalle County, Illinois, September 4, 1848, and is a son of Patrick and Hannah (O'Brien) Purcell. His grandfather, Thomas Purcell, was the original ancestor of the family in America, emigrating from his native Ireland to Canada, where he passed the remaining years of his life in farming. On the maternal side, Mr. Purcell's father was John O'Brien, also a native of Erin, who died after some years spent in farming in Canada. Patrick Purcell was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, in 1807, and there was engaged in farming up to the time

of his marriage, when he came to the United States and settled at Marseilles, Illinois. In 1866 he came to the Southwest, settling in Robertson County, Texas, and there passed the remaining years of his life as a farmer and stockman, dying in 1867. Mrs. Purcell, who was born in Canada, in 1812, died the same year as her husband. They were the parents of five children: Thomas, a justice of the peace at Calvin, Oklahoma; Daniel W., of this review; Margaret, who is the widow of Mr. Malone and resides in Wise County, Texas; Katie, who died in Wise County, Texas, was the wife of Robert P. Webb, now a farmer of Clay County, Texas, and Elijah, who resides at Fort Worth, Texas.

The public schools of LaSalle County, Illinois, and Robertson County, Texas, furnished Daniel W. Purcell with his education, and until he was twenty years of age he was engaged in assisting his father on the home farm. He was then offered and accepted a position as overseer of a large plantation in Milam County, Texas, on which there was much stock, and capably performed the duties of the ranch for three years, at the end of which time he turned his attention to sawmilling in Eastern Texas. For a quarter of a century Mr. Purcell was widely known as a prominent millman, principally in Cass County, where he built up a firmly established reputation for integrity and fair dealing, qualities which have characterized his operations in each locality in which he has been a resident. In 1896 Mr. Purcell moved to Wise County, Texas, where he engaged in dealing in lumber, cotton and grain, and continued there until 1903 when he came to Marlow, then in Indian Territory. Here he erected a cotton gin, which has since grown and developed to large proportions, being located on Main Street, east of the tracks of the Rock Island Railroad. His gin has a capacity of fifty bales a day, and his trade is attracted from all over this and surrounding counties. Mr. Purcell has always been active in politics and civic affairs, has served on the school boards of both Texas and Oklahoma, and for two years was mayor of Marlow, his term ending May 1, 1915. In public life as in business affairs, he has evidenced a conscientious desire to discharge efficiently every duty devolving upon him, and those with whom he has come in contact as an official bear testimony to his absolute integrity and probity of character. He is a democrat in politics and accounted an influential man of his party at Marlow, is a faithful member of the Christian church, and is fraternally connected with Marlow Lodge No. 102, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he was past grand in Texas, and the Woodmen of the World, in Texas.

Mr. Purcell was married in Cass County, Texas, in 1877, to Miss Margaret Ragsdale, a native of Alabama, and to this union there have been born six children: Sarah, who is the wife of A. C. Jacobs, of Marlow, partner of Mr. Purcell; Frank, who is the proprietor of a pharmacy at Marlow; Chester, postmaster of Burnet, Texas; George, cashier of the Rock Island Railroad, at El Reno, Oklahoma; and Elijah and Bryan, who reside with their parents at Marlow.

PATRICK J. HODGINS. A representative younger member of the bar of Oklahoma, Mr. Hodgins is engaged in the practice of his profession in Oklahoma City, and is also secretary and general manager of the Credit Reference Company, with offices at 301-305 Empire Building.

A native son of the West, Mr. Hodgins fully exemplifies its progressive spirit, not only along professional and business lines but also as a loyal and public-spirited citizen. He was born at Ponca, the judicial center of

Dixon County, Nebraska, on the 20th of September, 1883, and is a son of William and Mary (Cryan) Hodgins, who now maintain their home in Oklahoma City. William Hodgins was born and reared in the Province of Ontario, Canada, and in the late '70s he established his residence in Dixon County, Nebraska, where he became a successful representative of the live-stock industry, in connection with which he gave special attention to the raising of high-grade Hereford cattle and fine horses. He there continued his residence many years, achieved distinctive success through his well ordered endeavors and is now living virtually retired in the capital city of Oklahoma.

The childhood and early youth of Patrick J. Hodgins were compassed by the conditions and influences of the home farm in Nebraska and there he continued his studies in the public schools until he had completed the curriculum of the high school. While attending high school he also devoted as much time as was possible to the study of law, under the preceptorship of a local member of the bar, and when seventeen years of age he severed his association with the operations of the home farm to become a representative of the pedagogic profession. For three years he was a successful and popular teacher in the rural schools of his native state, thereafter he was in the United States mail service one year, was for a time engaged in the insurance business, and then became a traveling commercial salesman.

In 1909 Mr. Hodgins established his residence in Oklahoma City, where he engaged in the real-estate business. In the meanwhile he had continued the study of law and he prosecuted his studies further in Oklahoma City, where he was admitted to the bar on the 9th of June, 1911, since which time he has been engaged in the general practice of his profession. In the year that marked his arrival in Oklahoma City Mr. Hodgins here organized the Credit Reference Company, and he continued in sole control of the business until 1912, when the company was incorporated under the laws of Arizona and with a capital stock of \$5,000,000, John W. Burns, his former law partner being the first president of the corporation and Mr. Hodgins secretary and general manager. Mr. Hodgins has shown much initiative and executive ability as a business man and in addition to having developed in an admirable way the business of the Credit Reference Company, which exercises important and valuable functions, he is vice president of the National Provident Publicity Company, of Arizona, engaged in the advertising or trading stamp business, and secretary of the Oklahoma City, Steel & Wire Works, a corporation engaged in the wholesale and retail dealing in building materials. He is secretary also of the Edmundson Investment Company of Oklahoma City, dealers in mortgages and other high-grade securities; is a large stockholder in and president of the Schrimpscher Oil & Gas Company, which has valuable holdings and is doing productive development work in the Oklahoma oil and gas fields, and he is financially interested in a number of other important industrial and commercial enterprises. In 1914 Mr. Hodgins initiated, under the title of the Inquisitor Publishing Company, the publication of a monthly magazine designated as *The Inquisitor* and defined as "a magazine of protest for the sake of human kind."

Mr. Hodgins was reared in the faith of the Catholic Church, of which he is a communicant, is a democrat in his political proclivities, is, in 1915, Grand Knight of Oklahoma City Council, No. 1038, Knights of Columbus, and State Advocate for the order in Oklahoma, is affiliated with Oklahoma City Lodge, No. 417, Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks; is Senior Councilor of the local organization of the United Commercial Travelers;



L. Hodgins

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and holds membership in the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, Lodge No. 192, Loyal Order of Moose, the Oklahoma Travelers Association, and the Fraternal Aid Union at Denver, Colorado. Mr. Hodgins is essentially vital and vigorous as a citizen, lawyer and business man, has achieved success worthy of the name and his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances. It may be noted that his paternal grandparents were natives of fine old County Tipperary, Ireland, whence they immigrated to Ontario, Canada, and became the founders of the family in America.

On the 17th of June, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hodgins to Miss Sylvia Belle McDermott, daughter of Alfred J. McDermott, a prominent banker at Lohrville, Iowa, and an influential figure in the political affairs of the Hawkeye State. Mr. and Mrs. Hodgins have two children, Bernice and Desmond, and the attractive family home, known for its generous hospitality, is at 1228 West First.

HON. THOMAS M. BUFFINGTON. The substantial position occupied by Hon. Thomas M. Buffington in the confidence of his fellow-citizens at Vinita is justified by the accomplishment of success in its broadest sense, by many years of devotion to the interests of his community, and by strict fidelity to private and public trusts. Almost continuously since 1891 he has been the incumbent of one or another office of public responsibility, and at no time during this long period has he failed to discharge faithfully and conscientiously every duty devolving upon him. At the present time he is serving his fifth term in the office of mayor, and the history of his incumbency of this office is the history of the growth and development of the city itself.

Mayor Buffington was born in the Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, October 19, 1855, and is a son of Ezekiel and Louisa (Newman) Buffington. The family originated in Germany, from whence they migrated to the new world prior to the Revolutionary war, in which at least one of the family participated as a soldier, although the present style of spelling the name is a derivation from the original one. The grandfather of Mayor Buffington, Jonathan Newman, came to the West with the Cherokees from Tennessee and settled in the territory of Arkansas, being a teacher in the Cherokee schools. He was the first judge elected in Washington County, Arkansas, and succeeded himself for many terms, holding this office for twenty-four continuous years. Ezekiel Buffington, the father of Mayor Buffington, was born in Georgia in 1807, and in 1835 came to the Indian Territory and took up his residence in the Cherokee Nation, where he passed the remainder of his life in agricultural pursuits and died in 1864. He married Louisa Newman, who was born in 1817 in Tennessee and died February 15, 1898, the day of the blowing up of the U. S. S. Maine in Havana harbor. There were four sons and four daughters in the family, all of whom are deceased except Thomas M., the youngest child.

Thomas M. Buffington received his education in the Cherokee Nations schools, and until 1891 was engaged in agricultural pursuits. In that year he was elected district judge of the Delaware District in the Cherokee Nation, an office in which he served for two years, and was then elected a member of the Cherokee Nation Senate, of which distinguished body he was president for two years. His next public honor was his appointment as representative of the Nation at Washington, D. C., where he held several conferences with President Benjamin Harrison during his one-year term, and on his return was elected circuit judge, taking the Northern Circuit of the Cherokee Nation for four years. This was followed by his

election as principal chief of the Nation, an office which he held for four years, he being the last active chief of that great country, and all abstracts of title to lands since statehood bear his name. He was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention that convened at Denver, Colorado, from the Third Congressional District, and which nominated William Jennings Bryan for the presidency. Under the law of the Cherokee Nation he served twice as mayor of Vinita, held that office twice also under the Arkansas law, and has been elected twice since the attainment of statehood, now serving his fifth term. It is improbable that any man has labored more faithfully and energetically for the best interests of the city and its people. His terms of office have always been characterized by civic improvement and general advancement, and the following is a typical mayoralty proclamation, depicting the enthusiasm, confidence and devotion which have made him one of the most capable and popular officials Craig County has known:

"To the people of Vinita: It is desirable that an electrically lighted fountain worthy of Vinita be erected on Parker plaza where all who pass through Vinita by train or automobile may see it by day or night. We have \$150 on deposit but it will take \$500 more to get the fountain we want. To the end that this money may be raised surely and quickly and that the fountain may be purchased and erected in time for use this summer, I, T. M. Buffington, mayor of the City of Vinita, do proclaim and ordain that Tuesday, May 18, 1915, from the hour 2 p. m. to 3 p. m. be set aside as a time when all patriotic citizens of Vinita shall bestir themselves to raise this money for this purpose. Let's sell \$500 worth of tickets to the entertainment to be given that night at the Grand theatre to complete the Vinita fountain fund, and let's do this within one hour to prove to any doubter that Vinita can and will get this fountain. It is my wish that all places of business in the city close for one hour between two and three o'clock on the day named and make this a gala time. Let this be known ever after as 'Vinita Fountain Day.' The Public Service Company will furnish free electric current for the fountain and the city has water for it. Surely we can install a fountain of which all may be proud, one which will be a monument to our civic pride, a pleasure to those who are here to enjoy it now, and a delight to our posterity. Drawn at the Mayor's office, City Hall, Vinita, Oklahoma, this 12th day of May, 1915. T. M. Buffington, Mayor of the City of Vinita. Attest: R. D. Cockrell, City Clerk."

Mayor Buffington has always been a staunch democrat in his political views. He has taken an active interest in fraternal affairs, being a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Vinita Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M.; Indian Consistory, McAlester, and Akdar Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Tulsa; and holding membership also in Vinita Lodge No. 1162, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On May 10, 1878, Mayor Buffington was married to Miss Susan Woodall, who was born at the Baptist Mission, in the Cherokee Nation, and died November 11, 1891. Mayor Buffington was again married, December 28, 1895, being united with Miss Emma Gray, who was born in North Carolina and brought to Indian Territory by her parents when still a child. Five daughters have been born to Mayor and Mrs. Buffington, namely Lucille, Sue Nell, Maxine, Marie and Marguerite.

GEORGE C. RORIE. In no one direction has Oklahoma shown more clearly and consistently its vital spirit of civic progressiveness than in the furtherance of its educational interests through the enlistment of the co-operation of educators and executives of superior ability.

Few are the communities that do not give evidence of scrupulous care to the bringing of its public schools to the highest possible standard under existing conditions of revenue and support, and each year marks definite advancement along normal lines. In the neighborhood of Caddo, Bryan County, which is in one of the most historic sections of the old Choctaw Nation of Indian Territory, many of the leading men of that nation received their education of rudimentary order at the hands of missionaries who were also teachers by profession and who came with all of zeal and self-abnegation to labor among the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians. The early activities of Dr. J. S. Murrow, dean of the living missionaries in Oklahoma, were in the vicinity of Caddo. Into this section extended also the educational influence of Dr. J. J. Read, of the Wapanucka country. Here lived the Harrisons, who were among the Indian pioneers in educational advancement. In this community Dr. Allen Wright, another of the pioneer missionaries who was among the really great men of the Choctaw Nation, taught to his people the value of education. In this community settled a colony of Choctaws immediately after the migration of the tribe from the State of Mississippi, in 1832, and here were established some of the first schools. It is a matter of special interest, therefore, that Prof. George C. Rorie, who is superintendent of the public schools of Caddo, a graduate of the University of Arkansas and a man of fourteen years' experience in educational work that involves all of the modern ideas and methods of pedagogy, should on this historic spot develop the community's educational system to the status of affiliation with the University of Oklahoma and to equip the schools with departments, apparatus and general facilities that give to the Caddo schools standing among the best in the state. This period of educational development is of further interest by reason of the fact that this section of country was for many years a rendezvous and a stage of activities on the part of border outlaws and desperadoes—misguided men whose character and malefactions could not but tend to give to the young man of the locality an erroneous idea of life and its responsibilities.

Caddo is situated on the historic military highway that extended from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and over this road United States marshals and United States soldiers traveled to and fro in the effort to maintain peace and order and to hunt for illusive frontier desperadoes. At one time Caddo figured as a very outpost of civilization. Between it and the Rock Mountains white men were few, and the wild Indian tribes were marauding every section in which a white man dared or presumed to settle. The present status of the town, as well of its school system in particular, presents a model of the character of development that has been going on for the past quarter of a century.

The able and popular superintendent of the Caddo public schools was born in Stone County, Arkansas, in 1879, and is a son of James and Rebecca Caroline (Cypert) Rorie, his father likewise having been a native of Arkansas, where he became a progressive and substantial agriculturist and stockgrower. The discipline which Mr. Rorie obtained in the public schools of his native state made him eligible for service as a teacher in the common schools, and through his early pedagogic labors he laid the firm foundation of the higher education that now denotes the man. For one year he received a salary of \$22.50 a month, and before his temporary withdrawal from the pedagogic profession his salary had been advanced to \$40 a month—a tangible recognition of his ability and successful work. This income, however, was too meager to enable him to save

an amount sufficient to pay the expenses incidental to the completion of his higher academic or literary education, and thus he supplemented his income by the money earned by other work of various kinds—a reinforcement that enabled him to attend the preparatory department of the University of Arkansas for a period of two years and that four years later brought fruition in his reception of the degree of Bachelor of Arts, as well as the pedagogic degree of Licentiate of Instruction. He was graduated in the University of Arkansas as a member of the class of 1911, and relative to his earlier achievement in the field of personal education it may be noted that in the neighborhood in which he was reared the educational facilities were so meager and the incentive for a young man to acquire higher education was so lacking by very reason of existing conditions, that he was twenty-one years of age before he began the study of grammar, physiology and higher arithmetic. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Rorie had the ambition of action and was able to triumph over adverse forces.

After the completion of his university course Mr. Rorie came to Oklahoma and was elected principal of the high school at Checotah, judicial center of the county of the same name, where he succeeded Prof. George W. Gable, who in that year was chosen president of the Northeastern State Normal School, at Talequah. Mr. Rorie continued his effective services at Checotah until 1914, in the autumn of which year he was elected to his present position, that of superintendent of the public schools of Caddo. The Caddo schools have an enrollment of 500 pupils and a corps of thirteen teachers is retained. During two summers since he established his home in Oklahoma, Mr. Rorie has been an instructor in the summer normal institute of McIntosh County, and one year, by appointment on the part of the county superintendent of schools, he was an instructor in connection with the teachers' reading-circle work of that county. He has taken credit work in the great University of Chicago and expects in due time to receive from that institution the degree of Master of Arts. Mr. Rorie has proved strong and circumspect as an executive as well as a teacher, and is constantly studying plans and measures through the medium of which he may bring advancement in educational standards and efficiency in the work of the schools over which he is placed in charge. He is a member of the board of teachers' examiners for Bryan County, and is actively identified with the Bryan County Teachers' Association and the Oklahoma Educational Association. In addition to his literary discipline in the University of Arkansas, Mr. Rorie received also at that institution excellent military training, in which connection he won advancement through the grades of corporal and sergeant to that of lieutenant of the cadet body of the university. He holds membership in the Baptist Church, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

GUARANTEE STATE BANK. One of the substantial financial institutions of Stephens County, which has grown out of the needs of its community and has been backed and developed by men of standing and substance, is the Guarantee State Bank of Marlow. Since the time of its founding, in 1901, it has occupied a substantial place in the business affairs of the county, and its reputation in banking circles of the state is high. Of more recent years its rapid growth and development may be attributed to the energetic efforts and fine abilities of two of its officials, John Joseph Adkins, its president, and Penn V. Rabb, its cashier, a brief review of whose careers follows.

John Joseph Adkins, or Joe Adkins, as he is more

familiarly known, perhaps, was born at Decatur, Wise County, Texas, January 8, 1861, a son of J. M. and Bettie (Craghead) Adkins. He belongs to a family which originally came to America from Scotland prior to the Revolutionary war, settling in Virginia, in which state J. M. Adkins was born in September, 1830. From the Old Dominion he removed to Missouri, and thence to Wise County, Texas, and in 1861 to Denton County, in the Lone Star state. He enlisted in a Texas regiment in the Confederate army at the outbreak of the war between North and South, being with General Wheeler's forces throughout that conflict, and at the close of the war returned with an honorable military record and located again in Missouri. He later went to Collin County, Texas, subsequently resided in Denton, Cook and Montague Counties, in that state, and in 1890 came to Indian territory, where he was engaged in extensive farming and stockraising operations until his retirement. He is now living quietly at his home at Marlow, Oklahoma. He has been a lifelong democrat and member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Adkins married Miss Bettie Craghead, who was born in Missouri in 1834, and died at Rush Springs, Oklahoma, in 1896, and they became the parents of twelve children, as follows: Susan, who was married first to the late Enoch Boatman, a farmer and stockman, now deceased, and is now the wife of Zach Warren, an agriculturist of Apache, Oklahoma; Minnie, who was first married to the late J. M. Carpenter, a farmer and stockman now deceased, and is now the wife of John Gardnershire, a farmer in the vicinity of Hobart, Oklahoma; John Joseph, of this review; Minerva, who is the wife of Charles Tilleson, a farmer near Duncan; Elizabeth, who is the wife of Albert Dennis, a farmer of Cook County, Texas; James, a farmer residing near Bradley, Oklahoma; William, a cattleman of Texas; Charles, who is deceased; Sallie, who is the wife of Joe Plemmons, a farmer of Duncan, Oklahoma; Kate, who is the wife of Fuller Game, a farmer of near Doyle, Oklahoma; Oscar, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits near Duncan; and Walter, who is carrying on farming near Marlow.

John J. Adkins was educated in the Denton County, Texas, public schools and was reared on his father's farm, on which he lived until twenty years of age. He then became a cow-puncher in Western Texas, and in that capacity came to Indian Territory, locating in what is now Mud Creek, Jefferson County, in 1872. After a short time he returned to Western Texas, but in 1881 came back to Jefferson County, where he followed the vocation of cow-boy until 1887. During this time he had carefully saved his resources, and in the year mentioned located on the present site of Bailey, Oklahoma, where he engaged in farming and handling cattle. The year after the Cheyenne country was opened he settled in that locality and resided for five years, and in 1896 came to Marlow, where, until 1910, he was successfully engaged in the handling of cattle. Since that time he has devoted the greater part of his attention, aside from his banking interests, to farming.

In 1901 Mr. Adkins assisted in the establishing of the Guarantee State Bank, becoming its vice president, and held that office until 1910, when he became president of the institution, which has developed, under his capable management, into one of the strongest banking concerns of Stephens County. A life-long democrat, he has been active in political and civic affairs, was deputy sheriff in 1907 and 1908, the first two years of statehood, and has been a delegate to numerous county and state conventions, being recognized as an influential member of the democratic party here. Fraternally, Mr. Adkins is affiliated with Marlow Lodge No. 103, American Free

and Accepted Masons; Marlow Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, and Camp No. 93, Woodmen of the World, at Marlow.

Mr. Adkins was married at Bailey, Oklahoma, to Miss Addie Clemons, daughter of W. A. Clemons, a well known banker of Elk City, Oklahoma. Eight children have been born to this union: Roxie, who is the wife of Earl Bledsoe, proprietor of a cotton gin at Marlow; Ora, a clerk in a dry goods store at Marlow, who is living with her parents; Sadie, who died at the age of one year; J. Fred, who is engaged in farming at Marlow; Rosie, a graduate of Marlow High School, class of 1915; and Dave, Jessie and Ada May, who are attending the public schools.

Penn V. Rabb, cashier of the Guarantee State Bank of Marlow, is a member of a family which originated in Scotland and settled at an early date in North Carolina, where was born his grandfather, Rev. J. B. Rabb, a Methodist Episcopal preacher, who for many years had a charge at Lone Oak, Texas, where he died. W. J. Rabb, father of Penn V., was born in Alabama, in 1850, and as a young man removed with his parents to Lone Oak, Texas, where he resided until 1890, then removing to Wynnewood, Indian Territory. In 1909 he located at Waurika, Oklahoma, where he is now engaged successfully in merchandising. He has been a lifelong democrat and faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. W. J. Rabb married Mattie Ulmer, who was born in 1855 in Arkansas, and died at Lone Oak, Texas, in 1884, and Penn V. was the only child of the union.

Penn V. Rabb was born at Lone Oak, Texas, November 25, 1877, and received his education in the public school at Wynnewood, Indian Territory, and the Polytechnic College at Fort Worth, Texas, from which he was graduated in 1894. His first employment was in a wholesale grocery house at Wynnewood, where he assisted in establishing the Southern National Bank, in 1901, being made assistant cashier of that institution. He was made cashier two years later, and in 1907 was made state bank examiner. While holding this responsible position, he established himself in the mercantile business at Wynnewood, continuing to be thus engaged until February, 1910, when he came to Marlow, Oklahoma, as cashier of the Guarantee State Bank, a position which he has retained to the present.

The Guarantee State Bank was founded in 1901, as the First National Bank, and adopted its present policy and name in September, 1909. It occupies a modern bank building, with offices on the second floor and in the rear, built in 1901, on the corner of Main Street and Broadway. The present officers are: John Joseph Adkins, president; S. M. King, vice president; and Penn V. Rabb, cashier. The bank has a capital stock of \$25,000, with surplus and profits of \$6,500, and has always had the confidence and patronage of the people of Stephens and the surrounding counties. Mr. Rabb, personally, bears an excellent reputation in financial circles, and his own well known integrity has been an important factor in attracting deposits. He is an active democrat, having been a delegate to numerous county and state conventions ever since attaining his majority. During the four years in which he served as city treasurer of Marlow, he introduced numerous innovations in the office which have resulted in benefiting the people and finances of the municipality in no small degree. Fraternally, he is a popular member of Lodge No. 648, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Ardmore, Oklahoma; Marlow Lodge No. 103, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master by service; Guthrie Consistory No. 1, of the thirty-second degree; and India

Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Oklahoma City.

In 1907, at St. Joseph, Texas, Mr. Rabb was married to Miss Lillian Puryear, daughter of J. T. Puryear, a merchant of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Rabb have no children.

HON. PAUL NESBITT. Among Oklahoma legislators there are few careers that illustrate more decisive turning points in personal advancement than that of Paul Nesbitt. Briefly outlined, he spent his boyhood on a Nebraska farm, began dealing with adversity at an early age, struggled for means to secure a higher education, turned to medicine and graduated and for several years was in practice in Oklahoma. After a long delay he answered a truer call to journalism, equipped himself by metropolitan experience, and then returned to Oklahoma and since the beginning of the statehood period has been one of the leading newspaper men of the state. In 1914 he answered another call from his home district at McAlester, and went to the Legislature, representing Pittsburg County.

Paul Nesbitt was born in Nuckolls County, Nebraska, in 1872, a son of James B. and Eveline (Lee) Nesbitt. His father, who was of Irish descent, was a Union soldier in the Twelfth Illinois Regiment of Infantry during the Civil war, but enlisted from Iowa. The father's grandfather was a soldier under General Washington in the Revolutionary war, and spent that dreadful winter of suffering with his comrades at Valley Forge. Eveline Leo was a daughter of Francis Lee, who was foreman of the largest shipbuilding concern in the United States, the old Atlantic Forge in New York, before the Civil war. Francis Lee emigrated to Iowa during the war, but was expelled from the state because of his sympathy with the cause of the Confederacy.

Paul Nesbitt's birthplace was a ranch situated on the Little Blue River, in Nebraska, and through it ran the famous Oregon trail. There he was reared to the age of sixteen, and was then sent to high school at Edgar, Nebraska. Later he attended school at Lincoln, and during 1900-01 was a student in Cotner University at Lincoln. By much economy and by hard work in vacations and also while in school he managed to take one year in the work of the medical department at Cotner, and was then compelled by lack of finances to leave school and become a wage earner. Going out to Denver, he began railroading, and by 1893 had saved \$500, which he deposited in a bank in Denver. Leaving most of this fund in the bank, he went on to Chicago for the purpose of completing his medical education. A day or so after his arrival the news came that the Denver bank had failed, and that his hard-earned savings were irretrievably lost. When he applied for admission to the Chicago Medical College he had \$10, and \$5 of this he spent for the matriculation fee. Paul Nesbitt has never been the type of man who could be permanently rebuffed by misfortune. For two years he continued attending college and earned between times practically every dollar that his medical education cost him. He was vice president of the class of 1895 in which he graduated.

As Doctor Nesbitt he began the practice of his profession in El Dorado Springs, Missouri, in 1895, and during the three years of his residence he enjoyed a satisfactory patronage. In 1898 Doctor Nesbitt came to Watonga, Oklahoma, and there was engaged in practice for three years. For a number of years he had been hearing the call to a newspaper office, but it was only after he had made a success in the medical profession that he answered the summons and bought the Watonga Herald. After a brief experience he realized

that a broader equipment and training were necessary for a thorough success, and he accordingly sold his plant and went to St. Louis, and in that city and in Joplin he did editorial work for several years, and thus acquired a training in metropolitan newspaper activities. Returning to Oklahoma in 1906, Mr. Nesbitt took charge of the publicity department of the democratic campaign for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention. After statehood was a fact, he served a year and a half as assistant state examiner and inspector and two years as a clerk in the office of Gov. C. N. Haskell. In 1912 Mr. Nesbitt became editor of Governor Haskell's newspaper, the New State Tribune at McAlester, and has since devoted most of his time to his editorial duties.

In 1914 he was elected to the Legislature from Pittsburg County, and was made chairman of the committee on penal institutions and vice chairman of the committee on rules. He has been a member of the committee on labor and arbitration. His home county contains the state penitentiary and some of the largest coal mines in Oklahoma, and these interests bring him naturally to a consideration of compensation laws for workmen and other measures that affect the laboring classes.

Mr. Nesbitt was chairman of the democratic county central committee of Pittsburg County in the campaign of 1912. He is a member of the McAlester Rotary Club. Having relied on his own resources and having come up through adversities which few men could successfully face, Paul Nesbitt has never sought the easier paths of life, but has been ambitious to acquire more strength to perform larger duties, and has been dominated by an ambition to work and to make his work count for something in useful service to humanity. He takes considerable interest in matters relating to the history of the Five Civilized Tribes.

In 1896 Mr. Nesbitt married Carrie M. Lee at Falls City, Nebraska. Their two children are Robert Lee, aged seventeen, and Muriel Bird, aged ten. Mr. Nesbitt also has three brothers and two sisters: E. F. Nesbitt, manager of a wholesale grocery house at Altus, Oklahoma; Charles George, owner and editor of the Record at Hinton, Oklahoma; Howard, manager of the Signal at Mounds, Oklahoma, thus making three of the family engaged in the newspaper business; Mrs. E. E. Harrett, of Watonga; and Mrs. Lewis Shaw, who lives in Fairfield, Nebraska.

WILLIAM D. HALL. Among the prosperous business men of Brinkman may be mentioned William D. Hall, who has been engaged in the merchandise business here since early in 1913. He has carried on the same enterprise in other Oklahoma towns for some years, but two years ago established himself here, enjoying a generous measure of success in the time that has passed.

Mr. Hall is a native of Florida. He was born in Escambia County, that state, near Pensacola, on October 31, 1857, and is a son of G. C. Hall, also a native son of that state, born there in 1826, and dying in Mobile County, Alabama, in 1902. The Hall family is long established in America, having emigrated from Scotland in early Colonial days, settling first in Georgia, and continuing for the most part to be identified with the south from then down to present days. From Florida G. C. Hall came to Grimes, Texas, in 1866, and his next move took the family to Mobile County, Alabama. He was a pioneer to Texas in the truest sense of the word, but he liked better the more truly Southern states, and did not long continue in Texas. The principal business of his life was farming and cattle raising, in which he was quite successful. He was a lifelong democrat, and Methodist, serving for years as a steward in the church.



M. Hall

Mrs Ida M. Hall

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He enlisted for service in the Confederacy, serving in a Florida regiment, and served two years without injury or illness. In 1855 he married Miss Melissa Brown, who was born in Alabama in 1835, and who died near Mobile, Alabama, in 1883. They were the parents of seven children. The first born was William D. of this review. The next was J. C., living in Los Angeles, California, where he is employed as a railway conductor. W. G. is a merchant at Rossville, Oklahoma. John T. died at the age of twenty-two years. H. C. was killed in a railroad accident at the age of nineteen, and the two youngest children died very young.

Mr. Hall attended the public schools of Alabama and Texas and finished his public school training in the schools of Mobile, Alabama, leaving his books at the early age of fourteen. Up to the age of fifteen he lived at home on his parent's farm, and when he first left home to try his luck in the world he took a position as clerk in a store in Flomaton, Alabama, continuing there for a year. He then entered the sawmill business as a workman, and he followed the mills through Florida, Louisiana, and Alabama, and at one time owned and operated a sawmill in Mt. Vernon, Alabama. He was engaged in this work off and on up to 1889, when he came to Oklahoma and at McLeod engaged in the merchandise business in company with his brother, W. G. Hall, now of Rossville. After eight months they sold out and built and stocked a store in Rossville. Four years later William D. Hall sold out to his brother, and in 1904 he went to Covington, Oklahoma, where he was engaged in the merchandise business for about two years. In 1906 he ventured in the same business in Hitchcock, Oklahoma, adding a cotton gin to his other interests, and three years later sold out and went in business again in Rossville. He continued there for four years, and on May 1, 1913, came to Brinkman and established a general merchandise store on Main Street. To do this he was obliged to buy two buildings opening into each other, so that he has a floor space of 75x75 feet. He carries a general stock, well adapted to the trade of the county, from which he draws much patronage, as well as enjoying a liberal trade among his townspeople.

Mr. Hall was elected to the office of mayor of the village in 1914, and while in Covington served on the school board of that place. He is a public spirited citizen, and whatever community has claimed him has benefited from his up-and-doing spirit. He is a member of the Church of Christ, and at one time was a member of the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Hall was married in Covington, Oklahoma, in 1904, to Miss Ida Walker, a daughter of Thomas Walker, now living retired in Clinton, Oklahoma. No children have been born to them.

EDGAR N. RATCLIFF. The pioneer merchant of Vinita, for more than thirty-one years Edgar N. Ratcliff has been identified with the business interests of this city, primarily as a dealer in dry goods and clothing and more recently as president of the wholesale grocery firm of Ratcliff-Sanders Grocery Company, of Tulsa and Vinita, one of the leading establishments of its kind in the state. In the meantime he has established an excellent record for service to his community, and his entire career has been characterized by industry and well directed interest in affairs which contribute to the upbuilding of his adopted city.

Mr. Ratcliff was born at Hillsboro, Hill County, Texas, March 5, 1857, and is a son of James T. and Mary E. (Whiteside) Ratcliff. James T. Ratcliff was born June 18, 1818, at Asheville, Buncombe County, North Carolina, and was there married, his wife having been born at the

same place in 1828. He was possessed of but few advantages in his youth, but his ambition led him to educate himself well and he was duly admitted to the bar of his native state after successfully passing the examination. For some years he practiced at Macon, Georgia, but eventually moved to Hillsboro, Texas, where he was admitted to the bar before the Hon. John H. Regan, subsequently became one of the prominent lawyers of Hill County, and in 1866 was sent to the Texas Legislature, being elected on the democratic ticket. He died, full of years and honors, in 1880, Mrs. Ratcliff surviving him until 1896. They were the parents of eight children, of whom six are living, Edgar N. being the fourth child.

After attending the public schools of Hill County, E. N. Ratcliff enrolled as a student at Trinity University, Waxahachie, Texas, from which he was duly graduated. It was while attending that institution that he met the lady who afterwards became his wife, and who also graduated from that well known Lone Star School. In December, 1879, Mr. Ratcliff embarked in business at Tehuacana, Texas, as the proprietor of a book and stationery establishment, which he conducted with a fair measure of success until 1884. In that year, hearing of the attractive opportunities offered in business circles of Vinita, Indian Territory, he came to this city, which was then a small town but which gave much promise of developing into a center of commercial activity. Here he became the pioneer merchant, opening a general merchandise store, which has since been developed into the leading clothing establishment in the city, with a large stock and a strictly first-class trade. In 1903 Mr. Ratcliff extended his commercial connections when he became one of the organizers of the wholesale grocery firm of the Ratcliff-Sanders Grocery Company, of which he remains as president, and which maintains stores at both Vinita and Tulsa, Mr. Ratcliff making his headquarters at the former place. Under his able management and direction this has become one of the leading grocery houses of Oklahoma. Mr. Ratcliff's enthusiasm and confidence in his community have made themselves shown by his eagerness to assist in the promotion of public movements which are meritorious and feasible, and during his term as a member of the city council in 1906 there were established the city water and sewerage systems. He also served one term in the Oklahoma Legislature, during the second session, and it was largely through his efforts that the State Asylum was located at Vinita. Mr. Ratcliff was the chairman of the first statehood convention held at Muskogee, and has always been a prominent democrat. That he is a man of literary taste and no little ability is shown in his poem entitled "No Man's Land," which takes its title from the Cimarron country of Beaver County, Oklahoma, a strip ceded to the United States Government by Texas in 1850, which for many years was without any government:

"Our own ungrown, bare Cimarron
Flows salted to the sea.
His flood's red brine of life no sign
Gives flower, shrub or tree.

Alone and prone by Cimarron
A painted warrior lay;
Of wound and fast his was the last
Bold life to ebb away.

No scone of stone by Cimarron
Marks him who fought and well;
The friendly sand, by hot winds fanned,
Made sand dunes where he fell.

Unknown, unknown by Cimarron
 The warrior and his band
 All shared the doom of wind-built tomb—
 And then 'twas 'No Man's Land!'

Mr. Ratcliff was married September 9, 1880, to Miss Eva E. Foster, who was born in Northeast Oklahoma, and three sons and two daughters have been born to this union: Frederick F., who resides at Tulsa, Oklahoma, engaged in the sand and building material business; James W., a traveling salesman for a wholesale coffee house with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Robert F., Mary Eva and Norville, who reside at home with their parents.

ADAM L. BECK. Pontotoc County, Oklahoma, abounds in natural resources, a number of which consist of elements which enter into the manufacture of some of the modern implements of progress, and the chief of these has contributed to the establishment and growth of the Oklahoma Portland Cement Company of Ada, Oklahoma, of which enterprise Adam L. Beck is president. So important has become the cement industry of the state that the name of Ada is almost synonymous with that of this company, for it is the chief manufacturing concern of the state, and one of the largest.

Since early manhood, Adam L. Beck has made a study of cement and its products, and when the Ada plant was established, men who had spent the greater part of their lives in the industry were associated with him. Thus, with veritable mountains of the necessary ingredients for the best possible kind of cement at its very door, the company has built up the largest cement plant in the state, and one of the largest in the Southwest. The institution is one of the most important in industrial lines in Oklahoma, and three-fourths of the Government and other public buildings of the Southwestern territory served by this company contain the product of this plant. To Mr. Beck's knowledge and industry the institution is principally indebted for the remarkable success it has made and its high standing among the industrial institutions of the Southwest.

Mr. Beck was born at Huntington, Indiana, May 9, 1862, and is the son of Adam and Magdalena (Stetzel) Beck. His father, who was a native of Germany and who settled in Indiana in 1848, was for a number of years a successful manufacturer of wagons, and later in life entered the lime business. His mother was a native of Alsace when that province belonged to France, and came with her brothers to America and settled in Indiana in 1842.

The institutional education of Adam L. Beck was obtained in the public schools of Indiana and a business school at Naperville, Illinois, which he attended for two years. Having early acquired a knowledge of the rudiments of construction work, he entered business for himself as a road and bridge contractor, in 1884, in Indiana. Three years later he entered the lime manufacturing business as senior member of the firm of Beck & Purviance at Huntington, the name later being changed to the Western Lime Company. This company, with several others, was later merged into the Ohio & Western Lime Company, and in this business he is still interested as a stockholder, director and officer. In 1893, severing active connection with the Western Lime Company, he established a lime plant at Mitchell, Indiana, which later was sold to the Kelly Island Lime & Transport Company, of Cleveland, Ohio.

During his residence in Indiana Mr. Beck was active in the politics of the republican party, serving at different times as the Chairman of his county and district, and as a member of the State Executive Committee he showed

rare ability as an organizer and politician. He never held or ran for an elective office, nor did he hold an appointive office. His activities in this line ceased with his removal from Indiana.

Mr. Beck was married June 17, 1887, to Miss Lizzie Purviance, of Huntington, Indiana, who is a daughter of Samuel Montgomery Purviance, one of the earliest business men of that city and the founder of the First National Bank of Huntington. They have two children: a son, Marshall Beck, who is connected with the Oklahoma Portland Cement Company, and is a graduate of Northwestern University at Evanston, Illinois; and a daughter, Magdalena, who is the wife of Paul M. Taylor, a capitalist and banker of Huntington, Indiana. Mr. Beck has two sisters: Mrs. Martha Bolanz, who is the wife of a farmer living at Huntington, Indiana; and Mrs. Mary Smith, who is the wife of a lumber dealer at Huntington. Mr. Beck is a member of the Masonic and Elks lodges, and of the Association of American Portland Cement Manufacturers. In 1910 he assisted in the organization of the Oklahoma Manufacturers' Association of which he is president at this time. He is an active member also of the Ada Commercial Club, and one of the town's leading, most progressive and most public-spirited citizens.

In 1906, having investigated the resources of the Pontotoc County region in Oklahoma, Mr. Beck conceived the idea of the erection at Ada of the plant of the Oklahoma Portland Cement Company. The company was organized and the erection of the plant was commenced that year. The company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000, but the business increased so rapidly, due to the growing demand for cement all over the Southwest, that the capital stock of necessity was increased, and in 1911 the last increase to \$800,000 was made. While, from the time of its inception, Mr. Beck has given practically his entire attention to the business, he did not move his family to Ada and actually become a citizen of Oklahoma until 1910.

The plant of the Oklahoma Portland Cement Company now has a daily capacity of 3,000 barrels, this maximum capacity being reached gradually in the growth of the business, and to compete with other large plants of the kind in Kansas and Texas. Besides being equipped with the most modern machinery, the plant is now operated with natural gas, which has been discovered in great quantities within a few miles of the institution. It contains four large kilns, all of which are 125 feet long—two being 9 feet in diameter, and two 7½ feet in diameter. Turbine and Corliss engines and water tube boilers constitute the power equipment, developing over 3,000 horsepower. The grinding of the product through fullermills, each of which contains a 20-mesh sieve with 400 openings to the square inch, is so efficiently done that 95 per cent of the product passes through a 100-mesh sieve containing 10,000 openings to the square inch. Other fuller and tube mills for handling the raw material produce a product of approximately 98 per cent through the same sieve. It has been demonstrated that in no other region in the world is found a quality of raw material so ideally adapted in chemical combination to the purpose of cement-making. The ingredients of this cement are higher in percentage than "a normal American Portland cement which meets the standard specifications for soundness, setting time and tensile strength," according to the Bureau of Standards of the United States Government, the percentage running approximately as follows: silica, 21%, alumina, 7.13%, iron oxide, 3.5% lime, 62.21%, magnesia, 1.83%, sulphuric anhydride, 1.46%; loss on ignition, 2.12%.

The brand of the product "OK," which is registered as a trade mark with the United States Government, is

a standard of excellence, and represents an abbreviation of the word "Oklahoma," and the quality of excellence denoted by the combination of the two letters. The quality is attested by the fact that never has a barrel of the product been condemned, and also by the fact that it compares with the German standard—the highest in the world.

The officers of the Oklahoma Portland Cement Company are: Adam L. Beck, Ada, Oklahoma, president; A. T. Howe, Chicago, Illinois (president of the Marblehead Lime Company), vice-president; Geo. L. Kice, Ada, Oklahoma, secretary, J. M. Wintersmith, Ada, Oklahoma, treasurer and purchasing agent; William L. Whitaker, Ada, Oklahoma, manager in charge of plant operation; W. Sloan Creveling, Ada, Oklahoma, chemist; and Claude Rodarmel, Ada, Oklahoma, superintendent. All of these men have had many years of experience in the cement business, and all now connected immediately with the plant have been there since its establishment.

Mr. Beck and the men associated with him are twentieth-century men. They take an important part in every movement intended to advance the educational, commercial and agricultural interests of the city, county and state. The company pays one-sixth of the taxes imposed for the expense of the city government and the conduct of the schools. They are advancing the cause of agriculture in the county through demonstration activities on their own land. In 1915 they planted forty-five acres in wheat, sixty-five acres in oats, forty acres in corn and fifty acres in alfalfa, all of which were treated by the most improved methods, which demonstrated the high character of the soil for agricultural purposes. They have three large silos, the ensilage from which is fed to a fine bunch of mules. Poland-China hogs of the highest breed are also raised, and in the office of the company may be found accurate information relating to every phase of the lines of agriculture and stockraising in which they are engaged, as well as all details necessary for instructing and urging the proper and varied uses of cement.

WILLIAM S. CADE. A former United States marshal of Oklahoma, long prominent as a lawyer and in politics both in Kansas and Oklahoma, William S. Cade is now living retired at Oklahoma City. He has lived in Oklahoma for the past thirteen years, and is a brother of Cassius M. Cade, whose name has been so prominent in Oklahoma political life and banking at Shawnee.

Born in a log house on a farm in Noble County, Ohio, January 27, 1849, William S. Cade is a son of Samuel and Emeline (Roe) Cade. Samuel Cade, who was born in Hancock County, Virginia, August 7, 1826, was a son of William Cade, a native of Virginia and of French ancestry. Samuel Cade died at Shawnee, Oklahoma, in 1910. In 1848 he married Miss Roe, daughter of David and Mary (Miller) Roe. She was born at Millersburg, Pennsylvania, in 1823 and died at Anthony, Kansas, in 1899. She was closely related to the noted border character and Indian fighter, Lewis Wetzel, who was an associate of Daniel Boone in the exploration and settlement of the country west of the Alleghenies, and for whom a county in West Virginia is named. William S. Cade is one of a family of five children, three sons and two daughters, being the eldest. The others are: Bethemus M., who was born in 1850 and died in 1882; Ceola Virginia, who was born in 1853 and is now the wife of Henry Shaw, a farmer at Burton, Nebraska; Cassius Marcus, born in 1856 and is now a banker at Shawnee; and Mary L., born in 1858, the wife of George E. Clark of Shawnee.

Reared on his father's farm in Noble County, Ohio, William S. Cade has depended on his own exertions

largely to advance him from the position of a farm laborer. He attended the public schools, and in addition to a public school education he completed a teacher's course in the Southwestern Normal at Lebanon, Ohio, and spent thirteen years in the active work of education both in Ohio and West Virginia. He more than paid his way all this time, and besides attending to the duties of the schoolroom he read law at every opportunity and finally in 1874 entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he finished his law studies.

In 1875, at Pomeroy, Ohio, Mr. Cade began his practice after admission to the Ohio bar, and was a resident of Pomeroy, Ohio, until 1879. In that year he moved out to Kansas, locating at Anthony and becoming a member of the original townsite builders. In 1882 he was elected on the republican ticket probate judge of Harper County and was the third man to fill such an office in that county. He enjoyed a large practice as a lawyer, made a fine reputation on account of his abilities and his professional services, and remained at Anthony until 1903. In that year he moved his law offices to Shawnee, Oklahoma, and remained in practice until 1907. He was then appointed postmaster of Shawnee and filled the office four years. In 1911 he was appointed United States marshal for the Western District of Oklahoma, and resigned the office in 1913. He has since lived retired at 903 West Thirteenth Street, Oklahoma City. Mr. Cade is an active Mason and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

On April 11, 1883, at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, he married Miss Elizabeth Sarah Hagenbuch, third daughter of Benjamin and Lavina (Thornton) Hagenbuch, both of whom are natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Cade was born at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, August 21, 1855. They are the parents of two children, one son and one daughter. Boyd Maurice, who was born at Anthony, Kansas, February 6, 1884, and is now living at Quincy, Illinois, was married in 1905 at Shawnee to Miss Nellie Bly Newport, and their two children are named William N. and Nettie Elizabeth. Lavina Emeline, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cade, was born September 3, 1885, at Anthony, Kansas, and on July 25, 1904, married Guy T. Templeton, an insurance man at Oklahoma City, and they live at the home of Mr. Cade.

CLINTON F. CLARKE. As a member of one of the oldest families in America, Clinton F. Clarke traces his ancestry to Thomas Clarke, a native of old England and a mate on the maiden voyage of the Mayflower to this country. Thomas Clarke settled at Harwich, Massachusetts, and it is worthy of note here that Clarke Island in Plymouth Harbor was named after him. Among his numerous descendants are many patriotic Americans who have served illustriously in our various wars. William Thomas Clarke, father of the subject of this sketch, was for four years a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war. He enlisted in the First Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, from which he was later transferred and promoted to the rank of assistant adjutant general, under General Clinton B. Fiske, with headquarters at St. Louis, Missouri. He saw considerable active service and participated in a number of important battles. He was born in Maulius, New York, in 1833, and passed to eternal rest at Arnold Park, Dickinson County, Iowa, August 15, 1890. He was reared to adult age in his native place and as a young man journeyed west to Omaha, Nebraska. Later he married Kate Crippen Fisk, a native of Coldwater, Michigan, where her birth occurred in 1843. In 1879 Mr. Clarke removed, with his family, to Des Moines, Iowa, and there he was most successfully engaged in the insurance business until his demise at his summer home, Arnold Park. He was a

republican in politics, was affiliated with the time-honored Masonic fraternity and in religious matters was a devout communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Des Moines. His devoted wife survived him for more than a score of years, her death occurring at Des Moines in the spring in 1912. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Clarke: William Thomas is western representative of the Home Insurance Company of New York, his home and business headquarters being at Des Moines; Clinton F., of this notice; and Robert Lincoln, who died in infancy.

In the City of Omaha, Nebraska, June 7, 1869, occurred the birth of Clinton F. Clarke, who was ten years of age at the time of his parents' removal to Des Moines, Iowa, in which latter place he received a good common-school education. For three years he attended the Shattuck Military School, at Faribault, Minnesota, and in 1896 he entered the banking business in Des Moines as a clerk in the Citizens National Bank, with which concern he was connected for the ensuing five years. In 1900 he became assistant cashier of the Citizens National Bank at Winterset, Iowa, continuing as such until 1906. He then engaged in the real-estate business in Des Moines and devoted his attention to that line of enterprise, with marked success, until 1911, when he re-entered the banking business as special clerk for the Iowa National Bank. In the fall of 1913 he came to Anadarko, representing a syndicate of five banks, as collector, his offices being at No. 123 Broadway. He owes political allegiance to the republican party, is an ex-member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the U. S. Grant Lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America, at Des Moines. Mr. Clarke is a capable business man and he is a loyal and public-spirited citizen, giving a stalwart support to all matters projected for the betterment of his home community.

In the fall of 1896, in Des Moines, Iowa, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Clarke to Miss Edna G. Sedwick, a daughter of William C. Sedwick, who is a traveling salesman with residence at Hiawatha, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Clarke have two daughters: Mary Ethel, a sophomore in high school at Anadarko; and Henrietta Catherine, a seventh-grade pupil in this city.

GEORGE A. FITZSIMMONS. A rising young attorney with high ideals and growing influence and clientele, George A. Fitzsimmons is a western man by birth and training, a graduate in literature and law from the University of Nebraska, and has life certificates as a teacher both in his native state and in Oklahoma. His membership in the Oklahoma City bar covers five years.

Born in Butler County, Nebraska, May 21, 1879, he is a son of John and Nancy C. (Moss) Fitzsimmons. His father was born in Ireland, came to the United States in 1846, locating first at Muscatine, Iowa, and in 1869 became a pioneer in Butler County, Nebraska. Besides his regular business as a farmer, he was for eight years a justice of the peace and for twenty-five years a member of the school board of Butler County.

It was in the country district of Butler County that George A. Fitzsimmons grew to manhood, with the wholesome environment of a farm to give him a sturdy outlook on life. His education in the country schools was supplemented at the Fremont Normal, and for three years he was employed as a teacher, and during that time received a life certificate entitling him to teach anywhere in the state. In 1904, entering the University of Nebraska at Lincoln, he was able to complete the literary and law courses, usually requiring six years, in five years, and was graduated A. B. in 1908, and LL.B. in 1909. Immediately after his admission to the Nebraska bar on June 11, 1909, he came to Oklahoma City.

For six months he was employed in the local schools of the state and has a life certificate from this state. Mr. Fitzsimmons took up active practice as a lawyer in March, 1910, and has since shown exceptional skill in the handling of cases both as counselor and advocate.

During 1914 he served as a member of the Democratic County Campaign Committee, and is a member of the Young Men's League of Democratic Clubs of Oklahoma. He is past master of Myrtle Lodge No. 145, A. F. & A. M., of Oklahoma City, and is a member of the Christian Church. His law offices are at 105½ West Main street.

WILLIAM P. THOMPSON. Among the men whose ability, industry and forethought have added to the wealth, character and good government of Oklahoma, one of the best known is William P. Thompson. Mr. Thompson is a lawyer, not only by education and long practice, but by temperament and preference. He has been engaged in practice in Oklahoma for more than a quarter of a century and since 1899 has been located at Vinita. Political tendencies and executive ability have conduced to add to his possibilities of professional compensation and have broadened his efforts into the channels of public service, in which he has gained an established reputation for conscientious and capable performance of duty.

Mr. Thompson was born on his father's farm in Smith County, Texas, November 19th, 1866, and is a son of James F. and Caroline E. (McCord) Thompson. The paternal great-grandparents of William P. Thompson were William and Mary (Johnson) Thompson, who came to America from their native county of Tyrone, Ireland, and located in Abbeville, South Carolina, where they reared their family of ten children, the former of whom died in Georgia in 1836 and the latter in 1860 in Delaware District of Indian Territory. Among them was Johnson Thompson, the grandfather of William P. Thompson, born in South Carolina, who married Mariah Lynch, a native of Georgia, and had two children, of whom James F. was the elder. In 1836 the grandparents located on Beatties Prairie, in Delaware District, now Delaware County, Oklahoma, and in 1837 the grandfather erected a home which is still standing. James F. Thompson was born in the Cherokee Nation, Cass County, Georgia, May 4, 1831, and was still a small lad when taken to Indian Territory by his parents, and resided there until going to Smith County, Texas, at the age of eighteen years. There during the next twelve years he was variously engaged in farming, sawmilling and merchandising, and continued to be so occupied until the outbreak of the war between the states. In 1861, at Overton, Texas, he enlisted in Granberry's Brigade, Pat Cleburne's Division, which was attached to the army of General Hood, with which Mr. Thompson fought in many noted battles, including Franklin, Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge and Dalton, establishing a brave and honorable record as a soldier. On his return from his military experience he engaged in the cattle and cotton business and continued operations in those lines until his death, which occurred in 1874. He was a democrat politically and took a good citizen's part and interest in public affairs, and was generally known as a man of integrity and public spirit. Mrs. Thompson, who was born in Lafayette County Mississippi, in 1837, died in 1892, the mother of four children, of whom all are dead with the exception of William P., who was the third in order of birth.

On the maternal side Mr. Thompson traces his ancestry from a branch of the McDonald family back to Sir James McCord, who was born in 1620 and fell at the battle of Killiecrankie Pass, in 1689, under "Bonny Dundee" or Grahame of Claverhouse, who fell in the



Geo. A. Fitzsimmons.

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moment of victory. His son, John McCord, moved from Scotland to Ireland, and the latter's three sons, John, William and David McCord, came to America in 1707 and located in the settlement of Pennsylvania. His other son, Ben McCord, left Ireland in 1732 and located in South Carolina, at McCord's Ford. The maternal great-grandparents of William P. Thompson were John and Mary (McDougal) McCord, both born in County Tyrone, Ireland. Four generations of Mr. Thompson's ancestors are buried in the Cherokee Nation. The maternal grandparents of Mr. Thompson were William P. and Lucinda A. (Miller) McCord, both born in Abbeville, South Carolina, who later moved to Mississippi and finally to Henderson, Texas. They were the parents of ten children.

After securing his primary educational training in the old Cherokee Male Seminary at Tahlequah, from which he was graduated when only seventeen years of age, William P. Thompson engaged in teaching school for one year. He next entered Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, and after four years was graduated in both the literary and law courses, in 1889. At that time he was admitted to practice in all the courts. In June, 1889, he came to Indian Territory and located at Muskogee, being thus one of the nestors of the Eastern Oklahoma bar. In 1891 he removed to Tahlequah, where he practiced in both the United States and Tribal courts until 1899. That year saw his advent in Vinita, where he has since engaged in a general practice which has brought to him prominence and reputation as one of the foremost lawyers of his locality. His practice is broad in its lines and he is at home in all branches of his calling, but it is probable that as a trial lawyer he has gained his most substantial reputation. He was introduced to public service as clerk of the assembly known as the Cherokee Council, was later clerk of the Senate, secretary of the treasury of the Cherokee Nation, and executive secretary, United States commissioner under President Cleveland, in addition to which he served for several years as attorney for the Cherokee Nation. He is a member of the Craig County Bar Association, the Oklahoma State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, and is well known in fraternal circles, being a thirty-second degree Mason and member of Indian Consistory, and Vinita Lodge No. 1162, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His political support is given to the candidates and policies of the democratic party.

Mr. Thompson was married September 14, 1892, to Miss Elizabeth C. Morris, who was born at Dalton, Georgia, and they have two daughters: Sadie P. and Elizabeth C.

JOHN L. BOLAND. No other state in the Union may consistently boast of having as large a percentage of towns that possess or are seeking individuality as does the vigorous young commonwealth of Oklahoma. This statement is amply verified by men who have made a study of the economic features and phases of the profession of the "booster" in Oklahoma, for it is the booster spirit that inspires the search for something new or distinctive to set out a town or community as individual—as something different or something ahead of its neighbor. The thriving little City of Caddo, Bryan County, lays claim to being the only town in Oklahoma, and probably in the United States, that holds an annual corn carnival. It is certain that in Oklahoma the name of the Town of Caddo is as familiar to the people as those of some of its important cities. This pre-eminence rests largely upon the fact that Caddo is the seat of the corn carnival. From 10,000 to 15,000 persons annually attend this carnival, which attracts not only

citizens from all sections of this state, but also from several neighboring states. The above statements may not prove specially apropos in introducing John L. Boland as one of the representative members of the bar of Bryan County, but they are consistent by reason of his splendid work as secretary of the Caddo Corn Carnival, a position of which he has been the incumbent since the inception of the striking municipal and civic enterprise, in 1909. His ideas, policies, progressiveness, loyalty and industry have contributed much to the success of each successive carnival, and that success has been so great that, in the words of a member of the interested company that promoted the carnival, "all the people of southeastern Oklahoma want to know each year in advance the exact date of the carnival, so that due preparation may be made for attending the same."

Mr. Boland was born in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, in the year 1879, and is a son of Cornelius and Josie (Farrell) Boland. Cornelius Boland, who was a native of Virginia, early settled in St. Louis, in which city he served thirty-five years as drill master of the mounted police. He also was a member of a detachment of United States soldiers that gave excellent service in the restraining of Indian uprisings in the West. He thus served under Gen. Nelson A. Miles and was a member of the party that captured, in Arizona, the celebrated Apache warrior, Geronimo.

John L. Boland acquired his early education in the parochial and public schools of his native city, where he attended also the Jones Commercial College. His preparation for the legal profession was accomplished largely through home study, and in 1910 he was admitted to the bar of the State of Oklahoma, having previously served several years as justice of the peace at Caddo, where he had established his home in 1902. Here he is successfully engaged in the practice of his profession, and he has been a vigorous figure in the progressive movements that have conserved the splendid development and advancement of this section of the state along both civic and material lines, the vital little City of Caddo having in the early days been the county seat of Blue County, of the Choctaw Nation of Indian Territory. Mr. Boland is the owner of valuable agricultural land in Bryan County and takes the deepest interest in its improvement and cultivation, with a desire to exploit fully the best methods of agricultural industry as touching the soil and climatic conditions in this section of the state. He is a member of the Bryan County Bar Association, of which he served one term as district counsel of the state association and is identified also with the Oklahoma State Bar Association. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party and both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic Church. Mr. Boland has two brothers and three sisters, and all reside in the City of St. Louis: Edward A. is assistant superintendent of the parks of that city; Charles J. is an electrical engineer by vocation; and Misses Estelle, Bernedette and Amorita remain with their widowed mother.

At Caddo, Oklahoma, in 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Boland to Miss Elizabeth Turnbull, daughter of Turner B. Turnbull, who was one of the influential Indians of his day in the former Choctaw Nation. Mr. and Mrs. Boland have three children—Marguerite, Zuleika and Mary Adeline.

REV. WILLIAM PHILIP PIPKIN. Methodism profited and the fraternity of painters lost a valuable member thirty years ago when William Philip Pipkin severed relationship with the latter and gave his life to the former. Thirty years have wrought marvelous changes in the Indian country. It was at Vinita, Indian Terri-

tory, that this pioneer Methodist gave his heart and hand to the Lord and the church, and he has been a factor of no little consequence in the development those changes produced.

"I don't know just what the Methodist Church has gained," remarked Mrs. W. C. Patton, mother of Mrs. F. B. Fute, the wife of one of the pioneer physicians of Indian Territory, who now lives in Muskogee, "but I do know that Vinita has lost its best painter." This was not literally true, however, for the young minister was paid only forty-one dollars by his parishioners the first year and it became necessary for him frequently to resort to his paint brush to earn enough for himself and wife to get the bare necessities of existence. While there has been no evidence of a lack of appreciation of his ministry, it is perhaps significant of his devotion to his calling that in thirty years he has not accumulated any worldly goods, and not infrequently has gone without necessities in order that those dependent upon him might fare the better. However, he is a happy and contented superannuate.

Rev. William Philip Pipkin is the youngest son of Paris and Frances Elizabeth Pipkin. Paris Pipkin was the son of Philip Pipkin, who was a colonel of a Tennessee regiment in the War of 1812-15, and took part in the battle of New Orleans. Paris Pipkin was born July 14, 1811, moved with his father from Tennessee to Missouri when seventeen years old, and on December 26, 1832, was married to Miss Elizabeth Frances Berry. To this union were born eight children, of whom William Philip was the youngest. When this son was six years of age his mother died, and when he was nine his father went to the war, remaining three years, and on his return moved to a farm in Crawford County, Missouri. After the death of his mother the Rev. William P. Pipkin went to the home of a sister in St. Louis, where as a small boy on the streets he earned his first pennies selling the St. Louis Republic and the Missouri Democrat, working for his own support and to get what education he could. He was then with his father on the Crawford County farm for three years, and returning to St. Louis at the age of fifteen, learned the trade of a printer, serving three years and four months with Wilgus & Tackett.

In November, 1874, Reverend Pipkin came to the Indian Territory to take charge of a coal mine seven miles northwest of Vinita for Hubble & Knott, of Springfield, Missouri, and it was there he met Miss Mary Elizabeth Wingfield, a daughter of Charles B. Wingfield, a veteran of the Mexican war and a pioneer of the Cherokee Nation, he having lived here before the Civil war. They were married on the 23d of September, 1875, and to the union five children were born, four of whom are living: Mrs. Bertha Wright, Charles Band, Paris and Mrs. Kate A. Wallace. In 1881 the Rev. Mr. Pipkin opened a paint shop in Vinita, and he continued that occupation for about six years.

It was in the fall of 1875, while visiting in Joplin, Missouri, that the Rev. William Pipkin was converted, and he afterward joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In August, 1884, he was licensed to preach at a Quarterly Conference held in Vinita, the Rev. E. R. Shapard being the presiding elder. At the conference held in Enfala in 1886 he was appointed by Bishop Charles B. Galloway to the Cabin Creek circuit, but as this charge paid him for the year's work only \$41.75, he had to work at painting to supplement his salary. In the fall of 1887 he joined the Indian Mission Conference, where he was appointed by Bishop Galloway to the Sansboy circuit.

In the fall of 1888, at White Bead Hill, Chickasaw Nation, he was ordained deacon by Bishop Joseph S. Key, of Sherman, Texas. A year later at Atoka he was

received into full connection by Bishop E. R. Hendrix of Kansas City, and in 1891 was ordained elder by Bishop Hendrix at Oklahoma City. During his ministry he has witnessed more than a thousand conversions and additions to the church.

Up and down the Indian Nation this itinerant preacher has traveled more than a quarter of a century. With the exception of four years spent as presiding elder of the Choctaw-Chickasaw District, 1903 to 1907, and three years filling stations at Hugo, Afton and Wagoner, he has been a circuit rider. During his labors on the two-nations district, Indian and white charges were combined and the services of an Indian interpreter frequently were required. Among the interpreters with whom he was associated was Willis Folsom, who probably was the greatest Methodist preacher the Choctaw tribe has produced.

Willis Folsom preached for forty-eight years. Once while Rev. Mr. Pipkin was on the San Bois Circuit, where he became an intimate friend of Principal Chief Green McCurtain of the Choctaw Nation, Mr. Folsom in the midst of the Pipkin sermon, which he was interpreting to the red men present, took his seat in apparent disgust. "Go ahead," he said to the white preacher, who looked at him in amazement; "you talk too fast; I can't interpret." While on the San Bois Circuit Mr. Pipkin frequently had the noted Belle Starr as a member of his congregation. A member of her band once stole a slicker off his saddle.

His district work required long drives into the sparsely settled and mountainous Choctaw Nation. On one of these he and his son were lost for a day in the Kiamichi Mountains. It was winter and storming and they slept under a buggy curtain and laprobe at night. They were searching for a little meeting place the Indians called Salt Creek Church. His Indian brethren fed him well, as they always have done in case of presiding elders, though he had to eat in the open or under a cover that was little shelter against rain and snow.

While on the district he built churches at Idabel, Garvin, Fort Towson, Soper and other places. The little Methodist edifice at Fort Towson was the first his denomination ever had erected at that historic place. He also built many parsonages. As a circuit rider he built churches at Texanna, San Bois, Paola, Noble, Briartown and other places and parsonages at San Bois and Noble. He had the church at Hugo remodeled while he was stationed there, and a parsonage built.

Three years ago Rev. Mr. Pipkin took a supernumerary relation with the conference, but on request of his presiding elder organized churches at Ida, Moyer, New Hope, Finley, Cloudy and Nelson. Two years ago he was superannuated, but the first year he filled the Antlers Circuit on account of the pastor assigned to that circuit having failed to arrive. During 1915 the pastor assigned to the Tuskahoma Circuit failed to arrive and Mr. Pipkin has that charge. He preaches at Tuskahoma, capital of the Choctaw Nation, and at the Choctaw Female Seminary, four miles from Tuskahoma.

PARIS PIPKIN. That highly patriotic sentiment and romance that exists in the old Choctaw Nation caused some young men of Antlers a few years ago to undertake the organization of a Choctaw Brigade of the Oklahoma National Guard. Mr. V. M. Locke, now principal chief of the Choctaw Nation, and Paris Pipkin, now a druggist of Antlers, proceeded to organize Company L of the National Guard. Both had seen service in the American Army, Locke as a volunteer during the Spanish-American war and Pipkin as a soldier in the regular service. Locke was appointed captain and Pipkin second lieutenant. On September 25, 1912, Mr. Pipkin

was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, a position he held until January 14, 1914, when he was commissioned by Governor Lee Cruce as captain. Later his business required attention and he resigned from the Guard, being succeeded by Ben Davis Locke, who was commissioned by Governor R. L. Williams. Mr. Pipkin during his years of service in the National Guard participated in all the important activities of that organization and ranked as one of its best officers.

The service of Mr. Pipkin in the United States army began in 1904 when he enlisted as a member of Company G of the Twenty-second Infantry. In April of that year his regiment was transferred to the Philippines and stationed on the Island of Mindanao. During his year's service there he participated in three minor engagements against the natives and with the exhibition of such qualities as to bring him special mention for bravery in the discharge papers which he received by purchase in April, 1906. After his regiment was returned to the States it was stationed at Alcatraz Island off San Francisco, where Mr. Pipkin was made overseer in a military prison. He left San Francisco for his former home in Indian Territory eight days before the great earthquake in 1906.

Paris Pipkin is a native of Indian Territory, having been born at Vinita in 1885. As a matter of interest it may be stated that the first school which he attended was the Harrell Institute at Muskogee, a Methodist institution which at that time was under the superintendency of Dr. Theodore F. Brewer, one of the advisory editors of this publication. He spent three years there and then attended school at Fort Gibson and at other points in the Chickasaw Nation and at Noble, in Cleveland County, Oklahoma. His father, being an itinerant Methodist preacher, moved about from place to place while the boy was growing up, and in consequence he never acquired a finished or college education. After returning from San Francisco he attended the University of Oklahoma School of Pharmacy, which enabled him to embark successfully in the drug business.

On locating at Antlers in 1906, Mr. Pipkin took a position in a drug store which his father had established there, and later he purchased the store. He is a member of the Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association and is one of the very active and progressive young business men of Antlers. On April 2, 1913, at Antlers Mr. Pipkin married Miss Inez E. Farr. Her father, Maj. J. G. Farr, was one of the oldest and most prominent intermarried white citizens of the Choctaw Nation. To their union have been born two children: Estelle and Paris, Jr. Mr. Pipkin has a brother and two sisters: Charles B. Pipkin, in business in Pauls Valley; Mrs. J. M. Wright, wife of a farmer at Antlers; and Mrs. Kate Wallace, who is spending her widowhood with her parents.

While Mr. Pipkin's individual career has been of considerable interest and no small degree of influence and usefulness in Oklahoma, there is equal interest attaching to the life of his venerable father, Rev. W. P. Pipkin. Rev. Mr. Pipkin was born in Missouri, but since 1888 has been a member of the Oklahoma Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His wife's maiden name was Mary E. Wingfield, and in 1915 they celebrated the fortieth anniversary of their wedding. The story of this fine old Methodist missionary and preacher, especially in his relations to Indian Territory and Oklahoma, is found in the following sketch.

DR. WILLIAM McILWAIN is one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons of Lone Wolf. He came here in 1901 when the town was in its infancy and has been estab-

lished here since that time, with offices in the Hartson Pharmacy on Main Street, corner of Rock Island Avenue.

Dr. McIlwain is a native son of Indiana, born in Laurel, Franklin County, on March 4, 1858, and he is a son of Charles and Susan (McGlynn) McIlwain, both natives of Scotland.

Charles McIlwain was born in the year 1798. He came to America before he married and settled in Penn. Ohio, where he carried on contracting. He moved about a good deal, but eventually settled in Laurel, Indiana, and in 1861 he moved to Fort Recovery, Mercer County, Ohio, later going to Kansas and locating in Wilson County, near Fredonia. This was in 1870, and he was occupied in farming while living in Kansas. He died there in 1881, two years after the death of his wife and the mother of his family of fourteen children. She was born in Scotland in 1834 and was but forty-five years old when she died. The four eldest children, John, Andrew, Margaret and George, are deceased. Charles is a farmer near Lone Wolf. The eighth born was William of this review. Martha, Margaret and Isabel are deceased. Elizabeth married John Stuart, a farmer, who died, and she lives at Lone Wolf. Marie married E. A. Hackett, and they live in Kansas City, Missouri. Catherine, the youngest, died in 1900.

William McIlwain as a boy attended the country schools near Fort Recovery, Ohio, where the family moved when he was three years old. He later attended school in Wilson County, Kansas, while they lived near Fredonia. He was a farmer's son and he led the life of the farm until he was twenty-one, getting such education as came his way, and when he left the farm he began teaching in the schools of Wilson County, which occupied him for three years. He then took a two years' course in the Manhattan Agricultural College of Kansas, after which he taught for nine years longer in Riley County schools. During the last five years he held a principalship. In 1895 he decided on a medical training and he accordingly entered the medical department of University of Missouri in that year. Three years later he was graduated with the degree M. D. Dr. McIlwain was first engaged in practice in Wabaunsee County, Kansas. He remained there until in early 1901, when he came to Oklahoma and settled in Lone Wolf. He has a substantial practice here and many staunch friends in the community.

Dr. McIlwain is a democrat. His fraternal affiliations are numerous, including the Masons, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen, Woodmen of the World and the Royal Neighbors. In the Masonic Order he has membership in Lone Wolf Lodge No. 371, A. F. & A. M., and Hobart Chapter, R. A. M. He is Past Grand of Lone Wolf Lodge of the Odd Fellows, and has held other fraternal offices indicating his standing among his brothers. He is a member of the American Medical Society and the county and the state medical societies. Doctor McIlwain is unmarried.

THOMAS D. LYONS. Junior member of the well known Tulsa law firm of Rice & Lyons, Thomas D. Lyons is widely known as a capable attorney, has been identified with the Oklahoma bar since 1907, and has brought to his profession and his civic work a thorough education and training, and what he has already accomplished is an earnest of a brilliant future. Mr. Lyons is also a member of Governor Williams' staff.

Born at Burr Oak, Winneshiek County, Iowa, July 2, 1883, he is a son of Richard F. and Sarah (Donlan) Lyons, now residents of Vermillion, South Dakota. His father, Richard F. Lyons, was born in the State of New York, August 15, 1848, and in young manhood entered business as a dealer in grain, stock and produce. In 1878 he went to what was then the far Northwest, locating in Dakota Territory, where he bought two or

three thousand acres of land. Subsequently he returned east as far as Iowa, where he was married but in 1883 established his home permanently in Dakota Territory and for a number of years has lived at Vermillion, South Dakota, where his children completed their education in the State University. A democrat in political belief, Richard Lyons has long taken an active part in public affairs, having for years been a member and for several years chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and also having served as a member of the South Dakota State Constitutional Convention. His wife was born in Vermont, August 31, 1858, and still survives. There were eleven children in the family, ten of them living, with Thomas D. as the first in order of birth.

When he was about four months of age Thomas D. Lyons went with his parents to South Dakota and grew up in that state and attended the local schools there. He has been given liberal educational advantages, and in 1904 graduated from Notre Dame University at South Bend, Indiana, and then returned to South Dakota to pursue his law studies in the State University. He was graduated there with the class of 1907, and almost immediately came to Tulsa, in which city his work as a lawyer has been done. As a member of the firm of Rice & Lyons he is associated with Benjamin F. Rice. Their offices are in the First National Bank Building. Their practice is broad and general in its line. In politics he is a democrat and a very able and fluent speaker and has taken some active part in the movements of his party all over the First Congressional district and in Oklahoma City, although he has not sought personal preferment.

After becoming well established in his profession Mr. Lyons recently brought a bride to his Tulsa home, and his marriage was a matter of much interest in Tulsa and was an interesting social event when celebrated on September 2, 1915, at Amsterdam, New York. Mrs. Lyons, before her marriage was Miss Clara C. Kennedy, third daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Kennedy of Amsterdam. They were married at St. Mary's Catholic Church in Amsterdam, and now reside at 1617 South Denver Avenue, Tulsa. Mrs. Lyons is a graduate of Trinity College at Washington, D. C., and took a very active part in various social organizations and charity work in her home town.

HON. SAM HOUSTON HARGIS. The Fifth Legislature contains a number of interesting men, both young and old, and among them is Sam Houston Hargis whose name at once suggests the great State of Texas, where he was born, who was a soldier of the Confederacy during the war between the states, and who for a number of years has been identified with Central Oklahoma as a farmer and salesman, his home being at Ada, and he is in the Legislature as a representative of Pontotoc County.

Capt. Sam Houston Hargis was born in the Republic of Texas near Melrose in Nacogdoches County, August 8, 1842, a son of Joseph and Susan (Post) Hargis. Through his mother he is descended from soldiers of the Revolutionary war. His father, a native of Arkansas, built the first cabin at Melrose in Eastern Texas, and for several years was employed as a blacksmith to Gen. Sam Houston, the hero of San Jacinto and the first president of the Republic of Texas. When Captain Hargis was born Houston requested that he be christened Sam Houston, in return for which the eminent Texan agreed to present his namesake, when he reached his majority, with a league of land.

Captain Hargis received a meager common school education according to the facilities and opportunities that then existed in Eastern Texas. At the age of nineteen he enlisted among the first volunteers for service in

the Confederate army as a member of Company D of the Second Arkansas Mounted Riflemen under General McIntosh. He was wounded in the battle of Wilson Creek and again at the battle of Pea Ridge. Later his regiment was transferred east of the Mississippi to Tennessee and throughout the remainder of the war he was among the troops commanded successively by Generals Bragg, Johnston and Hood. He was wounded in two of the great battles, Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. He was with the Confederate army that so bitterly contested the advance of Sherman's troops from Dalton to Atlanta, a distance of 138 miles, with sixty-four days of almost continuous and stubborn fighting. Captain Hargis was under General Johnston when he surrendered at Greusboro, North Carolina.

His father had died in 1859 before the beginning of the Civil war. When the war was over Captain Hargis set out for the home of his mother, then in Northwest Arkansas. After ascending White River to Jacksonport, the head of navigation at that time, he walked the remaining distance of 300 miles and found his mother's estate practically in ruins. Together they returned to Texas and in 1870 settled in Cooke County, where Mr. Hargis began his career as a farmer. He thus lived for several years close to the southern border of Oklahoma, and finally transferred his home and his business interests to this state.

While in Cooke County, Texas, Captain Hargis married Nancy E. Price, who is a relative of Gen. Sterling Price of the Confederate army. Of the ten children born to them, eight are still living: Mrs. John Steward, the oldest, lives in Gainesville, Texas; Henry P. is a traveling salesman with residence at Lindsay, Oklahoma; C. Crockett, of Ada, was for four years registrar of deeds in Pontotoc County; Sam H., Jr., is a member of the police force at Ada; Robert Lee is an employe of the city government of Ada; Mrs. Jennie Wilkerson is a resident at Chickasha; Mrs. Dixie Thompson also lives at Chickasha; Mrs. Luke Jackson lives at Ringling, Oklahoma.

The first experience of Captain Hargis in political affairs was in the office of county weigher of Cooke County, Texas, filling that place four years. In 1886-87 he was a member of the Texas Legislature, during the administration of Governor Ross. At that time Temple Houston, a son of the first president of the Republic of Texas, was in the Senate. It was that Legislature which received the completed capitol building of Texas, which had been begun in 1882. While a member of the Texas Legislature Captain Hargis was author of a law that established the first youths' reformatory in that state.

In 1914 Captain Hargis was elected member of the Oklahoma Legislature, and in the fifth session served on committees on agriculture, penal institutions and other subjects. He has advocated retrenchment in public expenditures, and among other constructive measures which has received his support he was author of a bill granting pensions to indigent soldiers and sailors of the Confederate army and their widows. Captain Hargis is a member of the Farmers Union, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of W. L. Byrd Camp No. 1545 United Confederate Veterans, at Ada, of which he is commander. He is also commander of the Chickasaw Brigade, a district organization of the United Confederate Veterans of Oklahoma. In the Masonic Order he has taken the master's degrees.

FRED BRASTED. Known for his high literary and professional attainments, Mr. Brasted is one of the representative members of the Oklahoma bar, of which he has been a popular member since the late territorial days, and he is engaged in active general practice in Oklahoma City, with offices at 512-13 Colcord Building. He

has furthered the educational work of his profession through contributions to its standard and periodical literature and is also the author of a number of works of fiction, some with historic basis, all of which attest his exceptional literary ability. The genealogy of Mr. Brasted is one of specially interesting order, in both the agnatic and distaff lines. The original American progenitor of the Brasted finally came from Holland in 1640 and settled on Staten Island, New York, the original orthography of the name having been Van Breestede, and the present spelling of the patronymic having been adopted by the third generation of the American branch of the family, which is of the staunch old Knickerbocker stock of the Empire State. John More, the maternal great-grandfather of Mr. Brasted, came from Scotland to America in 1772 and made settlement in Delaware County, New York. He was the maternal grandfather of the late Jay Gould, the railroad magnate. John More was a man of scholastic attainments and of strong individuality. He was educated in the University of Edinburgh, and that he held the rigid Scotch rectitude and determination, as well as being an ardent patriot in the land of his adoption, was significantly shown by his attitude at the climacteric period of the war of the Revolution. He prepared and issued a localized declaration of independence, to which he secured many signatures, and the general animus of which was shown by the last clause of the document, which prescribed that whosoever refused to sign the declaration should be banished from the State of New York.

The descendants of John More have a well-ordered family organization, and the same has been pronounced by the New York World to be the most complete and effective association of the kind in the United States. Chapters of the organization are maintained in New York City, Chicago and Denver, where annual meetings are held. Every five years a general assembly of the members of the association is held at the old homestead of John More, in Delaware County, New York, where has been erected a fine monument and a memorial church, the latter having been the bequest of Helen Gould prior to her marriage. In the interests of the association is published a periodical known as the More Family Journal, and its circulation is limited to the members of the organization.

While thus considering the family history of him whose name initiates this review, it may consistently be stated that his brother, Rev. Albert J. Brasted, is first lieutenant and chaplain in the coast artillery service of the United States army and is stationed at Fort Screben, Georgia. A sister, who became the wife of William F. Gray, passed several years in China and at Ragoon, Burmah, where she devoted close attention to the study of the languages and customs of these oriental lands. She finally returned to the United States and here her death occurred in 1907. Both in a direct and collateral way the Brasted family has been specially well known for literary ability and for exceptional academic attainments.

Fred Brasted was born at Findley Lake, Chautauqua County, New York, and is a son of Nathan Russell Brasted and Adaline (More) Brasted, the former of whom passed to the life eternal in 1910 and the latter of whom still maintains her home in the State of Iowa, she having celebrated her seventy-third birthday anniversary in 1914. Nathan R. Brasted was reared and educated in the old Empire State and when the Civil war was precipitated upon the nation he promptly manifested his loyalty to the Union by enlisting in the One Hundred and Twelfth New York Volunteer Infantry, with which gallant command he participated in many

engagements marking the progress of the great internecine conflict and in which he held the non-commissioned office of orderly sergeant. In later years he perpetuated his interest in his old comrades in arms by his active affiliation with the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Brasted was for many years active and influential in the councils of the republican party and for a quarter of a century he was one of its prominent representatives in the State of Iowa, where he established the family home in 1884 and where he continued to reside until his death.

After duly profiting by the advantages afforded in the public schools of the Hawkeye State, where he was reared to adult age, Fred Brasted entered the University of Iowa, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1893 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science. Thereafter he was a student in the law department of Drake University, in the City of Des Moines, Iowa, and in the capital city of the state he finally became court reporter for the Sixteenth judicial district, a position which he retained until 1898, when he became private secretary to Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, governor of Iowa, a post which he held during the years 1898-9. In 1899 he was admitted to the Iowa bar and in that state he was engaged in the practice of his profession until 1903, when he came to Oklahoma Territory and established his residence in Oklahoma City, where he has since continued in active practice and where he has built up a substantial and representative law business, the character and scope of which vouches alike for his technical ability and his personal popularity.

In politics Mr. Brasted accords unwavering allegiance to the republican party and he is an effective exponent of its principles and policies. He holds membership in the American Political Science Association, is affiliated with the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, is a member of the Union League Club in the City of Chicago, and is actively identified with the American Bar Association, the Oklahoma State Bar Association, and the Oklahoma City Bar Association. In his home city he is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and holds membership in the Men's Dinner Club. Mr. Brasted has made valuable contributions to leading law periodicals and other professional publications, and, aside from his published works of individual order, he has given interesting sketches and other literary contributions to various magazines. He is the author of "The Gang," published in 1910, and in 1914 were published his two works entitled, "Boss Bradgate" and "Mattie." Both he and his wife are earnest and zealous members of the Baptist Church, and he served as second vice president of the Northern Baptist Convention, 1908-11, and as first vice president of the same in 1912-13.

The maiden name of Mr. Brasted's wife was Estella M. Gleason, and she was born and reared in Iowa, being a daughter of John and Helen (Myrick) Gleason, of Ida Grove, that state. They have three children: Nathan R. II, named in honor of his paternal grandfather, and Helene Estella and Fred, Jr.

WILLIAM F. RAMEY. Superintendent William F. Ramey, who is the efficient and popular head of the city school system of Chickasha, Grady County, Oklahoma, is consistently designated one of the representative figures in educational affairs in Oklahoma and is known alike for his high scholastic attainments and for his special ability as an executive. He has had long and varied pedagogical experience and has held his present official position since the spring of 1908. His effective labors and progressive policies have inured greatly to the general advancement of the public schools of Chickasha in

giving to them a standard that is not excelled by that of any other city in the state.

Mr. Ramey claims the historic "Old Dominion" commonwealth as the place of his nativity and is of a family found there in an early day. He was born in Scott county, Virginia, on the 24th day of June, 1857, and in the same state were born his parents.

Mr. Ramey acquired his early education in the common schools and certain academic institutions in his native state. In pursuance of his higher academic studies he was matriculated in East Tennessee Wesleyan University, Athens, an institution that now constitutes the University of Chattanooga. Here he was graduated as a member of the class of 1881 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and through effective post graduate work received from his Alma Mater the degree of Master of Arts in 1883. Immediately after his graduation Mr. Ramey began his successful career as a teacher and continued to work in the public schools of his native state, with the exception of three years service in the city schools of El Dorado, Kansas, 1885-8, until 1893 when he removed to Carlisle, Kentucky, where he continued the able and valued superintendency of the city schools for the period of thirteen years. In 1906 he became Professor of History and Superintendent of the Young Ladies' Boarding Department at Georgetown College, Georgetown, Kentucky. After remaining in tenure of these positions one year he passed a year in travel and recreation on the Pacific Coast.

On the 25th of May, 1908, Mr. Ramey was elected superintendent of the city schools of Chickasha, Oklahoma, where for the past eight years his administration has been attended with commendable success. At the time when he assumed his present office Mr. Ramey found Chickasha provided with no adequate high school building. He promptly put forth vigorous efforts in the moulding of public sentiment to the end of making provisions for a suitable building commensurate with the demands of the community, though the city had already come to the realization of the necessity of a modern high school building. In 1909 the present attractive and commodious building was completed. Upon Superintendent Ramey devolved the work of formulating and perfecting the present admirable system of the high school of Chickasha, besides which he effected a very thorough and well ordered re-organization of the work of the various grade departments, with the result that the Chickasha Schools now take high rank and are known for their splendid efficiency.

The local high school has affiliation with the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, an organization including the Northern and Central States of the union. Under the zealous regime of Mr. Ramey the high school has developed along vocational as well as academic lines. In amplification of its regular courses there are established departments of manual training, domestic science, domestic art, normal training, athletics, and a commercial curriculum.

Mr. Ramey is an active and valued member of the Oklahoma Educational Association of which he is vice president for the electoral year of 1914-15, besides being chairman of its publicity committee. He is actively identified also with the Southern Educational Association and the National Educational Association, in which latter he served in 1912-13 as the Director for the State of Oklahoma. He has been an influential figure in educational work practically the entire period since Oklahoma has been enjoying statehood, and during the summer vacation periods his services have been much in demand in normal institute work in this state as well as in Kentucky and Virginia. His political allegiance is

given to the democratic party, in the faith of which he was reared, his father having been one of its staunch supporters, and having been a valiant soldier of the Confederacy during the entire period of the Civil war.

In the year 1882 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ramey to Miss Ella Hickox, who was born and reared near Athens, in the State of Tennessee, where she received a liberal education. Mr. and Mrs. Ramey are active members of the Baptist Church in their home city. They have three sons all of whom are honoring the name which they bear. Emerson E. was graduated in the University of Kentucky, with the degree of Bachelor of Mechanics, and is now employed as an expert in the executive department of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad with headquarters at Baltimore, Md. Horace P. was graduated in the great University of Michigan with the degree of Civil Engineer and is now a licensed structural engineer, holding a responsible position with the Sanitary District of the City of Chicago. Carey F. was graduated in Georgetown College, Kentucky, with A. B. degree, and later took a special post-graduate course in chemistry and allied subjects in the University of California. He is now employed as a chemist in the service of the Standard Oil Company in their refinery at Richmond, California.

EMMETT N. HOLLAND. When Governor Goebel of Kentucky breathed his last at the Capitol Hotel, Frankfort, Kentucky, there was a faithful lad at his bedside to witness the outward evidence of the transition of the spirit. The lad was a page in the Kentucky Legislature, and had been selected by J. C. W. Beckham, then speaker of the House of Representatives, now a member of the United States Senate, whose personal messenger he was. Faithful to his superior who gave him his assignments, he stood as guard and messenger outside the door of the chamber occupied by the stricken governor. Today he has vivid recollections of many historic events and many historic scenes that transpired in those days. The lad is a man now and is practicing law in Oklahoma. He is Emmett N. Holland, one of the brightest and most active members of the bar in Southeast Oklahoma, and a member of the firm of Cutler & Holland, at Coalgate.

Mr. Holland was born at Murray, Kentucky, August 18, 1884, and is a son of E. G. and Albina (Skaggs) Holland. His father was a sergeant in the Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, under General Forrest during the war between the North and the South, and served during the last three years of that conflict. Both parents are natives of the Blue Grass State, and are now living in Calloway County, Kentucky. The paternal ancestry came to America in 1700 and Cordell Holland settled in what is now the State of West Virginia, being the father of eleven sons, one of whom, the grandfather of Emmett N. Holland, settled in the western part of Kentucky. Mr. Holland was descended from a Skaggs who is mentioned in history as a compatriot of Daniel Boone, their relationship being shown in the historic mark: "Boone and Skaggs Trace," near Harrisburg, Kentucky.

The public and high schools furnished the principal part of the early education that Mr. Holland received in Kentucky. Being financially unprepared to finish the remainder of his literary training, he began the study of law at home and with the aid of a correspondence course was enabled to complete a legal education that admitted him to the bar, in 1907, when he was licensed to practice before the United States District Court and the Supreme Court of the state. He began the practice of his profession at Murray, Kentucky, and remained there until October 1, 1914, when he came to Coalgate, Oklahoma, and entered practice as the partner of C. E. B. Cutler, this association having continued to the



Ernest H. Halland
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present time and being known as one of the strong legal combinations of Coal County.

Mr. Holland was married in November, 1906, to Miss Sadie Keys, of Murray, Kentucky, whose father was for many years one of the leading tobacco growers of Western Kentucky. An uncle of hers was judge of the County Court of Calloway County for a number of years, and a great-uncle, Ben C. Keys, now deceased, was a leader of the populist party in Kentucky during most of the years of that party's existence, having been the choice of the party for Congress in his district and having represented it as a member of the National Populist Committee. Another of Mrs. Holland's uncles, John H. Keys, who has been county clerk of Calloway County, is a prominent political leader and was formerly one of the managers of the Dark Tobacco Growers Association of Kentucky and Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Holland are the parents of three children: Emmett N., Jr., aged seven years; Ledlie, aged six years, and Thomas Richard, aged one year. Mr. Holland is a member of the Coal County Bar Association, and is fraternally associated with the Improved Order of Red Men and the Woodmen of the World. He and Mrs. Holland are consistent members of the Christian Church.

CHARLES H. HUBBARD. One of the important industrial enterprises made possible through the natural resources and commercial facilities of Oklahoma is that which has been developed at Sand Springs, Tulsa County, by the firm of Kerr, Hubbard & Kelly, glass manufacturers. The modern and well equipped factory of this firm has the best of facilities for the manufacturing of lamp chimneys, lantern globes and gas and electric globes, and a specialty is made of the manufacturing of lamp chimneys of the finest grade. The firm maintains an eastern office in the Hearst Building, Chicago, and its trade is widely disseminated. They have won a reputation for making glass equal to any manufactured in the United States. Mr. Hubbard, as one of the interested principals, has been prominently identified with the upbuilding of this noteworthy manufacturing enterprise, he having served as its business manager from the time of its inauguration until the present, and is one of the substantial and representative business men of the state of his adoption.

Charles H. Hubbard was born at Odon, Daviess County, Indiana, on the 5th of December, 1879, and is a son of Thomas J. and Esther (Alishouser) Hubbard, the former of whom was born in Virginia in 1846 and the latter in Ohio in 1848. Thomas J. Hubbard was a child at the time of the family removal from the historic Old Dominion to Indiana, where his parents, William and Matilda Hubbard, became pioneer settlers in Daviess County, the remainder of their lives having been passed in that section of the Hoosier state. William Hubbard served as a soldier in the Mexican war, and later gave further evidence of his patriotism by his service as lieutenant in an Indiana regiment in the Civil war.

Thomas J. Hubbard acquired his early education in the schools of Daviess County, and that he made good use of the advantages thus offered is indicated by the fact that when a young man he was a successful teacher in the schools of that part of Indiana. He eventually turned his attention to the manufacturing of lumber, and in addition to operating a sawmill he was engaged also in the mercantile business for many years, at Odon. He served as postmaster of that village for many years. In 1902 he moved to Indianapolis, Indiana, where his death occurred in 1914, his widow being still a resident of that city. Of their seven children all but one are living, Charles H., of this review, having been the

third in order of birth. Thomas J. Hubbard was a stalwart republican, and was prominent in party councils in his county. He was affiliated with the Sons of Veterans, and through this medium paid tribute of honor to the patriotism and loyal military services of his father.

After having duly profited by the advantages of the public schools in his native village Charles H. Hubbard learned the art of telegraphy, in the local station of the Evansville & Richmond Railroad, though when but thirteen years of age he had gained practical experience through becoming an employe on the farm of his maternal uncle, Grant Alishouse, and still later was employed in a general store by A. Diefendorf & Company, of Odon. As a telegraph operator he was eventually employed by the Southern Indiana Railroad Company as operator and agent at various points. He then entered the employ of the Chicago, Indiana & Eastern Railroad Company, being for some time in the general offices of the company and later serving as agent at various points on its lines. He finally became station agent for this railroad at Matthews, Grant County, Indiana, where he remained thus engaged for five years.

At the expiration of the period noted above Mr. Hubbard initiated his association with glass manufacturing, by assuming the dual office of secretary and treasurer of the American Lamp Glass Company in the City of Evansville, Indiana. After holding this position about two years he removed to Peru, Chautauqua County, Kansas, where he held a like position with the Swartz Glass Company, this association continuing about three years. In 1909 Mr. Hubbard and Mr. Joseph C. Kelly established a glass factory at Tyro, Kansas, and at the same time he became assistant manager of the Kerr Glass Company, at Altoona, that state, but still retaining his position as business manager of the factory at Tyro, in which he was interested.

In 1913 Mr. Hubbard came to Oklahoma, and in company with his former partner, Mr. Kelly, erected at Sand Springs a glass factory, the same being placed in operation under the firm name of Kelly & Hubbard. Later Alexander H. Kerr and A. W. Kerr, of the Kerr Glass Manufacturing Company, became interested in the enterprise, and the firm name was changed to Kerr, Hubbard & Kelly. Under the vigorous and well ordered control of these progressive business men the enterprise has been developed to large and substantial proportions and constitutes a valuable addition to the industrial activities of Oklahoma. In connection with his own interests in the Kelly-Hubbard Glass Company, Mr. Hubbard was also manager for the Alexander H. Kerr & Company Glass Factory, which was moved from Altoona, Kansas, to Sand Springs about the same time the Kelly-Hubbard factory was established. The Alexander H. Kerr & Company manufacture the "Kerr" Economy Fruit Jars, also the "Kerr" Self Sealing Mason Jars, the only fruit jars in the world that seal without a rubber ring. They also manufacture jelly glasses.

Mr. Hubbard is essentially liberal and public spirited as a citizen, and while he takes a loyal interest in the welfare and progress of Oklahoma he has had no desire for official preferment, and is independent in his political attitude. In the Masonic fraternity he was raised to the sublime degree of Master Mason in Fairmount Lodge, at Fairmount, Grant County, Indiana, from which he was demitted to the lodge at Matthews, that state. From the latter he was demitted to become a charter member of Tyro Lodge No. 386, at Tyro, Montgomery County, Kansas, with which he is still affiliated. In addition to his membership in the various

Blue Lodge bodies he has received also the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry, his affiliation being with the Consistory of Guthrie, Oklahoma.

On the 16th of August, 1903, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hubbard to Miss Eva Lindsey, who was born and reared at Fairmount, Indiana, and they have two daughters, Margaret E. and Katherine E.

HON. JAMES THOMAS MCINTOSH. The election of 1912 brought to the State Senate from Bryan County, as representative of the Twentieth Senatorial District, a thoroughly successful lawyer, a brilliant orator, and a tactful and efficient worker among his colleagues in the Senate. Senator McIntosh during his legislative career has been one of the most persistent workers in behalf of sound conservative legislation. Living in the county from which Governor Williams comes, he was in harmony with the administration program and has wielded an important influence in maintaining harmony between the Legislature and the governor.

James Thomas McIntosh was born in Chickasaw County, Mississippi, July 23, 1879, a son of R. K. and Mary Bell McIntosh. His father was a planter and merchant and descended from a Scotch family that settled in America in early days. The grandfather, M. M. McIntosh was a planter and slave owner in Mississippi before the Civil war, and as a result of the war and the emancipation act had to release more than 100 slaves. Senator McIntosh's mother, Mary Bell Boone, was a great-granddaughter of Daniel Boone. Her father was killed in the battle of Vicksburg during the Civil war. Senator McIntosh has six brothers and sisters living: Murdoch, who is secretary-treasurer of the Hemingway Furniture Company at Alexandria, Louisiana; R. K., who is county superintendent of Bryan County and lives at Bennington; W. E., a pharmacist at Caddo, Oklahoma; A. E., an electrical engineer at Houston, Mississippi; Mrs. Kittie D. Foster, wife of a planter at Houston, Mississippi; and Mrs. Lorena Priest, wife of a physician at Houston. Senator McIntosh himself is unmarried.

His early education was acquired in the public schools, finishing with the high school at Houston, Mississippi, in 1896. Then followed two years as a teacher in public schools as principal at Louisville, Mississippi, and one year as principal of the high school at Okalona, Mississippi. In 1902 Mr. McIntosh graduated Bachelor of Arts from the University of Mississippi, and during his college career was a member of the Kappa Alpha fraternity. In 1903 he completed a law course in the University of Texas, and later in the same year began practicing at Durant, Oklahoma. As an able lawyer and effective pleader, he was soon drawn into public affairs, and in 1907 was elected the first prosecuting attorney of Bryan County, and was re-elected in 1908. Mr. McIntosh was the choice of the Twentieth District for the State Senate in 1912. In the Senate he distinguished himself as a forcible public speaker. His discipline in this accomplishment began in college where, during his sophomore and junior years, he won medals in debate and oratory. His first assignment in the Senate was as chairman of Judiciary Committee No. 2. During that session he advocated bills abolishing certain county offices and assigning their duties to other officers, besides other bills which would tend to reduce the expense of county and state government. In the Fifth Legislature Senator McIntosh was chairman of Judiciary Committee No. 1, and a member of committees on constitution and constitutional amendments, appropriations, privileges and elections, fees and salaries, state and county officers, fish and game and legislative and judicial apportionment.

Senator McIntosh is a master Mason, is affiliated with Lodge No. 45 at Durant, a member of Durant Lodge No. 792 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Modern Woodmen of America at Durant, and his church membership is with the Methodist Episcopal, South. For ten years he has been identified with the Bryan County Bar Association and is a member of the State Bar Association.

JAMES ALVIS COWAN. A successful lawyer at Moore, James A. Cowan has been primarily identified with the growth and development of that town during the past fifteen years as a business man, and has had a prominent relation with some of the important first things both there and in other parts of the state.

He is a Kentuckian by birth, but most of his early youth and manhood was spent in Missouri before he came to Oklahoma. He was born in Christian County, Kentucky, April 4, 1866. He comes of a family which emigrated out of Scotland to Virginia during colonial times, and his grandfather, William Cowan, was born in Virginia in 1793. From Virginia he moved into Kentucky and died in Christian County of that state in 1880. While a resident of Kentucky Grandfather Cowan acquired a tract of Government land in Ray County, Missouri, close to where his son, the father of James A. Cowan, subsequently established his home. William Cowan was a farmer and stock man.

James Henderson Cowan, father of the Moore attorney, was born in Virginia in 1837 and died in Ray County, Missouri, in 1887. He was only a child when he accompanied his parents to Kentucky, and when a young man in 1857 went to Ray County, Missouri, and looked after his father's landed interests in that county for a number of years. While in Missouri he married Martha Shumate, who was born in Indiana in 1845 and is still living in Ray County. After a few years James H. Cowan took his wife back to Kentucky, but in 1871 returned to Ray County, where he lived until his death. He was a farmer and stock man, also a carpenter and builder. During the war he served with a Kentucky regiment as a volunteer, was an active democrat, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and belonged to the Masonic fraternity. He and his wife were the parents of five children: Marion A., in the real estate business at St. Joseph, Missouri; James A.; Elizabeth Minnie Bird, wife of Charles Ramsey, a carpenter and builder at Richmond, Missouri; William A., who lives on the old homestead farm in Ray County; and Lydia, wife of Perry Kelly, a farmer and stock man in Ray County, Missouri.

James Alvis Cowan was five years of age when his parents returned to Ray County, where he grew up on a farm and acquired his education in the country schools and high school at Richmond, the county seat. For many years he was a capable educator in that section of Missouri, teaching for twelve years altogether in the public schools of Missouri. It was as an educator that he was first known on coming to Oklahoma in 1895, and for two years was principal of a school in Oklahoma County and for another two years in Cleveland County. While in Oklahoma County he put in the first public school library, and in Cleveland County he served as deputy county superintendent of schools.

Since moving to Moore in 1900 he has been chiefly interested in business affairs. In that year he opened a hardware and harness business, and conducted it until he sold out in 1904. In the latter year he built the two-story brick building at the corner of Broadway and Main Street, a structure that he still owns and in which his offices are situated. Also in 1904 he engaged in the



Percy Powers

farm loan business at Moore. Meanwhile he had begun the study of law, taking a correspondence course with a Chicago correspondence school of law, and in 1908 was admitted to the bar. During 1909-10 he continued his education by two years' work in the Oklahoma State University in the law department, but has been in active general practice at Moore since 1908, specializing in real estate law. He has served as secretary of the State and County Bar Association and is a member of the Oklahoma State Bar Association.

In politics he is a democrat, and in 1908 was elected mayor of Moore. He belongs to the Baptist Church, and is very active in Masonry. He is affiliated with Myrtle Lodge No. 145, Capitol Hill, Oklahoma City, a lodge first organized at Moore and of which Mr. Cowan was one of the organizers and charter members and in which he is past master by service. He is also past high priest of Lion Chapter No. 24, Royal Arch Masons, at Norman. In the Valley of Guthrie, Consistory No. 1, he has attained eighteen degrees of Scottish Rite. He was one of the appointive Grand Lodge officers, being grand pursuivant of the old Oklahoma Territory jurisdiction until that jurisdiction was combined with the territory jurisdiction in 1908. Mr. Cowan is also affiliated with Moore Camp, Woodmen of the World, with Moore Camp No. 6898, Master Workmen's Association, and with the Woodman Circle. Since identifying himself with the community of Moore he has served on the school board.

April 4, 1912, at Oklahoma City, he married Miss Rachel Siler, daughter of the late John L. Siler, who was a farmer near Moore, and had homesteaded a place three miles west of Moore, but sold that and subsequently bought a farm seven miles southwest of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan have one daughter, Edith, born February 2, 1913.

WILLIAM A. WILCOXSON. As a white citizen of Oklahoma, Mr. Wilcoxson is one of the oldest native sons of the state, having been born at the old locality known as Jintown, Indian Territory, on October 7, 1880. All his life has been spent within the borders of the State of Oklahoma, and from early youth he has been a very hard working and earnest individual and has promoted himself to some well deserved responsibilities in public affairs. He is now serving as court clerk of McClain County, with residence at Purcell.

His Wilcoxson ancestors were early settlers in Kentucky, and his father, G. L. Wilcoxson, was born in that state January 31, 1851. About two years after his birth his parents removed to Illinois, shortly afterwards into Missouri, where he was reared until the age of seventeen. He then came into the Southwest and in Texas married Martha Ann Clark, who was born in Missouri in 1855. Not long after his marriage G. L. Wilcoxson moved to old Jintown, Indian Territory, but in 1890 he moved to the vicinity of McGee, Indian Territory, now Stratford, Oklahoma. His first wife died at McGee in 1900. Some years later at the opening of the big pasture he moved to Chattanooga, Oklahoma, where he still resides. His career throughout has been as a farmer and stock raiser. He is a deacon in the Missionary Baptist Church and a member of the Masonic fraternity. By his first wife he was the father of the following children: Alice Louvina, who died in infancy; Rosa Belle, who lives at Blanchard, Oklahoma, wife of Daniel McCary; William A.; Ida May, wife of I. J. Tucker, a hardware merchant at Blanchard; Charles and Myrtle, both of whom died at old McGee, the former at the age of twelve and the latter at the age of eight; James T., who is clerking in a store at Byars, Oklahoma; Nellie,

wife of Mr. Ed McQuinn, who is serving as deputy sheriff at Rousseau, Kentucky; and Gertrude, who lives with her father. G. L. Wilcoxson after the death of his first wife married Ella Cunningham of old McGee and their three children are Elma, Olis and Otto.

William A. Wilcoxson acquired his principal education from the public schools of the old town of McGee. The first twenty years of his life were spent on his father's farm and for four years he had experience as a clerk in a store at McGee. In 1904 he removed to Byars, Oklahoma, was a clerk, kept books for a cotton gin, and for two years engaged in the grocery business on his own account.

He was a member of the town council in old McGee and at Byars, and for several years was chairman of the school board at Byars, resigning when he moved to Purcell.

In politics he is a democrat and is very active in the Missionary Baptist Church at Purcell, being chorister, deacon, president of the Baptist Young People's Union and assistant superintendent of the Sunday School. Fraternally he is affiliated with Purcell Lodge No. 27, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and with Purcell Camp No. 596, Woodmen of the World.

At old McGee in 1900 Mr. Wilcoxson married Miss Pearl M. Hyden, whose father is D. M. Hyden, a carpenter and builder living at Stratford, Oklahoma. To their marriage were born three children, Claud Ray, born August 7, 1901, Samuel Roy, born November 23, 1902, and Vivian, born March 2, 1906, all of whom are attending school at Purcell.

In November, 1910, Mr. Wilcoxson was elevated to his first important responsibilities in public affairs by election as clerk of the district court, an office he held two terms. In the fall of 1914 he was elected for the regular term of two years as court clerk of McClain County. His home has been in Purcell since 1911 and his offices are in the court house.

JAMES PERCY POWERS is one of the younger attorneys of Mangum, but his path thus far has been marked by unusual success in his profession, and it is expected that the future will be a brilliant one for him. He was admitted to the bar in 1909 and in 1911 began practice in this city, serving a four year term as city attorney, and retiring in 1915. He is now engaged in an independent practice.

Born in Wise County, Texas, September 13, 1885, James Percy Powers is the son of Judge James A. Powers, who was born in Opelika, Alabama, in 1851, and died in Mangum, January 28, 1914. From Alabama Judge Powers moved to Grayson County, Texas, and thence to Wise County. In 1888 he came to Greer County, then in Texas, and settled in Mangum, where he took up the practice of law, continuing successfully until death claimed him.

Judge Powers was a lifelong democrat and always took an active interest in party affairs. In 1889 he located on a homestead which later became the town of Mangum. That small investment formed the nucleus of what is today a large estate. The Judge added a considerable to it in his lifetime by wise investments, and he left a property that is today managed by his son, James P. of this review, while his widow is administratrix thereof. She was Matilda A. Hamilton before her marriage to Judge Powers, and was born in Alabama, in 1859, but reared in Tennessee. She lives now in Mangum.

Their children are: James Percy Powers, of this review. Nellie R., who married George Stultz. He died in 1913, and she lives with her mother in Mangum. Mary Hamilton has been a school teacher since she got her

education. She taught four years in Mangum, and is assistant principal of the Boulder, Colorado, public schools. Kate has also followed a teacher's career, and is now furthering her education in a similar manner. Annie Lou is principal of the Carnegie, Oklahoma, public schools. Ruth is a student in the Oklahoma Industrial School at Chickasha. Grace, Leslie and Eva are attending the Mangum High School.

James Percy Powers had his early schooling in Mangum and was graduated from the local high school in 1904, after which he entered the State University at Norman, Oklahoma, and spent the years from 1900 to 1905 in study there. Returning to Mangum he read law under his father and Judge Brown, his father's partner, the latter having lately died while judge on the supreme bench. In the fall of 1907 he entered Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, and in the spring of 1908 was graduated from the law department of that institution. He was admitted to the Tennessee bar in 1908, after which he returned to Mangum. His return home was followed by an attack of typhoid fever that incapacitated him for work for a year, and in 1909 he was admitted to the bar of Oklahoma and began practice in his home town. Two years later he was elected to the office of city attorney for a four year term, which he just concluded, having acquitted himself in a most creditable manner in the discharge of his duties in that office. Mr. Powers is now engaged in general practice, and in the care and management of his father's large estate, which makes heavy demands upon his time, and leaves him no great amount of time for his professional work.

Mr. Powers is a member of the County, State and National Bar Associations, and is a stockholder in the Greer County Fair Association. He is a democrat, faithful to party interests, and has membership in the Methodist Church. His fraternal connections are with the Elks, Mangum Lodge No. 169, Lodge No. 38 Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor, and is now serving as present chancellor. He is unmarried.

The Powers family is distinctly Irish in its origin. Seven brothers came from Ireland in Colonial days and settled in Virginia and the Carolinas. Their descendants scattered to Alabama and Georgia, and the name is found in many sections of the United States today. John M. Powers, grandsire of the subject, was a soldier in the Civil war, and died in the service of the South during that time.

ELIAS M. LANDRUM. It is but a natural result that in the State of Oklahoma there have come to the front in public affairs and in the wielding of large influence the strongest and best types of the race whose first was the dominion in America. It is specially gratifying to note to how great a degree have those of Indian lineage been identified with the development and upbuilding of the great state that was originally the Indian Territory, honoring their race, the state and the nation through their ability, loyalty and effective services. A prominent and influential representative of this progressive class of citizens is Hon. Elias M. Landrum, of Oklahoma City, who is a blood member of the Cherokee tribe of Indians, who was a leading factor in the making of the Cherokee Nation one of the most advanced and prosperous of the Indian Territory, and whose father, Hon. David D. Landrum, was for a number of years a member of the senate of the Cherokee Nation, besides having twice been elected a justice of the Supreme Court of that vigorous nation. He whose name introduces this review likewise became an influential member of the Cherokee Senate, later served in the senate of the Oklahoma State Legislature, and is at the present time incumbent of the office of

special deputy state examiner and inspector. He stands exponent of the best traditions of both his white and Indian ancestors and justly takes pride in the records of both lines.

Mr. Landrum was born at Rhea Mills, Collin County, Texas, on the 6th of March, 1866, his mother having been at the time among the Cherokee refugees who had gone from the Indian Territory to Texas for safety at the outbreak of the Civil war, prior to which the Cherokee tribe had been one of the most advanced and prosperous in the great Indian Territory. Mr. Landrum is a son of David D. and Susan (Crutchfield) Landrum. His father was born in Georgia and became one of the pioneer farmers of Indian Territory, his settlement having been made on Cabin Creek, near the present town of Vinita, the judicial center of Craig County, Oklahoma. He became a leader in the councils and industrial affairs of the Cherokee Nation, and, as previously noted in this context, served in its legislature and as a member of its supreme court. The two dominating political organizations of the nation at that time were known as the Downing and Ross parties, neither of which manifested any inclination to encourage ambitious young men to enter the field of political activity. Under these conditions David D. Landrum and other aspiring young men of the day effected the organization of what was designated as the national party, as chief of which they elected D. W. Bushyhead. He was a prominent and influential representative of this organization and was long one of the leaders in public affairs in the Cherokee Nation. At the inception of the Civil war he ardently espoused the cause of the Confederacy, and as a soldier of the same he served with marked gallantry under Gen. Stan Watie, the distinguished Cherokee commander. George Hunter, a half-brother of the mother of the subject of this sketch, joined Gen. Samuel Houston in the latter's heroic efforts to gain independence of Texas, and after the formation of the Texan Republic he was awarded a due portion of the Spanish land grant in the new republic. This estate comprised the land on which the City of Austin is now situated, and the family representatives have in later generations made vigorous attempts to establish their ownership of the property.

Elias M. Landrum was a child at the time when his mother returned from Texas to Indian Territory, and his early education was received in the schools of the Cherokee Nation. He completed a course in the high school at Vinita, at which place he thereafter attended Worcester Academy, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Science, in 1885. In the pursuance of higher academic studies he then entered Emory College, at Oxford, Georgia, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1890 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For the ensuing year he was president of the Ben Hill Academy, in Georgia, and he then returned to Vinita and resumed his association with agricultural pursuits, besides which he devoted one year to teaching in the public schools of Vinita. A young man of mature judgment and high intellectual attainments, he was well qualified for leadership in public sentiment and action, and his influence became both potent and benignant in connection with the government and industrial affairs of the Cherokee Nation. He served one term, of two years, as probate judge of Delaware County, and one term as a member of the Senate of the Legislature of the nation, the latter office having been resigned by him when he engaged in the mercantile business at Tahlequah. With this line of business enterprise he there continued to be successfully identified for a period of twelve years, and he then retired to accept the democratic nomina-

tion for member of the Senate of the newly organized State of Oklahoma, as representative of the Thirtieth Senatorial District. In the district senatorial convention of 1907 there occurred a protracted deadlock, and after 270 ballots had been taken and the convention had adjourned at Grove to reassemble at Afton, Mr. Landrum was nominated on the first ballot cast after his name had been presented to the convention. Prior to this he had served two terms as a member of the City Council of Tahlequah and three terms as city clerk. In 1908 he was re-elected to the State Senate without opposition, and he was a prominent and resourceful figure in both the first and second General Assemblies of the State Legislature. He introduced in the Senate and championed to enactment the bill providing an appropriation for placing a statue of Sequoyah, inventor of the Cherokee alphabet, in the National Hall of Fame in the City of Washington. The contract for making the statue was awarded to Vinnie Rheam Hoxie. He secured also the passage of a bill establishing the Northeastern State Normal School at Tahlequah, former capital of the Cherokee Nation, and, with all of consistency, drafted and presented a bill making it a misdemeanor to use a wooden statue of an Indian for advertising purposes, a measure that unfortunately failed of enactment. Senator Landrum was largely instrumental in obtaining in a textbook measure passed by the First Legislature a clause favoring Oklahoma authors in the election of textbooks for use in the public schools and other educational institutions of the state. His broad and well fortified views and unequivocal civic loyalty made him an ideal legislator, and among other measures that called forth his enthusiastic support was one of special consistency and one whose passage redounds to the lasting honor of the state. This was in the passage of an act creating the office of public defender for the Department of Charities and Corrections, this office being created specially for the purpose of protecting orphan children of the Indian nations, and the result being that there were returned to Indian orphans \$800,000 and 1,000,000 acres of land of which they had been wrongfully deprived. The speech which Senator Landrum delivered in support of this measure has been pronounced by high authorities to have been a masterpiece of eloquence and logic, but probably the speech which gained to him the maximum distinction during his service in the Legislature was that in which he nominated Hon. Thomas P. Gore for the United States Senate. In this address on the floor of the Senate he alternated the Cherokee dialect with the purest and most classical English; the somewhat stoical mannerisms of the Indian with the polish and suavity of a modern man of affairs,—the result being impressive in the extreme. Senator Landrum made the first speech ever delivered in the Oklahoma Legislature by an Indian, and comment upon this now historic address declared that it expressed the cementing of a new tie of relationship and a community of interests between the two territories that recently had been united to form the new State of Oklahoma.

Mr. Landrum is an appreciative and popular member of the Oklahoma Indian Association, in the affairs of which he is prominent and influential, he is affiliated with the Delta Tau Delta college fraternity, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is the only surviving son of one of the sterling pioneer families of what is now a great and prosperous commonwealth, and his two sisters are Mrs. Nancy L. Adair, who resides near Vinita, Craig County; and Mrs. R. K. Adair, of Chelsea, Rogers County, her husband having formerly been superintendent of the Cherokee Male Seminary at Tahlequah.

At Vinita, in September, 1895, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Landrum to Miss Nana Woodall, a direct descendant of a member of the distinguished Calvert family of whom Lord Baltimore was the first representative in America. Mr. and Mrs. Landrum have four children: David Stanley, Elias M., Jr., Margaret M. and Lois Stewart. Stanley Landrum, who was born in the year 1896, was a page in the first State Senate of Oklahoma and held a similar preferment in the House of Representatives in 1910. He was graduated in the Oklahoma City High School and in this city is now a student (1915) in Hill's Business College. The younger son is a student in the high school and the two daughters are attending the public schools of Oklahoma City, where the family is one of distinctive popularity in the social activities of the community, the attractive home being at 148 East Twelfth Street.

JOHN COLBERT MOORE. The basis of a community's prosperity and a nation's progress and solidarity is measured by the thrift, energy and intelligence of its agricultural citizenship. Unite with these qualities the reinforcement of strong and eminent family connections and there is added to the community something of permanence that is not found when the latter qualities be lacking.

John Colbert Moore is not only a successful farmer and stockman of the Aylesworth community and the State of Oklahoma, but he belongs to one of the best families extant in the Southwest, while his wife claims as her heritage the blood of two of the most prominent families of the old Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. "Blood will tell" is an old and favorite saying the world over, and the truth of the aphorism is everywhere evident in the home and business life. The best families of Virginia may look back with pardonable pride on their ancestry; but no aristocracy has more pride of ancestry than these families found in the old Indian Territory, for the white ancestry comes from the oldest and best families of the Atlantic seaboard and Europe, while the Indian ancestry is from the purest strains of the proudest American native.

Mr. Moore was born in Saline County, Arkansas, November 3, 1869. He is the son of Joseph Colbert Moore, a man of Cherokee and Chickasaw blood. The latter fought in the Civil war as a captain in the commissary department of the First Arkansas Regiment, Confederate Army, and was in action at the battles of Gettysburg, Shiloh, and many other history making engagements. After the war he returned to Arkansas and made that state his home until he went to the Indian Territory in 1883. He was the son of Colbert Moore, a white man, who married a girl of Cherokee-Chickasaw blood, of the name of Allen. He was adopted by the Chickasaws and later became interpreter for the nation.

Joseph Colbert Moore, father of the subject, married Mary Murray, who was born and reared in Tennessee. She was a daughter of Mrs. Agnes Hawthorne, who had settled with her invalid husband at the old Chickasaw Bluff Indian Village. Mr. Hawthorne was a New Yorker by birth and ancestry, and came of a fine old family. When Joseph C. Moore brought his family from Arkansas to the Indian Territory he settled near the head of what became known as Moore's Creek, on the old Blue County Choctaw Nation. In those days the Indian Territory was still in a most primitive state. The range was covered with cattle and the wilds abounded in game of every description, peculiar to that section of the country. There were no schools save certain private academies and a few subscription schools of the order that existed in our country prior to the development of our present splendid pub-

lie school system. For these reasons, Mr. Moore, who was but a lad when the family left its Arkansas home for its present location, had few enough advantages in the matter of education. He attended a few sessions of the neighborhood schools, but it may be said with all propriety that he gained his education mainly in the school of experience. He had an excellent training in the matter of farming and stock-raising under the guidance of his father, who was most successful in that enterprise, and the young man early entered into the business on his own responsibility. He prospered from the beginning, and prior to the Government allotment of lands in that district he owned several hundred acres and a splendid herd of cattle.

In 1894, when Mr. Moore was twenty-five years old, he took a wife. Miss Mary E. Maytubby, daughter of Capt. Peter Maytubby, was the girl of his choice. In this connection it is fitting that some further mention be made of her family, for it is one that has been equally prominent in the history of the Indian Territory with the Moores.

Capt. Peter Maytubby was a full blooded Chickasaw Indian and a veteran of the Civil war. He was born in Pontotoc County, Mississippi, October 10, 1837, and came to the Indian Territory in infancy with others of the tribe that migrated from the South to the Southwest in that early day. His family settled at Fort Coffey near Fort Smith, and they settled on a farm near Caddo. This old homestead became the property of Captain Maytubby, and there he built a large and handsome house. The place is four miles from the Town of Caddo, and is one of the finest in this district. At the beginning of the Civil war Maytubby enlisted in the Confederate army, and he became captain of Troop A, under Gen. Douglass H. Cooper. He passed through the long civil conflict with a brilliant record, and when the war was ended he returned to his home and resumed farming and stock-raising as before. Prosperity followed him all his days, but he never became in any manner estranged from his people. He fought their battles to the end of his life, and despite his many interests he was never too busy to give his time in their interests. He was long connected with the tribal government in an official capacity, and he later served with honor and justice as a member of the Dawes Commission. Captain Maytubby was the father of a family of twenty children, of which nine now survive. He was married three times. His first marriage took place in 1857 when a Miss Hiles became his wife. She was a quarter-blood Choctaw. One child of that union now lives, Sam W. Maytubby of Caddo. His second wife was Miss Rufina Tolson, of the distinguished Choctaw family of that name. Two children born of that union are now living: Peter (Bud) Maytubby, of Caddo, and Mrs. Moore. The third wife was Miss Tabitha Bailey, a white girl of Fort Smith, Arkansas. She became the mother of six children who are now living: Sophia is the wife of Dr. N. Miller, of Durant; Susa married E. E. Pitchlyn of Caddo; Jess D. is a resident of Caddo; Bessie married Milton Farmer of Texas; Elisha B. also lives in Caddo; and Lillian married Jack Bond of Atoka.

The Moores have a fine home in Aylesworth and are among the foremost people of the community. Mr. Moore is a leader in the varied activities of his district, and is a democrat in politics. His only fraternal affiliations are with the Masonic order, in which he is well advanced.

HON. WILL LINN. On the roster of Oklahoma's able jurists is found the name of Hon. Will Linn, judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District Court, who has gained distinctive preference in the legal profession, both at the bar and on the bench. Judge Linn was born at Linn

Grove (named in honor of his father), Calloway County, Kentucky, in 1873, and is a son of Lilburn Cyrus and Louisa (Thornton) Linn. The Linn family was founded in Kentucky toward the close of the eighteenth century by emigrants from Ireland, where the name originated.

Lilburn Cyrus Linn was born in Kentucky and was there educated for the law, in which he was engaged throughout his career. He won a position of prominence in his calling, and was elected judge of the Third Judicial District of Kentucky, an office in which he served for a number of years. During the Civil war he enlisted in the Confederate army, and subsequently participated in a number of hard-fought engagements, including the battle of Shiloh, in which he received a severe wound. He is now living retired from active life at Chickasha, Oklahoma, as is also Mrs. Linn, who was born, reared and educated in the State of Virginia.

Will Linn owes his primary education to the public schools of Calloway County, Kentucky, after leaving which he enrolled as a student at the University of Kentucky, and the Murray Male and Female Institute, at Murray. At the State University he was not satisfied with a single course, but took thorough preparation in the literary, medical and law departments, and was graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Possessing a collegiate training, great energy, and a keen and analytical mind, it is not strange that he should succeed in his calling. His first practice was at Murray, Kentucky, from whence he went to Paducah, that state, and in 1905 came to Oklahoma and took up his residence at Chickasha, which has since been his home. He soon demonstrated his ability in several well-conducted litigated interests and from that time enjoyed a liberal clientele, his cases being prepared with great thoroughness and care and his arguments being clear, forceful and convincing. Thus he attracted favorable attention to himself, and in 1907, during the campaign incidental to statehood, became campaign manager of the democratic party in Grady County. Subsequently, when statehood was granted, Mr. Linn was made secretary of the State Elective Board, a capacity in which he served until September, 1910, when he resigned to accept the judgeship of the Superior Court of Grady County. In November, 1914, he was elected judge of the Fifteenth Judicial District Court, comprising the counties of Grady and Caddo, for the term of four years from January 1, 1915. His decisions in his judicial capacity have been a full embodiment of the law applicable to the litigated points and have been entirely free from judicial bias, and his career on the bench has but strengthened his position in the confidence of the people. He was made a member of the Supreme Court, Division No. 5, January 15, 1916. Judge Linn is a member of the Grady County Bar Association and the Oklahoma State Bar Association. He is interested in fraternal matters, and is popular with his fellow-members in the local lodges of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias, the Improved Order of Red Men and the Loyal Order of Moose.

Judge Linn was married in 1912 to Miss Lena Brock, daughter of J. H. Brock, of Chickasha. The family home is at No. 1028 South Fifth Street.

DUTCH WHITE TURKEY. This well known citizen of Dewey is a full blooded Delaware Indian, has spent most of his life in Indian Territory, and a number of years ago he and his wife came into an important share of the prosperity which followed the discovery of oil in Washington County. For the past ten years he has been engaged in the oil business, and has several wells on his own farm.



Charles H. Smith

Dutch White Turkey was born in 1856 near Lawrence, Kansas, and both parents were of the Delaware Tribe. His father was White Turkey, and died when the son was about thirteen years of age. His father was a farmer in Kansas, and in March, 1867, came to the Cherokee Nation, lived at Fox Caney a time, and in other localities, and then bought a place very close to Bartlesville, comprising four acres, with a little log house and a brush fence. That was the early home of Dutch White Turkey, and his mother died about 1912. He received his education as a youth partly in Kansas and partly in Tahlequah, and for a number of years was engaged in farming and stock raising. He and his wife have a farm of two hundred forty acres, and this was located in the district of the oil development, and there are several wells on the land.

Dutch White Turkey was the oldest in a family of eight children, the others being: Sam; Robert; Albert; George; Katie, who married James Day of Bartlesville; Lilly, wife of Dolph Fugate of Dewey; and Lucinda, deceased.

Dutch White Turkey married for his first wife Nellie Falleaf, who died about 1885, leaving two children: Dennis, who lives at Dewey and married Pearl Thaxton of Dewey, and their three children are Beulah, Nellie and Hazel; and Charles, who died in infancy. In 1889 he married for his second wife Lizzie Thompson, who was born near Bartlesville, Oklahoma, in 1875, and both her parents were Delawares. Her father was Joe Thompson. She was the youngest of four children, the others being: Lilly, wife of Albert Curlyhead; James H.; and Amanda, who died in 1899, the wife of Henry Falleaf. By the second marriage Mr. White Turkey has one child, Artie, who was born in 1898 and is attending school at Dewey.

CHARLES W. GUNTER. That "by their fruits ye shall know them" is an aphorism that has been significantly exemplified in the record of Mr. Gunter as state agent for Oklahoma for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and apropos of his record the following pertinent statements are worthy of perpetuation in this article: "The distinction of having risen to the head of a state agency for one of the largest and most important life-insurance companies in the United States and in one year of a brief period of years having handled for his company a greater volume of business than any other of its state agents in the South and Southwest with but one exception, belongs to Charles W. Gunter, and this precedence was achieved by him while he was yet in his thirtieth year. This record is illustrative of the character, progressiveness and initiative ability of young business men from older states who are contributing to the commercial development and prestige of Oklahoma." Mr. Gunter has been a resident of this state since 1909 and since 1910 has maintained his residence and business headquarters in Oklahoma City, as the energetic and valued incumbent of the responsible office designated in the initial sentence of this paragraph.

Mr. Gunter was born at LaGrange, Choctaw County, Mississippi, on the 6th of February, 1884, and is a representative of sterling families long and worthily identified with the history of the Southern states, his paternal great-grandfather, a native of Alabama, having been an early settler and influential citizen of the State of Mississippi, and his maternal grandfather, George J. Givins, having been a pioneer in West Tennessee. Andrew Jackson Gunter and Sarah Elizabeth (Givens) Gunter, the parents of the subject of this sketch, now reside at Mathiston, Webster County, Mississippi, the father having previously been for many years a successful planter and representative citizen of Choctaw County, that state,

and having now virtually retired from active business. The other surviving children are: John S., who is a substantial planter at Mathiston, Mississippi; Felix E., who is vice-president of the Merchants Bank & Trust Company at Jackson, the capital of that state; Mrs. William Lee Bell, whose husband is a planter near Mathiston, Webster County, Mississippi, and Mrs. Benjamin F. Bollis, wife of a prosperous planter in Choctaw County, that state, Mr. Bollis being a member of the Board of County Commissioners of that county.

After availing himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native state Charles W. Gunter completed a course in the Bennett Academy, in Northern Mississippi, and in initiating his independent career he assumed a position in the offices of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company at Jackson, Mississippi, where he continued in the service of this representative Pennsylvania insurance corporation until 1909, when he came to the new State of Oklahoma and became the company's agent in the City of Ardmore, judicial center of Carter County. In the following year he was transferred to Oklahoma City, the capital and metropolis of the state, where he was placed in charge of the general agency for Oklahoma, the various branch offices in the state being consolidated with that at Oklahoma City.

When Mr. Gunter came to Oklahoma the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company had \$1,000,000 of insurance in force in this state, and since that time, with the earnest and effective co-operation of his assistants in this field, the company has been enabled to underwrite an average insurance of about \$2,000,000, annually in Oklahoma, his careful study and marked executive ability having been combined with enthusiasm in his work and having inspired the vigorous efforts of the sub-agents working under his direction to such a degree that the company now has in force in Oklahoma insurance to the aggregate of fully \$6,500,000. In addition to this splendid showing under the administration of Mr. Gunter, the Oklahoma City general office of the company collected in 1914 \$165,000 in premiums, the business of this state agency during that year having exceeded that of any other save one of the company's general state offices in the South and Southwest, and the corps of local agents for the company in Oklahoma being now about 100 in number. Mr. Gunter is a member of the directorate of the Guaranty Bank of Oklahoma City and for two years was secretary of the Life Underwriters' Association of Oklahoma, in which he is now chairman of the membership committee. In 1912 he was appointed by Governor Lee Cruce one of the delegates from Oklahoma to the Southern Commercial Congress held in the City of Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Gunter is most loyal and public-spirited as a citizen and is ever ready to lend his influence and co-operation in the furtherance of measures tending to advance the civic, moral, educational and material progress and well-being of the community. He is one of the alert and vigorous young business men of the capital city, where he is a valued member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Oklahoma City Ad Club, and the Men's Dinner Club, as well as the Country Club. He and his wife are zealous and influential members of St. Luke's Church, Methodist Episcopal, South, in which he is serving as a steward and as superintendent of the Sunday school. He had been an active church worker in his native state, where he had held official position in this connection, as did he also after establishing his residence at Ardmore, Oklahoma. At Jackson, Mississippi, he gave effective aid in erection of the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association, and he is now one of the zealous workers for the supplying of the local association in Oklahoma City with a building suitable to meet the demands, his energy

as a promoter of this laudable enterprise being indefatigable. In his home city he is affiliated with Lodge No. 231 of the Knights of Pythias.

At Clinton, Louisiana, on the 20th of November, 1907, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Gunter to Miss Louise Currie, daughter of Edward Currie, who was for thirty years a representative merchant of that city. Mr. Currie and his wife now reside in Oklahoma City and it is worthy of note that in 1914 he led other local agents in the amount of business secured for the Penu Mutual Life Insurance Company. Mr. and Mrs. Gunter have one child, Louise Currie, who was born in 1913.

HON. THOMAS W. LEAHY. Not a few of those who have won distinction and success at the bar and on the bench of Oklahoma have been natives of the Badger state, and among them few are better or more favorably known than Thomas W. Leahy, county judge of Muskogee County, who has been an incumbent of that bench since his first election in 1910. During the past fifteen years he has been a resident of Muskogee, and in this time has been almost constantly before the public in a favorable light, either as public official or private practitioner. His record in either capacity is one which will bear the closest scrutiny, and his services have been of a nature to commend him to his fellow-citizens.

Judge Thomas W. Leahy was born at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, May 16, 1875, a son of Patrick E. and Rosa A. (Smith) Leahy. His father was born in New Hampshire, a son of Thomas and Mary (Kendrick) Leahy, who were born, reared and married in Ireland, from which country they came to the United States about the year 1840 and finally settled at Darlington, Wisconsin, where the remaining years of their lives were passed, the father losing his life rather early in a railroad accident. There were eight children in the family.

Patrick E. Leahy was a young man when he went with his parents to Wisconsin, and there entered upon his career as a railroad conductor, having a passenger run on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad for more than forty years. He is now deceased. During his railroad service he resided in Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, and in those states Judge Leahy was reared. The widow of Patrick E. Leahy survives him and now resides in Chicago, Illinois. She is a daughter of Thomas Smith, who was born and married in Ireland, and who as a young married man brought his wife to the United States and settled at Mineral Point, Wisconsin, where they made their home during the remainder of their lives. Thomas Smith was a soldier during the Mexican war, and in a successful effort to save the life of General Scott, he himself received a serious wound from which he sustained permanent injury, this disqualifying him from active service in the business world, as well as from service during the Civil war, in which four of his sons were Union soldiers. He was eighty-five years of age when he died, while his wife passed away when she was eighty-three, and as the paternal grandmother of Judge Leahy was eighty-one years old at the time of her demise, it will be seen that he comes of a long-lived family.

As already observed, Judge Leahy was reared in Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri, and having laid his educational foundation in the public schools of these states, in 1895 graduated from the Marion (Iowa) High School. From the law department of the Wisconsin University he was graduated in 1901, and at the same time was admitted to the bar in Wisconsin. Immediately thereafter, he came to Muskogee, then a city of about 3,000 people, and for the first five years was assistant chief law clerk in the Department of the

Interior for the Federal Government at Muskogee. For three years thereafter, Judge Leahy was engaged in the general practice of law, and in 1910 was elected as the democratic candidate to the office of county judge of Muskogee County. His record during that term was so unimpeachable from every standpoint of professional conduct and absolute justice, his decisions and general dispatch of business were so prompt and yet courteous, that he was re-elected in 1912 and again in 1914. Capable, diligent and absolutely fair, he has retained in full measure the popularity which was his during the beginning of his judicial career, and has steadily added to his wide circle of friends, as well as to his reputation. Although he votes with the democratic party, it has never been intimated that his judicial proceedings have been in any way affected by his party preferences. Judge Leahy was reared a Catholic and has continued to remain a member of that faith. He is widely known in fraternal circles, and holds membership in the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, as well as the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity, the Phi Delta Phi law fraternity, and the University Club of Muskogee.

In 1911 Judge Leahy was united in marriage with Miss Martha Fears, of Muskogee.

JAY R. HANNAH. For the past decade Oklahoma has offered a specially inviting field in which to initiate professional or business activities on the part of young men of ability and the vital spirit of ambition. The product of the state's university and other educational institutions of higher learning has scattered itself in the most favored communities and accounted well for itself. Probably no other state in the Union of comparable population has so great a percentage of vigorous and successful young men engaged in professional work. In nearly every town of importance in every county of the state may be found one or more young men who are laying the foundation for professional prestige of high order and who exemplify fully the progressive spirit of the vital young commonwealth with which they have cast in their lot. The field has naturally been inviting also to young men from other states, especially Texas and Kansas, and the universities of those states have made what may be termed far more than normal contribution to the citizenship of Oklahoma. Among the young men who have come here from the University of Kansas is Jay R. Hannah, who has been engaged in the practice of law in this state since 1912 and who is now the junior member of the representative law firm of Elting & Hannah, of Durant, the judicial center of Bryan County, where it controls a substantial general practice that is constantly expanding in scope and importance. By his classmates and by the legal fraternity in Kansas he will be recalled as editor, in 1911-12, of the Kansas Lawyer, published at Lawrence, the seat of the University of Kansas, and constituting the official organ of the legal fraternity of that state. In 1912 Mr. Hannah completed in the law department of the University of Kansas the course which leads to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and a few months after his graduation he returned to Oklahoma, where his parents had established their home in 1900, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Tonkawa, Kay County, where he remained until the spring of 1913, when he established his residence at Durant, where he has since continued in practice and where he has made a record that places him among the leading lawyers of the younger generation in this section of the state. He acquired his early educa-

tion in the public schools of the City of St. Joseph, Missouri, and after the removal of the family to Oklahoma he here completed, in 1908, a course in the university preparatory school at Tonkawa, after which he entered the law department of the University of Kansas, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1912, as previously noted. Mr. Hannah is a member of the Bryan County Bar Association and the Oklahoma State Bar Association, the Phi Delta Phi college fraternity claiming him as one of its valued and appreciative fraters. He is actively identified with the Durant Commercial Club and is affiliated with the local organizations of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World, besides which he holds membership in the Kansas University Club, his political allegiance being given to the democratic party.

Jay R. Hannah was born at Newton, the judicial center of Jasper County, Iowa, in the year 1889, and is a son of Dr. Joseph Warren Hannah and Nora Edith (Holmes) Hannah. Doctor Hannah was born in Ohio, a representative of one of the honored pioneer families of that state, and after his graduation in the Northwestern Medical College at St. Joseph, Missouri, he was engaged in the practice of his profession in Iowa for a number of years. In 1900 he came to Kay County, Oklahoma, where he continued his professional labors until his removal to Durant, Bryan County, where he built up an excellent practice. He and his wife now maintain their home in the State of Missouri. His father was one of the pioneer members of the bar of the State of Iowa, there continuing in practice many years and for a time serving on the bench of the County Court.

In 1913, at Tonkawa, Oklahoma, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hannah to Miss Mayme Goodman, daughter of Dr. Sanford T. Goodman, a pioneer physician and surgeon of Kay County. Mrs. Hannah was graduated in the University of Oklahoma, and later did effective post-graduate work in Leland Stanford University, in California; the great University of Chicago, and Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, besides which she took a course in the Patton School of Expression, in the City of Chicago. Mrs. Hannah prepared herself for professional work and for two years was teacher of expression at the University Preparatory School at Tonkawa, Oklahoma. While in Chicago she had for a time the active charge of the Junior Dramatic League of America. Since her marriage she has to a certain extent continued her professional work and her gracious personality and high attainments make her a popular favorite in social circles, the while her distinctive talent as a dramatic reader causes her interposition to be much sought in connection with public entertainments of varied orders. Mr. and Mrs. Hannah have a daughter, Mary Bess, who was born in the year 1914.

HON. JACOB LEE CARPENTER. Possessed of legislative experience acquired in Texas and of a knowledge of law and law-making gained through many years of successful practice, Senator Carpenter, from the Fourth Senatorial District and a well known lawyer of Mangum, entered the Fourth Legislature of Oklahoma as one of its strongest and most valuable members. He distinguished himself as a supporter of the administration of Gov. Lee Cruce, who, during that session, was subjected to much criticism at the hands of members of the Legislature and others, and in the end, when Cruce was cleared of accusations and declared to be an honest and conscientious official, Senator Carpenter received the plaudits of the administration forces. Later, in deference to a friend who was an applicant for the position, he declined to accept appointment at the hands of Governor Cruce

as a member of the Oklahoma Supreme Court. So popular was he in Greer County that the democratic county convention in session adopted a resolution requesting him to become the nominee of the party for the State Senate.

Born in Fannin County, Texas, in 1866, Senator Carpenter is a son of Conrad H. and Harriett (Williamson) Carpenter, both of whom were descended from an illustrious ancestry. The father, a native of Kentucky, settled as a farmer in Texas in 1842. The mother was a native of the State of Texas.

Senator Carpenter received his primary education in the public schools, completing a high school course under Prof. J. S. Burnett at Stephenville, Texas. After graduation he taught in the public schools of Texas for several years, and while teaching, in 1894, was elected a member of the Twenty-fourth Legislature. In that body he was the author of the present fee and salary bill of Texas, although it was not passed finally until after the convening of the Twenty-fifth Legislature, of which he was a member. This measure passed after one of the hardest fought battles in Texas law making. The session lasted from 3 P. M. on Friday until 5 A. M. of the following Sunday, and a call of the house was made necessary during this period.

Senator Carpenter became a resident of Oklahoma about the time that Greer County was detached from the Texas jurisdiction. He located at Mangum May 24, 1901. He had previously been admitted to the bar, and has since been in active practice at Mangum. He was elected a member of the Senate of the Fourth Legislature and was chairman of the legal advisory committee. He was the author of an important measure passed providing that the State should collect royalty for sand and gravel taken from the river beds of the State to which the State had title. He was author of a bill conferring authority upon the governor to investigate charges against elected county and State officials and to discharge them from office on proof of delinquency. The bill failed of passage. He was author of a bill reducing the penalty on delinquent taxes from 18 to 10 per cent, which failed to pass both houses and he offered the same bill in the Fifth Legislature. In the Fifth Legislature he was chairman of the committee on legal advisory and a member of committees on constitution and constitutional amendments, public service corporations, public buildings, senate and legislative affairs, penal institutions and prohibition enforcement. With Senator Thomas he was the author of a bill preventing unjust and destructive competition. He favored economy in public office, as few appropriations as possible, and was a supporter on the administration on measures designed to effect better service and more economy in government.

On June 2, 1902, Senator Carpenter married Miss Charley Benjamin Mechem of Mangum, who for several years had been a teacher in the Mangum public schools. They have two children: Julia Katherine, aged nine, and Jacob Lee, Jr., aged five. Senator Carpenter has a sister and three brothers: Miss Mattie Emily Carpenter, a milliner at Olney, Texas; Conrad C. and James D., farmers at Olney; and Henry C., a lawyer at Olney.

Senator Carpenter is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Mangum, and for several years has been chairman of the Board of Stewards of that organization. He is not a member of any secret society. Mrs. Carpenter is an active church worker, taking an important part in the activities of the Women's Missionary Society and other organizations of the church. Since coming to Oklahoma Senator Carpenter has contributed much as a public-spirited citizen toward the upbuilding of his town and county.

CHARLES W. RASURE, now serving as county superintendent of the schools of Caddo County, is gaining much distinction as an educator in this section of the state and during his long connection with the schools of Oklahoma and Texas has succeeded in greatly raising the intellectual standard and promoting the efficiency of the system as a preparation for the responsible duties of life. Indeed, the constant aim and general character of Professor Rasure's life work are summed up in the famous dictum of Sidney Smith,—that "The real object of education is to give children resources that will endure as long as life endures; habits that time will ameliorate, not destroy; occupation that will render sickness tolerable, solitude pleasant, age venerable, life more dignified and useful, and death less terrible."

A son of George A. and Mary (Ford) Rasure, Professor Rasure was born at Booneville, Indiana, February 6, 1870. His ancestry is traced to fine old Pennsylvania Dutch stock and his grandfather, Paul Rasure, born in 1793, removed from the Keystone state to Kentucky and thence to the vicinity of Booneville, Indiana, where his demise occurred in 1877. George A. Rasure was born near Louisville, Kentucky, in 1824, and he was summoned to the life eternal at Booneville, Indiana, July 5, 1897. He was engaged in the great basic industry of agriculture during the greater part of his active career and his religious faith coincided with the teachings of the Christian Church, in which he was an elder. He married Rachel Thompson, who died at Booneville, and to them were born six children, three of whom are living; Mary E., wife of Louis Hall, resides near Sulphur Springs, Texas; William T., a farmer on the old homestead in Indiana; and John L., a farmer near Sulphur Springs, Texas. For his second wife Mr. Rasure married Mary Ford Floyd, widow of B. B. Floyd; she was born in Indiana, in 1827, and died in 1880. To this union were born two children: Jesse A., a merchant at Sulphur Springs, Texas; and Charles W., the immediate subject of this review.

Professor Rasure resided in his native state until 1890 and received his preliminary educational training in the public schools of Folsomville, Indiana. In that year he removed to Sulphur Springs, Texas, and engaged in farming for the ensuing two years. He then taught school in Fannin County, Texas, for two years, at the end of which he located at Throckmorton, Texas, there attending high school through the junior year. He then attended the North Texas Normal School for a time and subsequently was a student in the East Texas Normal School. For nineteen years he taught school in the Lone Star state and during four of those years was principal of schools at Graham, Texas. September 10, 1910, marks his advent in Oklahoma and on that date he located at Binger, where he was principal of schools from 1912 to 1914. November 6, 1914, he was honored by his fellow men with election to the office of county superintendent of schools, an incumbency he is filling with the utmost distinction. Professor Rasure cooperates with the teachers under his jurisdiction and under his able management a splendid educational system is being built up.

In politics Professor Rasure is a stalwart democrat and in religious matters he is a devout member of the Christian Church. He affiliates with the Knights of Pythias at Graham, Texas, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Anadarko, Oklahoma. He gives an earnest support to all matters tending to improve the general welfare of his home community and commands the unalloyed confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens at Anadarko.

Professor Rasure has been twice married. December

26, 1894, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Maggie Bludworth, a daughter of Rev. W. H. Bludworth, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Sulphur Springs, Texas. She died at Graham, Texas, in 1902, and is survived by two children: Odessa, born May 1, 1897, resides at the paternal home; and Willard, born October 15, 1902, is a pupil in the public schools at Anadarko. For his second wife Professor Rasure married Miss Florence Brazleton, a daughter of Frank P. Brazleton, a farmer and cotton-ginner in Texas. This union has been prolific of one child, Modena, whose nativity occurred January 16, 1908.

VERY REV. BERNARD JAMES FRANCIS MUTSAERS. By far the largest Catholic parish in Oklahoma is that surrounding and under the supervision of St. Joseph's Cathedral at Oklahoma City. The pastor of the cathedral for the past ten years has been Rev. Bernard James Francis Mutsaers, who has accomplished a remarkable work in building up this parish and in keeping the institutions and functions of the church apace with the remarkable growth of the city itself. How well he has succeeded can be judged by the fact that the membership of his congregation now surpasses the 4,000 mark.

For sixteen years Rev. Fr. Mutsaers has been in America and practically all that time has been devoted to the work of the ministry in Oklahoma. He was born September 2, 1872, in Tilburg, Holland, in the Province of Noord Brabant. From the age of ten, from 1882 until 1897, he attended different institutions in Holland, and on June 12, 1897, was ordained a priest of the Catholic Church at Bois-Le-Duc in Holland by Bishop Van de Ven of the Diocese of 's Hertogenbosch. After a short term as assistant priest at Heusden on the Meuse he went in the fall of 1897 to Rome, where he matriculated as a student of the Gregoriana, a papal university under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers. Chief of his professors were Bucceroni, Wernz, later general of the Jesuit Order, and Billot, now cardinal. He found a very valuable friend and tutor in Fr. William Van Rossum, C. SS. R., now cardinal, and the only Dutch cardinal in the last 400 years. After making various degrees he was finally made a Doctor of Sacred Theology on July 19, 1900, at which time the jubilee was celebrated in Rome under the auspices of Pope Leo XIII.

After this extensive preparation and service in the old country, and following a short stay with his relatives in Holland, Father Mutsaers set out for New York, and soon joined the Oklahoma Diocese, and was assigned to Kingfisher. In the spring of 1901 he was moved to St. John's Indian School at Gray Horse, Oklahoma, and in the fall of the same year was made rector of St. Mary's Cathedral at Guthrie, then the capital of the state. After five years of service at Guthrie Father Mutsaers in the summer of 1906 was promoted to be rector of St. Joseph's Cathedral of Oklahoma City, his present position. There he has lived and worked and has seen his work prosper and increase, for a period of ten years.

As a student, and later on occasional visits to Europe, Father Mutsaers traveled extensively over France, Spain, Belgium, Germany, Holland, Greece, Egypt, Austria Hungary and Italy. In the spring of 1906 he spent a season in the Holy Land, visiting many of the places of interest. In 1911 he went to Cuba and from there sailed over the course probably followed by Columbus from Havana to Spain. He is a man of charming personality, has a great range of intellectual interests, and while devoted to his church and especially his parish, the esteem paid him in Oklahoma City is not confined within sectarian bounds.



P. Mutsaers D.D.

MONROE U. AYRES. Some of the pioneers of old Indian Territory who settled on the fertile lands along Red River are for the most part reaping the rich rewards produced by the courage and hardihood of their forbears, yet there is that in the young generation that gives evidence of the same sort of courage that marked the lives of those pioneer settlers. These are the years when the pioneers are retiring and leaving the future of the country in the hands of their sons and grandsons. The fact is of interest in this region because the present generation is sitting, as it were, on the front porch of the preceding generation and reading in the fields and woods and streams the stories of fifty years that are fraught with examples of courage and of hardships that were not surpassed in frequency or intensity in the annals of many of the older states. One of the young men of the present who is building well on the foundation set by his father is Mr. Ayres, son of William A. Ayres, a native of North Texas, who for fifteen years has been a leader in the development of Southern Oklahoma. The elder Ayres was among the early settlers of Grayson County, Texas, which is just over the river from the region surrounding Woodville. The latter's father was a pioneer merchant of McKinney, Texas, and the family has been prominent in the agricultural and industrial development of North Texas for the past sixty years.

Monroe U. Ayres was born at Denison, Texas, in 1883. He was educated in the public schools of Grayson County and in Harshaw's Business College at Denison. His first experience in business was as a clerk in the office of the "Katy" car accountant at Denison, before he was seventeen years old. Fifteen years ago he crossed into the Indian country and became a clerk in a general merchandise store. Later he entered the First National Bank as a bookkeeper and in due time he was promoted to the position of cashier. The First National Bank of Woodville has a capital stock of \$25,000 and is one of the foremost financial institutions of Marshall County. J. T. Ingram is president and S. W. Henry is vice president. The bank got its charter as a national organization in 1905, prior to which time it had been conducted as a private bank by a number of its present stockholders.

Mr. Ayres was one of a family of five children, and he has two brothers and two sisters. Earl Ayres is a merchant in Woodville. Ernest is operating a farm in the vicinity of this town. One sister is the wife of Ollie Beard, a cashier of the Merchants National Bank of Lehigh, Oklahoma, and the other, Aletha, is the wife of a Mr. Luttrell of Lehigh.

Mr. Ayres is a member of the Church of Christ, and of the Oklahoma Bankers Association. He has held various offices in local government and his citizenship is of a high order. He owns a nice orchard near Woodville, and is generally interested in the agricultural enterprise. He has his residence in Woodville.

FARRAR L. MCCAIN. Particularly distinguished among Muskogee's residents and professional men is Farrar L. McCain—popularly known as Judge McCain. He had made good to a brilliant degree before coming to Oklahoma and Muskogee is to be congratulated on the fact that his talents have been transplanted to this community. Hitherto an Arkansan, his parentage points back to prominence in North Carolina and Tennessee as well, with records of Revolutionary service in still earlier generations. In the national struggle for independence, Judge McCain's great-grandfather was a captain of great patriotic activity. The family was of Scotch-Irish origin and have been particularly well known in North Carolina, which was the birthplace of the judge's grandfather, William Ross McCain. The

latter removed to Tipton County, Tennessee, the native place of his son, William S. McCain, who lived to become the father of our subject and to whose history we pause to devote some brief details.

A short time after the close of the Civil war, William S. McCain settled in Arkansas, where he married Miss Eliza Chesnutt, a native of that state, but a daughter of Alabama parents. They established a home notable for characteristics peculiarly those of the Scotch-Irish race—thrift, frugality and intellectual ideals, combined with sturdy piety. The religion of Scotch Presbyterianism was theirs by descent and has been loyally adhered to by their household. Four sons were born to William and Eliza McCain, the eldest being Farrar L. McCain, the subject of this review, who was born on December 16, 1874, at Monticello, Drew County, Arkansas.

Farrar McCain's father before him was a lawyer. He practiced in Drew County for a time and in 1877 removed to Pine Bluff, in the same state. Another change of location, in 1885, made the family residents of the City of Little Rock, Arkansas. There William S. McCain rose to distinction in the legal profession in which he was active until the end of his life, in 1808. The same city is still the home of Mrs. McCain, our subject's mother.

The education of Farrar L. McCain was obtained first from private schools; then from courses in the Methodist College at Little Rock, and later from Arkansas College, at Batesville, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Having elected to follow the profession of law, no better tutelage could be wished for than that which the young man could be given by his father. Natural gifts, a good foundation, his own enthusiasm and his father's interest all combined to make his progress rapid indeed, and the very day on which Farrar McCain attained to his majority saw him admitted to the practice of law in the district courts of Arkansas. In the following year he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the state.

As a lawyer of established status, Mr. McCain became an associate of his father's firm in Little Rock and in time William McCain and his son became the sole members of the firm. Their practice was extensive and important in quality and continued on the same basis for ten years during which time Farrar McCain was honored by election to the Arkansas Legislature. In 1904 he came to Muskogee.

In 1909 Mr. McCain was appointed by Governor Haskell to the office of superior court judge at Muskogee. In the following year he was again proffered this office by the election of citizens and held it from 1910 until 1914. In the latter year he resigned to accept the general attorneyship of the Midland Valley Railroad for Oklahoma. Although he had been honored by re-election to his judgeship at primary election, he chose to lay down the reins of political office for the active legal practice of the railroad connection.

Judge McCain has ever been active in the councils of the democratic party. He has served as chairman of both the city and county committees as well as on the Executive Committee of both organizations. He has furthermore been a delegate to many political conventions and has been otherwise active. In his profession he has risen to prominence as president of the Muskogee City Bar Association. Fraternally he is a member both of the fraternal order of Elks and of the Modern Woodmen and Masons. In church affiliation he is a Presbyterian. The judge's life companion is a former Arkansas lady, nee Katherine Adams, to whom he was married on January 31, 1900, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

The second generation of the Muskogee family of McCain consists of Mr. and Mrs. McCain's one son, Samuel Barton McCain.

HODGE BAILEY. In 1914, when the voters of Grady County sought material to fill efficiently and creditably the office of sheriff, they looked toward a farm near Rush Springs, where they found Hodge Bailey, who until this time had not been the incumbent of any important public position. He had, however, both as merchant and agriculturist, demonstrated the possession of qualities which justified his promotion to the responsible office to which he was called, and in which, during his present short incumbency, he has fully vindicated the faith placed in him.

Sheriff Bailey is a native of the Cracker State, born in 1871, a son of J. Hodge and E. P. (Crossley) Bailey. His father, who in early manhood had been a Georgia blacksmith, moved to Saint Jo, Montague County, Texas, where he engaged in farming and continued therein during the remaining years of his life, dying several years ago. Hodge Bailey has two brothers: T. J., who is a ranchman at Corona, New Mexico; and J. M., who is engaged in merchandising at Rush Springs, Oklahoma. Hodge Bailey received his education in the public schools of Montague County, Texas, whence he was taken when still a small child, and was brought up to agricultural pursuits. On attaining his majority, he embarked on his own career as a farmer, and this continued to be his sole occupation until he entered the mercantile business at Rush Springs, Oklahoma. In 1901 his mother was awarded a homestead by the United States Government, at the time of the Kiowa and Comanche country was opened to settlement, and on this claim, with his own land adjoining, Mr. Bailey has since resided. He has been particularly successful in the development of a handsome farm, with modern improvements of every kind, and including large and handsome buildings. He has specialized in the growing of feed and the breeding of hogs, and his farm is sub-irrigated, so that the years of short rainfall have not brought him a crop failure. As a progressive and up-to-date agriculturist, he has always favored the most modern methods and appliances, and few men have contributed encouragement to agricultural progress in greater degree.

Mr. Bailey was married September 24, 1891, at Saint Jo, Texas, to Miss Mary Bell Wade. To this union there have been born two children: Joseph Eldon, aged twenty-two years, who has completed a common school education and a course in the Chickasha Business College, and who is now assisting his father in operating the home farm; and Elmer Wade, aged fourteen years, who is a student in the Chickasha High School.

As before related, Mr. Bailey was elected sheriff of Grady County in 1914, and took up the duties of that office in January, 1915. Thus far he has conducted the office on a conservative and business-like basis, fearing no element and seeking to follow out faithfully the teaching of his official oath. He is a member of the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World and of the Anti Horse Thief Association, of which he was treasurer for several years. His office is in the courthouse.

WILLIAM WIRT HASTINGS. Speaking without disparagement of any other members of the Oklahoma delegation to Congress, it is doubtful if any one of the present congressmen is better fitted by long residence, active participation in affairs, and general ability and talent, to represent his particular district in the National Legislature than William Wirt Hastings, of Tahlequah. A lawyer by profession, Mr. Hastings for

fully twenty years has been prominent as a representative of his people in their varied relations with the Department of Indian Affairs and Congress, and while he is thus so close to the life and spirit of the people whom he represents, Mr. Hastings is by no means a stranger in Washington, having gone there repeatedly on official business.

He was born December 31, 1866, in what is now Delaware County, Oklahoma, a son of Yell and Louisa J. (Stover) Hastings. His father was born in 1842 in Benton County, Arkansas, a son of William Hastings, who came of an old Tennessee family of English origin. The mother was born in what is now Delaware County, Oklahoma, and has spent all her life in practically that one locality. Her father, John Stover, was a native of Georgia, and married Charlotte Ward, who was a member of the Cherokee Tribe, and from her William W. Hastings gained his Indian blood and citizenship. Mr. Hastings' parents were married in 1864, and have ever since lived in what is now Delaware County. His father was a Confederate soldier, serving throughout the war, but aside from that his steady vocation has been that of farming.

Congressman Hastings grew up on a farm and had the wholesome environment of the country as an important early influence on his mind and character. He attended the Cherokee Tribal Schools and in 1884 graduated from the Cherokee Male Seminary at Tahlequah. He then entered Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, first in the literary department and later as a student of law, and in 1889 was graduated LL. B. As a means of paying the expenses of his higher education he had already taught school, and afterwards continued the same work while getting established as a lawyer. After one year spent as principal teacher in the Cherokee Orphan Asylum, Mr. Hastings began the practice of law at Tahlequah in 1890, so that his professional career covers a period of a quarter of a century.

Since then official honors and responsibilities have come thick and fast, and have often left him no time to look after his private practice. In November, 1890, he was elected superintendent of schools for the Cherokee Nation and held that position one year. In November, 1891, he was appointed attorney general for the Cherokee Tribe, an office he held four years. His first experience in Washington came with his appointment in 1892 as one of the delegates to represent his nation at the national capital, and while there he assisted in ratifying the treaty on March 3, 1893, providing for the sale of what is known as the Cherokee Strip, which in the fall of the same year was opened to settlement and is now divided among a number of some of the finest and richest counties of Northwestern Oklahoma. Mr. Hastings was again a delegate from the Cherokee Nation to Washington in 1896, in 1899, and finally in 1905.

By Act of Congress March 3, 1893, the Dawes Commission was created and by Act of June 10, 1896, was given jurisdiction to hear applications for admission to citizenship in the five civilized tribes. Mr. Hastings was employed as one of the attorneys to represent before that commission the tribal interests of the Cherokees. As is well known, the powers of the Dawes Commission were enlarged and extended from year to year, until it became the chief instrument for the settlement of the many vexed problems and questions arising during the process of allotting the Indian lands and converting the civilized tribes to the relations of American citizens. For more than ten years Mr. Hastings was one of the chief representatives of the Cherokees in their negotiations with this body, and continued his duties in that capacity up to 1907, when the tribal rolls were



Catherine Threlkeld M.D.

completed. In January, 1906, Mr. Hastings was employed as national attorney for the Cherokees, the appointment being approved by the President of the United States. In this position he was in exclusive control of tribal interests before all Federal Courts and before Congress, and remained as national attorney until June 30, 1914. He had the handling of many important law suits in which the Cherokee Nation was involved, and the remarkable part of that record is that he never lost a single suit contested by him.

In practical politics Mr. Hastings has long been a leader in the democratic party in his section of the territory and state. In 1892 he presided over the first democratic convention of the Indian Territory, and has otherwise been active in party affairs, including service rendered as a delegate to the National Democratic convention in Baltimore in 1912, in which body he was one of the original Wilson delegates. In August, 1914, at the democratic primaries, he won the nomination for Congress from the Second Congressional District, and was regularly elected in November, 1914, and took his seat in the sixty-fourth Congress.

Fraternally Mr. Hastings is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, also belongs to the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, is a Knight of Pythias and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His Greek Letter college fraternity is the Delta Tau Delta. His wife is a member of the Presbyterian Church and he gives his support to that denomination. On December 9, 1896, Mr. Hastings married Miss Lulu Starr, daughter of Charles and Ruth (Adair) Starr. They are the parents of three children: Lucile Ahnawake, Mayme Starr and Lillian Adair Hastings.

MRS. CATHERINE THRELKELD, M. D. The distinction of being the only woman physician in Oklahoma, and probably in the entire Southwest, to be appointed county commissioner of health, is held by Dr. Catherine Threlkeld, who holds this preferment in Pontotoc County and who is engaged in the successful practice of her profession at Ada, the county seat. Her appointment to this important office was made in the spring of 1915, by Dr. John W. Duke, of Guthrie, state commissioner of health under the administration of Governor Robert L. Williams. The appointment was of further interest in view of the fact that Dr. Threlkeld had been engaged in the practice of her profession little more than one year and had not taken up the profession of medicine until she had reared two daughters to adult age and had otherwise removed all other domestic restrictions to her ambitious and noble purpose. Being the wife of an able physician to whom she had given most effective assistance during a period of ten years prior to her preparing specifically for the same exacting profession, she experienced a constantly increasing ambition and desire to prepare herself thoroughly for the profession in which she has already gained marked success and prestige. When her younger daughter was three years of age Dr. Threlkeld yielded to her ambition to the extent of packing her trunk and making ready to depart for a medical school, but the instincts of motherhood prevailed and she sacrificed ambition to maternal devotion until her children had attained to adult years, when she found clear her way to the goal which she had long desired to gain. On the 2d of June, 1913, she was graduated in the American Medical College, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, this being the medical department of the National University of Arts and Sciences, from which splendid institution she thus received her coveted degree of Doctor of Medicine, her active practice as a physician and surgeon having been initiated at Ada in January, 1914.

Dr. Threlkeld was born in Pike County, Arkansas, September 19, 1875, and is a daughter of Jackson H. and Mary T. (Reese) Farrar, the former a native of Arkansas and the latter of Tennessee, the father having been for many years a prosperous farmer and honored citizen of Pike County. In addition to receiving the advantages of the public schools of her native state the doctor was afforded also those of Nazareth University, at Corinth, Arkansas, long before she began her technical education in her profession.

At Corinth, Arkansas, in 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Miss Catherine Farrar to Dr. Waller C. Threlkeld, who was born in Monroe County, Missouri, and who was graduated in Barnes Medical College, at St. Louis, that state, as a member of the class of 1901. His medical education and also a part of his literary education were obtained after his marriage, and for two years he was a student in Nazareth University, his wife's alma mater at Corinth, Arkansas. In 1901 Dr. Waller C. Threlkeld engaged in the practice of his profession at Allen, Pontotoc County, Oklahoma, and his wife proved his able and faithful coadjutor in his practice while giving most solicitous attention to the rearing of their two daughters, Hope, who celebrated her twentieth birthday anniversary in 1915, and who until recently was a student in the East Central State Normal School of Oklahoma, at Ada, and Grace, aged eighteen, who was graduated in that institution as a member of the class of 1915.

Dr. Catherine Threlkeld is one of the active and valued members of the Pontotoc County Medical Society, of which she is secretary and treasurer in 1915, and is identified also with the Oklahoma State Medical Society. Her parents now reside in the City of Fresno, California, and she is the eldest of their children, brief record concerning the others being here entered: John Farrar is engaged in the real-estate business at Fresno, California; Mrs. C. C. Threlkeld is the wife of the president of the First National Bank of Dinuba, that state; Charles I. Farrar is a prosperous agriculturist and stock-grower near Dinuba; Mrs. Walter Bolen is the wife of a real-estate dealer at Dinuba; Mrs. William R. Pigg is the wife of the cashier of the Citrus Bank at Exeter, California; Houston Farrar is the promoter of an interurban railway proposition at Fresno, that state; Mrs. Ray Hingley is the wife of a railroad man at Fresno; and Okla. Roy, Lillian and Forrest remain at the parental home.

HON. HAROLD CLARK THURMAN. An able, impartial and learned jurist, Hon. Harold Clark Thurman, judge of the Superior Court of Muskogee County, has been a member of the bench and bar of Muskogee since 1904, and during this time has established an enviable reputation for probity, integrity and conscientious devotion to high ideals in his profession. When Judge Thurman's substantial qualities were fittingly recognized by his election, in 1914, to his present office, it was but another verification of the statement regarding the important affairs of Oklahoma in all its varied life as a state, that there is no great commonwealth in the country in which more young men are guiding its policies and directing its administration.

Judge Harold Clark Thurman was born at Greenfield, Dade County, Missouri, July 29, 1881, and is a son of Hon. Berry G. and Lula (Clark) Thurman, both natives of Missouri. The Thurmans came west from Virginia, by way of Kentucky, and settled in Missouri, while the Clarks originated in Pennsylvania and came direct to Missouri. Berry G. Thurman was educated for the law, in which he was engaged in practice while in Dade County, and there served as the first democratic prosecuting attorney. During the early '80s he removed with

his family to Lamar, Barton County, Missouri, and there resided for thirty years. In 1888-89 he served with distinction in the Missouri State Senate, and in 1906 was elected circuit judge of his circuit court district, an office which he has retained to the present time. Judge Thurman is now a resident of Nevada, Missouri.

Harold Clark Thurman was reared at Lamar, Missouri, and there his early education was secured in the public schools. Following this, he entered the Missouri State University, from which he obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1903 and that of Bachelor of Laws in 1904, and upon graduating in law was admitted to the Missouri bar. In August, 1904, he became a resident of Muskogee, and during the first year of his residence here served as a law clerk on the Dawes Commission. In 1905 he was admitted to practice in the United States District Court for Indian Territory, and just after Oklahoma was admitted to the Union, in 1907, was admitted to practice in the state by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma. When Judge Thurman left the Dawes Commission, he engaged in the general practice of law at Muskogee, continuing alone until 1907, when he became associated with Brook & Brook, under the firm name of Brook, Brook & Thurman. In 1908 he formed a partnership with Mr. N. A. Gibson, under the firm style of Gibson & Thurman, a combination which continued until 1914 as one of the strongest of the Muskogee bar. Mr. Thurman first became judge of the Superior Court by appointment, which he received to fill out an unexpired term, but in the fall of 1914 was elected for a full term of four years. He is a democrat in his political views and is fraternally connected with the Masons, having taken his master's degree. Both he and Mrs. Thurman are consistent members of the First Congregational Church of Muskogee, and have given their helpful support to its various movements.

On September 23, 1903, Judge Thurman was united in marriage with Miss Freda Levy, who was born and reared at Columbia, Missouri, and educated in the Christian College at that place. Four children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Thurman, namely: Margaret, Harold C., Jr., Freda and Estelle.

WALTER A. HOLFORD. "Fifty Years in the Saddle" would be an appropriate title for any message to the world, emanating from the life and experiences of Walter A. Holford, of Madill, Oklahoma. Fifty years he was a cattleman. Fifty years the feet of his horses trod a range wider than the boundaries of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations, a range that extended from Fort Smith, Arkansas, to the Panhandle of Texas. And out of that range the feet of his horses beat trails to the pioneer market places of Kansas City, St. Louis, Sedalia, Baxter Springs and Shreveport.

Mr. Holford was the first white man to establish a cattle ranch in the Chickasaw Nation. That was in 1865, after he had returned from four years at the front with the Confederate army. In a stretch of country as wide north-south as the latitudinal measurement of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations, he was the first white man to make permanent settlement between Atoka, Indian Territory, and the Rocky Mountains; the first man to risk his life and fortune in combating the wild tribes of the Comanche and Kiowa reservations against theft, murder and depredations; the first man to announce to the Indians of the Civilized Tribes that the world offered them a market for their livestock. It may be said truthfully that he established the livestock industry of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations, and in developing it for half a century the Indians of these nations remained his friends.

The ranch house that he built fifty years ago, six

miles west of Madill, remains intact as one of the monuments to an almost unexampled career. The only other early-day improvements made were horse pastures and lots which required the splitting of 30,000 rails. Permission of the United States Government was obtained, through officials of the Indian Agency at Muskogee, for the establishment of the ranch, and the horizon was the only line that marked its territorial boundary. That was before the days of leases on Indian lands, but Holford was welcomed by both the officials of the Government and by the Indians, for they were looking for a man with the business acumen and the courage to occupy the plains and create what for half a century was the most important industry of the Indian Territory.

The first herd of cattle driven to market from the Chickasaw Nation was rounded up by cowboys in Holford's employ on the site occupied by the Town of Madill. These cattle had been purchased by Holford from the Indians and they were driven to Shreveport, Louisiana, to be there transported by boat down the Mississippi River to New Orleans. This trip netted Holford about \$2,000. His wagons, drawn by ox teams, accompanied the herd, and returned loaded with clothing, provisions and other necessities, which were traded to the Indians for more cattle. With a medium of exchange established through the finding of a market on the Gulf Coast, the business entered upon a profitable era. The next important drive was made to Sedalia, Missouri, where feeding pens were established and the cattle fattened before placed on the market. This trip and its crowning activities required six months to accomplish, and it netted Holford about \$17,000.

Meanwhile, the Katy railroad began pushing southwest out of St. Louis, and the cattle market was brought nearer to the Indian country. Hunnywell, Kansas, and later Baxter Springs, that state, became important points. This road was finally extended to Denison, Texas, and thereafter there were no long drives. Trails of historic interest today had been established, however, and prior to the completion of the railroad they became avenues of commerce for a large part of the southwestern country.

Of still more interest to the history of the Southwest were the activities of Matthew Holford, father of the subject of this story, who established a cattle ranch in Grayson County, Texas, with headquarters on the site of the present Town of Gordonville, in 1850. Matthew Holford, who was a native of Carrollton, Arkansas, and a Presbyterian minister, was among the earliest of all livestock dealers to conceive of the coming importance of the Indian country, and he established himself near to its border. The cattle industry of Texas really had its inception in the Holford ranch. Here Walter A. Holford got his first experience as a cowboy. From this ranch he went on the first long cattle drives from Texas. St. Louis was then the chief market, and herds of from 750 to 2,000 head were driven there. Until the breaking out of the Civil war two drives were made every three years from this ranch to St. Louis. From this ranch the junior Holford enlisted as a soldier in the Confederate army as a member of the Eleventh Texas Cavalry, his company's first captain being Bill Cloud, an interesting pioneer of Cooke County. Holford served through the war, taking part in the battles of Shiloh, Pea Ridge (in which he was wounded in the knee and crippled for life), and Corinth, Mississippi. His regiment was with General Morgan on his celebrated raid into Ohio. After the war closed Mr. Holford returned to his wife, whom he had married during the war, and whom he had left in Grayson County. Later in the year he established his ranch in the Chickasaw Nation and called it the Cross J Ranch.

Westward from the Cross J Ranch lay a stretch of prairie land that merged itself into the Great Plains country, and over this country in that day the Kiowas and Comanches were practically the sole inhabitants. They made raids into Texas and stole thousands of horses and cattle. The opening of the ranch in this territory soon became known to them, and their marauding lines were extended eastward. During a period of twelve years Holford and his little colony of cowboys constituted themselves into an army of defense and they fought many battles with the bold redskins from the west. Altogether these Indians made away with 800 horses from the Cross J Ranch.

One of their principal fights with the Indians took place on the site of the present Town of McMillan, a few miles west of the ranch. Holford and eleven of his men engaged twelve Indians who were armed with guns and bows and arrows. Five Indians and one cowboy were killed while the Indians lost fifteen horses and the whites one man and one horse. The remnant of the band of Indians was chased by the cowboys to the site of the present City of Ardmore, where another fight took place. In this engagement Mr. Holford was slightly wounded in the shoulder, which robbed the cowboys of some of their courage and the white men retired. The Indians retreated without further show of resistance.

Mr. Holford had moved his family to Indian Territory, but for many years had never dared to take them to the ranch to live. He built a magnificent colonial-style home a few miles from the Red River, near to the Burney Institute of Lebanon, which was one of the first Indian schools founded in the Chickasaw Nation. Frequently the marauding Indians came so near this home that the family was precipitately moved over the river to the Gordonsville ranch. For weeks at a time the white men stayed away from the ranch except in daytime, spending their nights in the Holford mansion near the river. At odd times the men fortified the place by setting firmly in the ground long slabs of oak. These were set close and were of such a height that it was impossible to scale them. At intervals portholes were cut and at these men stood guard at night when the Indians were near. Through these holes Mr. Holford and his men watched the redskins, which resulted each time in the retirement of the latter. Finally the Indians learned to fear the leader of the cowboys, and one time he tongue-lashed a party of them into a retreat without the firing of a single shot.

There was established, probably sometime during the '50s, a United States military post in Indian Territory, known as Fort Cobb, which was built on the site of the present town of the same name, in the western part of the state. On the eve of the declaration of war in 1860, Bill Young led a force of some 300 or 400 adventure-seeking young men of the cattle plains of North Texas to Fort Cobb to demand its release to the Confederacy. This undisciplined and ununiformed army, not yet a part of the organized Confederate forces, marched upon the post early one spring morning. Captain Young in the name of the South demanded the surrender of the fort. At his elbow, muskets in hand, stood Walter Holford and Sam Murrell, the latter a picturesque pioneer of Cooke County, Texas. The commanding officer offered no resistance. He called his troops in parade form before him and announced that as war was about to be declared, he was going to abandon the post. He said that as some of the men probably were southern sympathizers, he would give them honorable discharges if they desired to join the southern forces. Only fifteen of them left the ranks. Captain Young took possession of all the property of the post save enough ammunition, provisions,

and wagons and teams to enable the troops to make their way safely to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis.

Fort Cobb was established for the protection of the frontier settlements against the Indians. The new command had fought Indians in their own country, but never before had been camped high and dry in the heart of the wild Indian country. When dark came they were apprehensive, and among the most apprehensive was Sam Murrell. He was nervous and uneasy—in such a state of mind that when lightning bugs made star sparkles in the firmament of the bushes he leaped to his feet and began peppering them with lead from his musket. Then and during several succeeding hours of the night he was confident that the lights in the bushes were sparks from the flintlocks of the Indians. Other intrepid volunteers of this band of conquering heroes shared in this opinion, so that the establishing of outposts proceeded with fear and trembling. Every man on outpost duty many times during the night made murderous onslaught into the ranks of the fireflies. Slowly, as morning dawned, the deception silently exposed itself throughout the ranks, but during the rest of his life Sam Murrell was known as the hero of the Battle with the Lightning Bugs.

There was a time when Mr. Holford knew every man, woman and child over ten years of age in the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations. He has been personally acquainted with every governor of these nations, and some of them have frequently been guests for days at a time on his ranch, or in his fine home. He was a friend of Quanah Parker, an early chief of the Comanches, and of Lone Wolf of the Kiowas. He knew more or less intimately Santa Ana and Big Tree, who were among the most intrepid of Comanche leaders when the Indians were in their marauding period. He was the friend of the Indian and the foe of the outlaw and cattle thief. Many times a cattle deal amounted to \$100,000, an amount larger than was involved in any other transaction in cattle in the Southwest in the '60s, and he recalls that once he wrote a check for \$60,000 on a bank in Gainesville, in which he had not a dollar on deposit at the time. But it was honored, for the honor of Walter Holford was never questioned. One of the first teachers in Burney Institute, in 1854, was Miss Sallie Holford, his sister, who rode to the school from Grayson County on horseback. She is now Mrs. Richard Litzey of Denton, Texas, and is eighty years old.

Matthew Holford, father of the subject, was for many years a resident of Tennessee, and for four years he was a colonel in the National Guard of the state. His father, John Holford, was a hero of the American Revolution, as was also Walter Alley, Walter Holford's maternal grandfather. Walter Alley Holford was married at Burney's Institute, in 1862, to Miss Amanda Babb, a step-daughter of George D. James, who was of Choctaw descent. Mrs. Holford was the first white child born in Paris, Texas, and she was born on property that had been willed to her by her father before her birth. She became the mother of eleven children, six of whom are living now. Mrs. Jesse Wharton, the eldest child, is the wife of a stockman at Lexington, Oklahoma. Mrs. Amanda Pidcock married a hardware dealer at Vancouver, Washington. Mrs. Arthur Creel is the wife of a hardware merchant of Carnegie, Oklahoma. George M. D. Holford is a land owner and ranchman of Madill, Oklahoma. Matt Holford is engaged in the oil business at Beggs, Oklahoma. W. D. Holford is a traveling salesman and lives in Oklahoma City.

In 1910 Mr. Holford retired from active work, that year marking the completion of his fiftieth year in the saddle. He has his home with his son, George M. D.

Holford, in Madill, Oklahoma. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a Mason.

JOHN H. BURFORD. A large and benignant influence has been exerted by Judge Burford in connection with the development and progress of the State of Oklahoma, to which he has given distinguished service, not only as a lawyer and jurist, but also as a legislator and as a citizen of broad views and vigorous public spirit. He served for ten years as chief justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma Territory, and as such administered the oath to the members of the constitutional convention, which framed the constitution, the adoption of which gained for Oklahoma admission into the Union as a state. To him is ascribed leadership in the movement that gained to the twin territories admission as a sovereign state. He was the first president of the Oklahoma City Commercial Club and as such issued the call which resulted in the first joint statehood convention held by the two territories. He represented the Twelfth Senatorial District in the Oklahoma Legislature during the Fourth and Fifth General Assemblies. The judge is essentially one of the distinguished members of the Oklahoma bar, is consistently to be designated as a pioneer citizen, and his character and services have given him inviolable place in the confidence and esteem of the people of this vigorous young commonwealth.

Judge Burford was born in Parke County, Indiana, on the 29th of February, 1852, and is a son of Rev. James Burford, who was a native of Indiana, and a descendant of Elijah Hastings Burford, of English, Scotch and Welsh ancestry, who emigrated from Oxfordshire County, England, and settled in Amherst County, Virginia, in August, 1713. This family gave to the nation a gallant patriot soldier in the War of the Revolution. Rev. James Burford was a prominent member of the clergy of the Baptist Church in Indiana, where he held various pastoral charges and where he continued to reside until his death. Judge Burford's great grandfather, Daniel Burford, was a pioneer settler of Port Harrod, Mercer County, Kentucky, where he reared a large family, developed a large landed estate and was prominent in the civic and material progress of the community.

Like many other able representatives of the legal profession, Judge Burford found the days of his childhood and youth compassed by the conditions and influences of the farm, and his early education was acquired in the schools of his native state. In 1874, he was graduated in the University of Indiana, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and thereafter he took effective post-graduate law courses, besides having been for a time a student and assistant in the law offices of Judge D. V. Burns, of Indianapolis. From the capitol city of Indiana, he removed to Crawfordsville, the judicial center of Montgomery County that state, where he initiated his independent career as a lawyer and where he became an intimate friend of the distinguished soldier and author, Gen. Lew Wallace, and also of the brilliant Indiana novelist, Maurice Thompson.

At Crawfordsville, Judge Burford soon gained professional prestige and success, and there he served for two terms as prosecuting attorney of the Twenty-second Judicial Circuit of the state. He early became active in the affairs of the republican party in his native commonwealth, and as a member of its state central committee in 1888, was a vigorous and effective champion of Gen. Benjamin Harrison in the latter's campaign for the presidency of the United States, he having taken a loyal part in effecting the nomination and election of his distinguished and honored fellow Hoosier.

In 1890, Judge Burford came to Oklahoma Territory, and soon afterwards he was appointed, by Governor

George W. Steele, the first Probate judge of Beaver County, in the region formerly designated as "No Man's Land." His incumbency of this office continued two days, at the expiration of which he resigned and located in Oklahoma City, where shortly afterwards he assumed the office of Register of the United States Land Office, a position to which he was appointed by President Harrison. Of this post he continued the incumbent until March, 1892, when he was appointed by President Harrison associate justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Hon. Abram J. Seay, who had resigned to accept appointment to the office of governor of the territory, as successor of Governor Steele, who had resigned. As an associate justice of the Supreme Court, Judge Burford was assigned to the Second District, which embraced the western part of the territory, and he accordingly removed to El Reno, in order to reside within the judicial district for which he was appointed. He continued his services on the Supreme bench for a period of four years and four months, three years of which were under President Cleveland. He discharged the duties of this high position with such ability and efficiency, that he gained the friendship and support of Attorney General Judson Harmon, and President Cleveland over the protest of some partisan democrats, permitted Judge Burford to serve for the full term for which he was appointed. He was succeeded by Hon. John C. Tarsney, of Kansas City, and then resumed the active practice of his profession, with residence and office in El Reno.

On the 16th of February, 1898, Judge Burford was appointed by President McKinley, to the distinguished office of chief justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma Territory, and was reappointed in 1902, and again in 1906 by President Roosevelt, so that he continued in tenure of this important judicial office until the two territories were combined and admitted to statehood on the 16th day of November, 1907. The judge had much influence in formulating and directing the territorial system of jurisprudence which still prevails in the state, and manifested the true judicial qualities, as well as a broad and comprehensive knowledge of law and precedent. While serving as chief justice he published thirteen volumes of Supreme Court reports, and as chairman of the board of trustees of the Territorial Library, he effected the elimination of an indebtedness of \$5,000 against the library, besides increasing its collection to the notable aggregate of 15,000 volumes. One of his last official acts on the bench was in rendering the noted decision in a case in which citizens of Greer County sought to prevent the state constitutional convention from dividing that historical county or from incorporating any of its territory into other counties. The questions involved were presented by a number of the ablest lawyers in the constitutional convention on one side, and by a number of eminent lawyers on the other. In this case, Judge Burford announced the principle afterwards affirmed by the Supreme Court, that the constitutional convention was a body possessed of the highest legislative functions in the exercise of which the courts had no power or jurisdiction to interfere. Judge Burford was a member of the commission designated under the enabling act to divide the two territories into districts for the election of delegates to the constitutional convention, and was a member also of the canvassing board that declared the result of the vote on the adoption of the state constitution.

Upon the assumption of the office of chief justice of the Territorial Supreme Court, Judge Burford established his residence in the City of Guthrie, the territorial capital, and there he for several years maintained his home. His law business is one of broad scope and importance and he has appeared in connection with many

of the most celebrated cases presented in the various courts of Oklahoma during the state regime. He represented the citizens of Guthrie throughout all the legal proceedings in the courts of the state and the Supreme Court of the United States involving the removal and relocation of the state capital. He has continued a leader in the councils of the republican party in the state and in 1914 was made its unanimous nominee for United States senator, but was defeated in the general election at the polls, as was the entire republican ticket. In the meanwhile, in 1912, he was elected representative of the Twelfth District in the State Senate for the term of four years. He thus served during the Fourth and Fifth Legislative Assemblies and was a commanding figure in the work and deliberations of the upper house. In the Fourth Legislature the judge was chairman of the committee on Federal relations, and a member also of judiciary committee No. 1, as well as of the committees on banks and banking, and revenue and taxation. In this session he was the author of a bill abolishing the county high school of Logan County; a bill abolishing the Superior Court of the same county, and a bill providing the system by which vacancies in the Legislature should be filled. He was elected on a platform pledging him to champion vigorously the cause of Guthrie in its efforts to become again the state capital, but his earnest efforts were inadequate to overcome the strong opposition put forth in behalf of Oklahoma City.

In the Fifth Legislature Judge Burford was chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and held membership also on the committees of ways and means, legal advisory, revenue and taxation, public service corporations, banks and banking, Federal relations, constitution and constitutional amendments, mines and manufacturing, legislative and judicial apportionment and commerce and labor. He was specially influential in the furtherance of measures to conserve greater economy in the administration of the various departments of government of the state, in abolishing a number of offices, in promoting more efficient public service, and in his efforts to divorce the judicial system of the state from politics. He introduced a bill requiring that judges should be elected on a separate ballot from that of other officials, and also a bill defining the status of the bank guaranty fund and providing for the administration of this fund. High-minded civic loyalty, great circumspection and thorough familiarity with constitutional law and with governmental policies, made Judge Burford one of the most valuable of legislators, and his record in the Senate, as well as on the bench has become an integral and important part of the history of Oklahoma, a state which he has honored and which has in turn conferred upon him high honors. At the expiration of the regular session of the Fifth Legislative Assembly in March, 1915, Judge Burford resigned his position as state senator for Logan County, and took up his residence in Oklahoma City, where he is actively engaged in the practice of his profession as senior member of the firm of Burford, Robertson & Hoffman.

In the City of Indianapolis, Indiana, on St. Valentine's day in the centennial year, February 14, 1876, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Burford to Miss Mary A. Cheek, to whom have been born one son, Frank Braden, who is now referee in bankruptcy for the Western Federal District of Oklahoma, and who is engaged in the practice of law at Guthrie. He was graduated in the Guthrie High School, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Kansas, and completed thereafter a course in the law department of the historic old University of Virginia at Charlottesville, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

While Judge Burford has always taken an interest in

political affairs, and has been looked to by republicans as one of the leaders, he has never been a partisan and abhors the title of politician. He has been honored by the members of his profession as president of the State Bar Association and delegate to the American Bar Association, and is a member of the Commercial Law League. He has been loyal to the profession and has persistently been active in endeavors to raise the standard of professional ethics. He has at all times been the champion of the courts, and has openly denounced any attacks upon the integrity or good faith of the judiciary.

One of Judge Burford's chief characteristics has been his pronounced interest in the progress and success of young men, and especially young lawyers, many of whom he has assisted and specially befriended.

RICHARD MARTIN FIELDS. is one of the industrious and reliable farmers of Washington Township, classed with those who are acknowledged to be as broad and scientific in their methods as the workers in any other branch of modern industry. A full-blooded Cherokee, he was born two miles south of Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Nation, now Oklahoma, August 3, 1855, and is a son of Wert and Sarah (Woddord) Fields, natives of Tennessee and members of the Cherokee Race.

The mother of Mr. Fields was the first to come to the West, being brought here among the first settlers of what was to later become the State of Oklahoma by her mother, with whom she returned to her native place. Later, when the Cherokees were removed from Tennessee by the United States Government she again came to the Indian Territory, and in the vicinity of Fort Gibson met and married Wert Fields. He died in 1857, and she was subsequently married to Cal Riley, and had two daughters by that union. By her marriage with Mr. Fields she was the mother of three children: William, who died at the age of seventeen years; Mrs. Ella Smith, who is now deceased; and Richard Martin, of this notice. During the early days in Tennessee, the Fields family was a wealthy and prominent one, Richard Fields, the grandfather of Richard M., having been the owner of a large plantation and of many negro slaves, as was also his son, Wert. The latter, on coming to Indian Territory, devoted himself to agricultural pursuits, and continued to be a tiller of the soil and a raiser of livestock up to the time of his death. He was an industrious and hard-working man, gaining prosperity by his earnest application and keen foresight, and was highly respected and esteemed by those among whom he lived.

Richard Martin Fields was reared in the vicinity of Fort Gibson, and was brought up on the farm, receiving the greater part of his education in the public schools, although he also attended the Cherokee Male Seminary, at Tahlequah, which was conducted by the Cherokee Nation, and where he was a student for a period of ten months. As a young man he removed to Webbers Falls, now in Muskogee County, Oklahoma, where he followed farming until 1900, and at that time came to his present property in Washington County, a tract of 100 acres, the greater part on the Caney River, his home being located two and one-half miles north of Dewey. Mr. Fields has devoted his entire attention to agricultural pursuits, and now has a valuable and productive farm, with modern improvements, substantial buildings and good equipment. He uses up-to-date methods in his work, and is known as one of the substantial men of his community, standing high in the esteem of all who know him. He is a democrat in politics, a member of the A. H. T. A., and a Master Mason.

In 1883 Mr. Fields was married to Miss Texanna Barnes, who was born three miles west of Fort Gibson, September 2, 1867, a daughter of Albert and Nan

(Harper) Barnes, natives of the Cherokee Nation. Mrs. Fields' father died when she was about six or seven years of age, while her mother survived until September 25, 1894. She had been married before, and had one child: James Keys, who is now a resident of Tulsa, Oklahoma. Mrs. Fields was the only child by her parents' marriage. To Mr. and Mrs. Fields there have been born five children, as follows: Charles, a successful farmer of Washington County, Oklahoma, who married Myrtle Hines; Wert, who is also successfully engaged in farming in this county, married Cora Teague; Jesse, who prepared for college at Tonkawa, and now a student in the medical department of the State University at Norman, securing a training for a professional career; Pearce, who resides at home; and Claud, who met his death by drowning, May 26, 1905, in the Illinois River, aged nineteen years, seven months, being a student in his senior year at the Cherokee Male Seminary at Tahlequah.

FRANK M. OVERLEES had the first store on the site of the present City of Bartlesville. He was also the first citizen upon whom fell the distinction of being elected to the office of mayor after the town was incorporated. In the years that have been required to develop a flourishing city around his pioneer store Mr. Overlees himself has been one of the foremost individual factors in commercial and civic upbuilding. His name properly signifies a great deal of what is best in the history of Bartlesville.

The activities associated with his name are not confined entirely to the City of Bartlesville. He has spent many years in this section of Indian Territory and Oklahoma, and he has the honor of having superintended the first practical operation for the exploitation of the oil resources in the Bartlesville District. His has been an exceedingly useful and honorable career, and few men have so much to show for their years of labor.

He was born in Goshen, Indiana, October 25, 1866, a son of Henry S. and Mary A. (Lentz) Overlees. His grandparents were Henry and Mary (Small) Overlees, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter born near the River Rhine in Germany. They first met in Dayton, Ohio, where they married and afterwards moved to Indiana, where they died. The life of Henry Overlees was spent as a farmer and he and his wife had nine children: Elizabeth, Margaret, Polly, Catherine, Anna, George, Henry S. and Daniel.

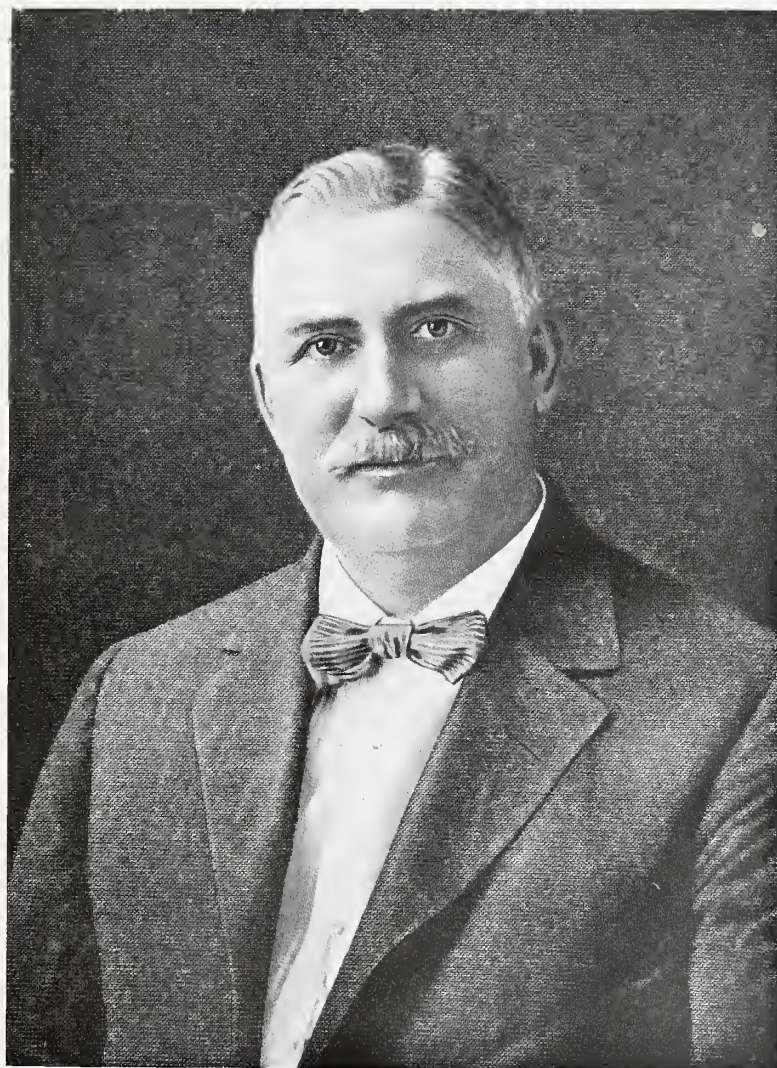
The late Henry S. Overlees, the last survivor of this family just mentioned, spent many years in Bartlesville during his retirement, and died at his home there March 19, 1916, at the venerable age of ninety years. He was born near Dayton, Ohio, in Montgomery County, May 26, 1826, spent the first thirty years of his life in that section of Ohio, was married there and had three children born before he moved to Elkhart County, Indiana. From Indiana he moved to Parsons, Kansas, was a farmer in these two states and about 1896 retired to Bartlesville, where for several years he assisted his son Frank in the general store. Later he acted as bailiff in the District Court until health compelled him to give up all regular duties. To a wide circle of people, both young and old, he was affectionately known as Grandpa Overlees. His was a face and figure much missed on the streets of Bartlesville during the last few months of his life, and he was a man who grew old gracefully, and all classes of people reciprocated his kindly and cheerful spirit. Though very old at the time of his death he had a remarkable memory and could talk entertainingly of a period covering almost three-quarters of a century. In 1848 Henry S. Overlees married Miss Mary Lentz, who was

born in Pennsylvania May 9, 1829, was taken to Ohio when a child, and is still living at the venerable age of eighty-seven. For more than sixty-seven years Henry S. Overlees and wife traveled life's highways together, and at the time of his death they were probably the oldest married couple in the State of Oklahoma. Their children are: George, who died at the age of twenty-one; Warren, who died at Bartlesville in 1912 leaving two daughters; Emma Van Horebeke, who lives at Joplin, Missouri, and has four children; William H., of Joplin, Missouri; Laura Frances, deceased; Mary Ann Forester, deceased; Milo H. of Bartlesville; Perry of Holmesville, Missouri; Jesse L., of Bartlesville; Frank M.; and Effie Wylie, of Portland, Oregon.

The eighth in this family of children, Frank M. Overlees when an infant was taken to Christian County, Illinois, and was twelve years old when the family moved to Parsons, Kansas. He lived there with his parents until 1888 and in the meantime attended public schools and had come to manhood with the sturdy discipline of a farm. His home has been in old Indian Territory in the State of Oklahoma since 1888. His first location was at Coody's Bluff in the Cherokee Nation. A year later he moved to what is now Bartlesville, when only some half dozen white men lived in that community. For two years he was manager of a firm handling walnut timber, and he engaged in buying and selling walnut logs all over this section. Subsequently Colonel J. H. Bartles had him as manager of his store for three and a half years, and he also worked for Johnstone & Keeler, merchants, for two years, and then engaged in business for himself, conducting a general store eight years. That first store building is still standing at the corner of Second Street and Johnstone Avenue, and was the first store structure on the present site of the City of Bartlesville. While merchandising Mr. Overlees also dealt extensively in cattle.

When the operations in the oil field were extended out from Kansas into Northern Indian Territory, Mr. Overlees owned the first set of drilling tools and put down the first wells around Bartlesville for the Cudahy Oil Company. He has been more or less identified with the oil industry ever since, both as a contractor and as a producer. A large amount of property has been developed through his enterprise, and he has bought and sold on an extensive scale. One of Oklahoma's pioneer interurban electric lines reflects one phase of his enterprise. He was one of the original promoters and builders of the Bartlesville Interurban Railroad and was secretary of the company for three years until the property was sold to eastern parties. This is an electric line between Bartlesville and Dewey, and is also operated over the principal streets of Bartlesville. Mr. Overlees has built and still owns a number of business places in Bartlesville and takes a great deal of pride in the growth of the city as well as in his individual part in promoting local prosperity.

Since casting his first vote he has been a republican and served as a member of a number of delegations in the old Indian Territory. He was a delegate in 1896 to the republican convention held in Indian Territory at Fort Gibson. After Bartlesville became a town corporation, he received thirty-six out of the thirty-eight votes cast for the office of mayor, serving one term of two years, and starting the municipal machinery and thus gaining an initial honor which will always be associated with his name in the local history of this thriving city. Mr. Overlees is a member of the Baptist Church and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Consistory at South McAlester. He took his first degree in the Scottish Rite at Wichita, Kansas, in 1896.



F M Overlus



On November 12, 1891, Mr. Overlees married Miss Carrie V. Armstrong. Mrs. Overlees belongs to the distinguished Indian family whose head for many years was Chief Journeycake of the Delaware Tribe. Chief Journeycake was Mrs. Overlees' grandfather. Chief Journeycake was a great figure in early history of Indian Territory, and further reference to him is found on other pages. Mr. and Mrs. Overlees have three sons: E. Ray, who lives in Angola, Kansas, and married Catherine Galbreath; William E., whose home is in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and by his marriage to Miriam E. Scott has one child named Frank M.; and Milo H., who is now a student in the William Jewell College at Liberty, Missouri.

Mr. Overlees himself is a graduate of the high school at Parsons, Kansas, but his best education came from the school of experience and by contact with men and affairs. It is said he arrived in old Indian Territory with only fifty cents in his pockets and a few cheap clothes. By steady industry and a liberal acceptance of opportunity he has made himself one of the leading citizens of Bartlesville. He was fortunate largely because he possessed qualities that make for success. He has had his share of what many men call luck, but that has not been the dominating factor in his life. In fact he has overcome obstacles, and everyone says that Frank M. Overlees has deserved all the good things that have come to him.

COL. DEW M. WISDOM. Among those who first became identified with Oklahoma affairs as members of the official group who were employed in the administration of Indian affairs in the Five Civilized Tribes none is recalled with more affection and sincere admiration than the late Col. Dew Moore Wisdom, who died at his home in Muskogee, November 5, 1905. Among a large host of friends he is regarded as one of the bravest, most versatile and honorable men who were ever identified with the old Indian Territory. He possessed and exercised qualities which made him a natural leader, and well typified the virtues and attainments of the old Southern gentleman, with his classical education, with a record as a brave and competent soldier, and with many years of experience as a journalist, public official and lawyer.

He was born at Medon, Madison County, Tennessee, February 3, 1836, a son of William S. and Jane (Anderson) Wisdom. His father was born in Rockingham County, North Carolina, in 1796. A few months after his birth Colonel Wisdom was taken to McNairy County, Tennessee, where he grew up and received his early education. After gaining all he could from the local schools he entered the literary department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, where he was graduated in 1857. He began the study of Latin in early boyhood, and while in university became proficient also in Greek and French. He prepared for the law as a profession, taking the course at Cumberland University, and was engaged in practice at Purdy, Tennessee, when his career was interrupted by the outbreak of the war between the states. His county unanimously elected him a member of the proposed constitutional convention, which was never called into session, since the proposition was defeated by popular vote. At the beginning of the war he joined Company F of the Thirteenth Tennessee Regiment of Volunteer Infantry of the Confederate army, and became first lieutenant under Captain John V. Wright. When the latter was made colonel Lieutenant Wisdom, by unanimous vote of his comrades, succeeded as captain. While at the head of his company in the battle of Belmont he received two severe wounds, but was able to rejoin his command in time to participate in the great battle of Shiloh. Subsequently

he was in the cavalry service under Generals Rowdy and Forrest. Particularly under General Forrest did Colonel Wisdom manifest those brilliant and dashing qualities which made him the almost ideal soldier. He was again wounded at the battle of Harrisburg. At Brice's Cross Roads the timely arrival of his command saved the day for the Confederate forces. He also led the Tennessee troops at the storming of Fort Pillow. As a soldier he was not only brave and faithful in the performance of duty, but also showed a breadth and independence of character, the most notable illustration of which was in his refusal to enforce the Confederate conscript law designed to enforce military service upon all of legal age irrespective of individual belief.

After the war Colonel Wisdom located at Iuka, Mississippi, and resumed practice as a lawyer. He also served one term in the State Senate of Mississippi. His next home was at Jackson, Tennessee, where he devoted twelve years to journalism as owner and editor of the Tribune, which subsequently consolidated with the Jackson Sun. In 1878 Colonel Wisdom was appointed clerk to the master in chancery of Madison County, and held that office for two successive terms of six years each.

On leaving Tennessee Colonel Wisdom located in 1882 at Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he became part owner of the Fort Smith Herald. As political editor of that influential journal he exercised a strong influence in the political affairs of the state for a number of years.

An appointment as chief clerk of the Union Indian Agency, whose jurisdiction extended over the five civilized tribes, brought Colonel Wisdom to Muskogee, where he spent the rest of his influential and useful life. In 1893-99 he served as Indian agent, an office in which he made a national reputation for independence, honesty and efficiency. He resigned May 3, 1900, because of the change in the national administration. He was also at one time honored with the office of mayor of Muskogee. During his last five years Colonel Wisdom was chiefly engaged in the practice of law, and to him were referred many legal matters connected with the Indian agency. The characteristics of Colonel Wisdom which deserve to be most frequently recalled by those who knew him in his life were his straightforwardness, his brave and manly conduct in all the relations of life, his possession of all the qualities which make the true gentleman, and a sound learning and ability as a lawyer. He was a very popular man, but would never stoop to questionable means to gain public favor or popular regard.

During the war, in 1862, Colonel Wisdom married Miss Annie Terry, daughter of Wiley B. and Mary (Gooche) Terry. To this marriage were born three sons and a daughter: Lucile Eberle; William D.; J. Fentress; and Terry Wisdom.

CHARLES A. COAKLEY. The open range of Indian Territory that for over thirty years was common to the early cattlemen, developed among a certain class a passion for theft, the inspiration for which was furnished by the comparative ease with which a man could round up cattle, place his mark and brand upon them and count them for his own. There have been times when this passion, which frequently led to murder, placed disfiguring black spots upon the fair and romantic history of this region, but as the open range became smaller through the establishment of more ranches and the building of fences, this business diminished to the stage of larceny and then followed an era in which men of small caliber vied with each other in the business of cattle theft. Some made a bare living and escaped prosecution; others made small fortunes and with a part of the proceeds of their crimes escaped prison sentences. The accessibility of Texas was

an important factor—a small band of thieves could gather up a few cattle here and a few there, between suns, and drive them into Texas and dispose of them without being apprehended. This practice was still common even down to the year of statehood, under which, however, a regime of law and order was established and the men elected to office in the Indian Territory country faced many grave crises in attempting to enforce some stringent laws to which the people of this region had not as yet been subjected.

Charles A. Coakley, who was the second county attorney of Marshall County, found soon after he entered upon the duties of his office that one of his principal duties was the suppression of cattle theft. This was not easy, for the thieves had a thorough mastery of their game. Among them were five men in the southeastern part of the county who had transferred their booty regularly over Red River to Denison where the cattle were sold to a local slaughter-house manager. There was a sort of underground route and along it were men who shared in the proceeds for helping in the transportation of the cattle. Attorney Coakley, when he had advanced far enough in his investigations, caused the arrest of a number of men. He was as courageous as they were "game" and his methods were equally as shrewd. They were "caught with the goods" and one of their number was induced to turn state's evidence, which resulted in the conviction of several of his companions. The result was that Marshall County was rid of systematic thievery for the first time in nearly half a century. This much, and more, Mr. Coakley has contributed to the history of the great commonwealth of Oklahoma.

Charles A. Coakley was born at Farley, Iowa, in 1884, and is a son of C. C. and Annie (Coleman) Coakley, his father a native of Wisconsin, a farmer and stockman, an early settler of Iowa and now a highly regarded resident of Flandreau, South Dakota. There were six sons in the family: Raymond, Lee and Harold, who are engaged in farming operations in Iowa; Walter, who is a student at Creighton University at Omaha, where in 1914 he was manager of the athletic association of that institution; Manning, who is private secretary to the manager of the Soo Lines at Minneapolis, Minnesota; and Charles A., of this review. Mr. Coakley's maternal grandfather was a soldier during the Mexican war, and during the gold rush to California during 1849 made the long and dangerous trip across the plains in search of the yellow metal.

Charles A. Coakley received his early education in the public schools of Iowa, following which he attended the state university there and later the University of Minnesota, his degree of Bachelor of Laws being secured from the latter institution in 1906. His higher education was acquired with funds which he had earned himself while going through school. In 1908 Mr. Coakley became a stenographer and court reporter in Oklahoma, and in 1909 was admitted to the bar, receiving the highest grade of the class before the Oklahoma State Bar examiners. At the beginning of his practice, Mr. Coakley formed a partnership with F. E. Kennamer, which association has continued to exist save for the two years he served in the capacity of county attorney, an office to which he was first elected on the democratic ticket, and in which he served until 1915. Prior to that time he had established an excellent reputation as city attorney of Madill, where he continues to make his home and practice his vocation. Mr. Coakley is a member of the Marshall County Bar Association and of the Oklahoma State Bar Association, and aside from his profession is identified with the Madill Commercial Club and the Madill Library Association. With his family, he holds membership in the Catholic Church. Not only is Mr. Coak-

ley well known in professional circles, but as a business man and influential democrat, being president of the Democrat Publishing Company which publishes the Marshall County News-Democrat at Madill.

Mr. Coakley was married in 1910 to Miss Elizabeth Langley, of Madill, who is well known in literary and social circles of this city. The inception of the movement at Madill for the establishment of a public library probably was due in greater degree to the efforts of Mrs. Coakley than to those of any other person in the city. Mrs. Coakley, Mrs. J. P. Rierdon and Mrs. M. Scott formed a committee that investigated plans for the library movement, and their efforts put about 600 volumes in the new courthouse as a nucleus. The county commissioners set aside two rooms for library purposes and there became available in 1916 a source of public revenue that assures the library being a permanent institution at Madill.

HON. THOMAS CARNES WALDREP. One of the youngest and at the same time most brilliant members of the Fifth Legislature was Thomas Carnes Waldrep, from Pottawatomie County. Mr. Waldrep was twenty-five years of age when elected to the Legislature in 1914, and after taking his seat in the Legislature carried on and finished his final studies preparatory to admission to the bar. It was his commendable ambition to secure experience that would prove specially valuable to him in his profession that led Mr. Waldrep to take advantage of his vacation in 1914 to make the race for legislative representative.

Thomas Carnes Waldrep was born February 16, 1889, at Birmingham, Alabama, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Murphy) Waldrep. Mr. Waldrep has a brother and sister: Lloyd C., who is engaged in telephone and electrical work in Shawnee; and Eva, who lives with her mother in Shawnee. The father, who died in 1893, was a planing mill operator in Birmingham, and the paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Confederate army, as was also the maternal grandfather, who died in 1902.

Thomas C. Waldrep was a student in the public schools as far as the fifth grade at the time his mother removed to Ardmore, Oklahoma. Soon afterwards, owing to the limited financial circumstances of the family, the father having died, he abandoned schooling in order to assist in earning a livelihood for the family. In 1898 his mother removed to Shawnee, and while there he attended night school and in the intervals of his regular work nearly completed the equivalent of a public school education. In 1909 Mr. Waldrep entered the Central State Normal at Edmond, spent three years there as a student, and displayed that talent in oratory and debate which has received a severe practice and discipline in subsequent years and has brought him much of his success in public life. During the last year in Edmond he was a member of the debating team and won the first individual place prize. In 1912 he entered the College of Law of the University of Oklahoma, and by working between terms paid his way until graduating in June, 1915. During his first year in law school he led the debating team of the college in a debate with the University of Colorado. In 1913 he won the first individual place prize in a tryout in which sixty-two students participated, and in the debate won the prize offered by George Butte, a Muskogee lawyer. In 1914 he was the leader of the debating team which defeated a similar team from the University of Colorado, the decision being unanimous for the Oklahoma team.

Mr. Waldrep made a characteristically vigorous and aggressive campaign for the Legislature. He was nominated by a plurality of 400, with six candidates running



Joseph A. Deen, M.D.

and three to elect. In the general election he won by 250 more votes than were cast for any other man on the democratic ticket in the county. In the Legislature he was made chairman of the Committee on Municipal Corporations, and a member of committees on labor and arbitration, revenue and taxation, judiciary No. 2, legal advisory, criminal jurisprudence, and cotton warehouse and grain elevators. Mr. Waldrep was a joint author of a bill divorcing cotton gin companies from cotton seed oil companies, declaring a cotton gin to be a public utility. Another measure of his created a tax commission, and another conferred upon the state commissioner of labor the authority to demand that elevators in buildings be equipped with automatic lockers. He was also interested in legislation affecting good roads, and a member of the subcommittee of the committee on commerce and labor that drew a workman's compensation bill demanded by the State Federation of Labor. For a young man of his years he has already served his community, state and himself honestly and well, and the future gives promise of splendid usefulness. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of the Delta Sigma Phi college fraternity and the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity. He is a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club at Shawnee, and is secretary of the state organization of Young Men's Democratic Clubs.

WILBUR C. MADISON. Now successfully engaged in the practice of law at Purcell, Wilbur C. Madison is perhaps best known over Oklahoma as a business man, and prior to coming to this state ten years ago spent twenty years as a prominent leader of the Methodist Episcopal church in the State of Colorado.

It is a matter of interest to note that Mr. Madison is a direct descendant from a member of the prominent Virginia family of Madisons, and one of his direct ancestors was a brother of President James Madison. Wilbur C. Madison was born at Edgewood, Iowa, January 9, 1858. His father, Francis Conway Madison, was born in Virginia in 1820, but when young was taken to Kentucky, moved on to Illinois, and in the pioneer period of that state located in Iowa, where he followed farming and stock raising until his death at Edgewood in 1905. He was always an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for many years served on its official board. In politics he was a republican. Francis C. Madison was three times married. The only child of his first wife is Irvin, who is a retired farmer at Edgewood, Iowa. There were no children by the second wife. For his third wife he married Miss Julia A. Crawford, who was born in New York State in 1830 and died at Edgewood, Iowa, in 1907. Her children were: Wilbur C.; Motier, who is an electrician living at Los Angeles, California; Curtis B., who has been successful in the handling of general business and property affairs and still lives at Edgewood, Iowa; Eliza B., of Edgewood; and Harriet, who lives in Brooklyn, New York, where her husband is manager of a military outfitting concern for the United States Government.

Wilbur C. Madison spent the early years of his life on his father's farm at Edgewood, where he attended the public schools. He was liberally educated, largely as a result of his own determination and efforts. For three years he pursued a preparatory course in the Upper Iowa University and then followed that with the full university course of four years, until graduating in 1883 with the degree A. B. Two years later the same university bestowed upon him the degree A. M. During the years 1884-85 he was a regular member of the Iowa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Rev. Mr. Madison in 1885 moved out to Colorado and

for twenty years was pastor and presiding elder in that state, and one mark of his service in the ministry is the honorary degree of D. D. For about six years Doctor Madison took post-graduate studies in the University of Denver, by which he was awarded the degree Ph. D.

After a number of years of service as presiding elder in Colorado Doctor Madison in 1905 came to Oklahoma City to become manager for the loan department of the Burton Loan and Mortgage Company. While engaged in post-graduate studies in Denver he had acquired a substantial legal education, and in 1913 he gained admission to the Oklahoma bar and has since looked after a rapidly growing civil and criminal practice in Purcell with offices in the Union National Bank Building. Since coming to Purcell he has acted as justice of the peace.

He is a member of the Purcell Methodist Episcopal Church, is a Royal Arch and Knight Templar Mason, his local affiliation being with Purcell Lodge No. 27, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

At Manchester, Iowa, in 1883, Mr. Madison married Miss Adaline Holmes, whose father, the late W. H. Holmes, was at one time a brick manufacturer in New York City and subsequently moved out to Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Madison became the parents of two children: Francis, who died at the age of fourteen; and Agnes Adaline, who is the wife of Glen D. Boardman, manager of a farm loan company at Clinton, Oklahoma.

JOSEPH A. DEEN, M. D. As an early settler in that section of Oklahoma once known as the Chickasaw Nation, Doctor Deen has made his life one of exceptional value in the old Indian country and has helped to establish modern communities where not many years ago were profligate red men, large untilled areas of forest and prairie, cattle ranches and hiding places of men accused of violating every law of God or man. His brain and hand were partially instrumental in the building of the Town of Hickory in Murray County, where he deserves some of the credit for the building of two churches and a modern school building and the organization and provision of a home for the Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges. For several years Doctor Deen has been well established in his practice as a physician and surgeon at Ada.

He was born in Austin, Texas, in 1876, a son of John R. and Mary (Bacon) Deen. His father, also a native of Austin, was an early business man of that city, and married and reared his family there, his wife being also a native of the same city. Doctor Deen has one brother and one sister living: T. W. Deen, a banker at Ardmore, Oklahoma; and Mrs. Stone W. Webster, wife of a furniture dealer at Oklahoma City.

Doctor Deen's primary education was obtained in the public schools of Texas, and after leaving high school he entered the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, where he was graduated A. B. in 1894. In 1896 he began his medical education in the Barnes University at St. Louis and took his degree M. D. from that institution in 1902. He has never since ceased to be a student and has kept himself abreast with all the developments of modern medicine. In 1909 he completed a post-graduate course in the Tulane Medical School at New Orleans, and in 1912 took a hospital post-graduate course in Barnes University.

In 1902 Doctor Deen located for practice at Ardmore, Oklahoma, and remained in that city two years. He then removed to the new Town of Hickory, and was for seven years engaged in caring for a large practice there and also in promoting the general upbuilding of the community. For three years after leaving Hickory he practiced in Western Oklahoma, and in 1912 located at

Ada, where he now has a large and satisfactory practice. Doctor Deen is a member of the Pontotoc Medical Society, the Oklahoma Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is a member of the Pontotoc County Insanity Commission.

Doctor Deen was married at Hickory, Oklahoma, in December, 1904, to Miss Ada Mitchell. They have two children, Othel, aged ten, and Gerald, aged eight. In Masoury Doctor Deen is affiliated with the Lodge and Royal Arch chapters, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee of Pontotoc County, secretary of the Pontotoc County Democratic Club, secretary of the Democratic County Finance Committee and a member of the Democratic Central Committee of Ada from the Fourth Ward. Above these various interests Doctor Deen can be called an enthusiastic member of that large organization of men in Oklahoma known as boosters, and is one of the solid, substantial citizens of his home town.

DEROOS BAILEY. The legal fraternity of Muskogee has an able representative and exponent in the person of DeRoos Bailey, whose connection with numerous important cases has won him something more than local reputation. A thorough and profound lawyer, close and careful student, and strict adherent to the highest ethics of his calling, he has won, in the fullest measure, the confidence of those whose legal business he has transacted, and the respect of his fellow-members in the profession. Mr. Bailey is a native son of Arkansas, born in Carroll County, May 27, 1857, his parents being William Wilson and Harriet (Wasson) Bailey.

The first representative of the Bailey family in America came from England and settled in Virginia, and members of the family subsequently migrated to North Carolina and thence to Tennessee, where William Wilson Bailey was born. He received a good education, taught school in both Arkansas and Oklahoma, and was well known as an educator at Webbers Falls and Grand Saline in the latter state. While in Arkansas he was a member of the convention that adopted the present state constitution, and also was a resident of that state when he enlisted under the flag of the Confederacy for service during the war between the North and the South, in which his valiant services won him promotion from the ranks to captain of his company. He was married in Arkansas and settled on a farm in Boone County, subsequently becoming sheriff, a position which he held for two successive terms. He died at the age of eighty years. Mrs. Bailey, also a native of Tennessee, and of Scotch-Irish descent, was taken to Arkansas by her parents when a child. She died when past sixty years of age, and bore her husband two children: Josephine, who is now deceased; and DeRoos, of this review.

DeRoos Bailey was reared on his father's farm in Boone County, Arkansas, and at the age of sixteen years entered Bellefonte (Arkansas) Academy, where he pursued his studies for four years. He then became a school teacher, and while thus engaged privately studied law. He was twenty-four years of age when admitted to the bar, and first "hung out his shingle" at Harrison, Arkansas, but soon thereafter removed to Yellville, in the same state and while there was twice elected first district attorney of the Fourteenth Judicial District, composed of seven counties. Before the expiration of his second term, Mr. Bailey again became a resident of Harrison, but later removed to Little Rock, Arkansas, where he remained one year. It was from that city that he first came to Muskogee, in 1897, but after a brief residence in this city, and at Wagoner, Oklahoma,

returned to Harrison, Arkansas, and there was almost immediately nominated for the office of district attorney. He declined this nomination, and in 1900 returned to Muskogee where he has since resided and been in the general practice of law, with gratifying success. When the time came for drafting the present city charter, Mr. Bailey's fellow-citizens honored him by choosing him as one of the committee of eight chosen for that important duty. Aside from this public service, he has held no position of a public nature since becoming a resident of Muskogee. In political matters he is a staunch democrat, but has not sought political honors, preferring to devote his entire time and attention to the duties of his constantly increasing practice.

Mr. Bailey has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Lillian McDowell, who is now deceased, being survived by one daughter, Lillian. Mr. Bailey was married the second time to Miss Bernadine Atkins, and they have two children: Esther and Paul.

HON. ALBERT W. BARNETT. Had the republicans of District No. 198 of Indian Territory been a few hundred stronger, Albert W. Barnett would have been the delegate from that district to the Constitutional Convention of 1906, and R. L. Williams, who afterward became the third governor of Oklahoma, would not have made a reputation in the convention that culminated in his being made the first chief justice of the Supreme Court and later in his election to the highest state executive office. Mr. Barnett was the choice of the republicans of the district by acclamation in convention. Being of Southern birth and understanding well the character of a majority of the people of his district, his chances for election were far more favorable than would have been the chances of a republican from the North. The campaign was full of interest. There had been no elections in Indian Territory and it was problematical whether the voters in this election could be strongly influenced to line up with party organizations. For a time it looked like any man's victory, but the democrats won by a safe majority. For five years prior to the convention, Mr. Barnett had been a resident of the southern part of the district. He had engaged in farming principally, but was a public-spirited and stirring citizen and his acquaintance had become wide.

Two years after statehood Mr. Barnett went to Tulsa, Oklahoma, and became accountant for the Price Sand Company, a concern with which he remained for a period of three years, going to Achille in 1913 and engaging in the drug business, in which he is yet occupied. His store is one of the largest in the county outside of Durant, and his large, up-to-date stock is valued at \$8,000. When the town was incorporated, in 1915, the people put politics aside and elected Mr. Barnett mayor without opposition. His legal title is justice of the peace, but his duties are similar to those of mayor in cities of the first class. He attends meetings of the trustees, but has no vote. The first ordinance passed under his administration fixed punishment for misdemeanors. The first case tried before Mayor Barnett involved the charge of assault and the trial resulted in a plea of guilty. The first fine paid into the city treasury was turned in by the defendant in that case.

Mr. Barnett was born in Whitfield County, Georgia, August 19, 1872, and is a son of John Wilson and Indiana (Cox) Barnett. His father, who was born in 1847, in Tennessee, is a veteran of the Civil war, in which he fought as a Union soldier, and at this time is residing at Calera, Oklahoma, where he settled in 1897. There were three sons and one daughter in the family: Albert W.; Robert H., who is chief engineer of the municipal water plant at Tulsa; Abraham Boyd, who is man-

ager of the Searce Grain Company at Calera; and Mrs. Claude Brown, the wife of a farmer living near Achille.

Albert W. Barnett was educated in the public schools of Georgia and the high schools at Flint Springs, Tennessee, and Anna, Texas. Later he completed a commercial course in a business college located at Sherman, Texas, and in 1902 settled in Oklahoma and became a farmer. Mr. Barnett was married November 17, 1902, to Miss Stella Holland, of Paucaunla, Indian Territory, and they have three children: Audrey Juanita; Entis Constance and Dudley Holland.

HON. SAMUEL L. JOHNSON. One of the few original Oklahomans to have a seat in the Fifth Legislature is Samuel L. Johnson, of Okmulgee, Oklahoma, who has spent fully a quarter of a century in Oklahoma, came in at the time of the first opening, was a prominent man at Alva for a number of years, but has been identified with Okmulgee as a capitalist and oil operator for the past fifteen years. Mr. Johnson represents Okmulgee County in the Fifth Legislature.

Samuel L. Johnson was born in 1855 at Brooklyn, New York, a son of Samuel and Matilda Johnson, both natives of Ireland, who came to America when children. In 1867, when Mr. Johnson was twelve years of age, the family located at Chillicothe, in Peoria County, Illinois. He finished his education in the common schools of that county, but for financial reasons was unable to secure a college education. He utilized all the opportunities at hand and by carrying on the required studies in the office of a lawyer at Chillicothe was ready for admission to the bar soon after he attained his majority. He practiced in Illinois for several years, and in 1889 threw in his fortunes with thousands of others who peopled the strip of territory opened to settlement in that year. He is therefore eligible to membership in the Society of Eightyniners. In 1893 Mr. Johnson participated in the second important opening of public lands, those embraced in the Cherokee strip, and thus took up his residence at Alva, in Woods County. After the organization of Alva, Mr. Johnson was appointed its first postmaster, and gave seven years to that office. Though a lawyer by profession, his interests have taken a much broader scope than those of the average attorney, and while living in Woods County he was a farmer and a stock man on lands he had acquired in that part of the state. In the local history of Alva his name will always be associated with those of the pioneers, and he is remembered as a citizen who always gave his co-operation to every important undertaking. He was an organizer and one of the first officers of the first county fair association in Woods County, also helped to organize the first church at Alva, and he was chairman of the legislation committee that secured the N. W. Normal School at Alva. In 1900 Mr. Johnson removed to Okmulgee, the former capital of the Creek Nation in Indian Territory. That district was then at the beginning of its development as an important oil territory, and Mr. Johnson was among the first to take a practical part in the oil industry, a business that has been much developed in recent years and is now of ranking importance among the sources of wealth in that section. Mr. Johnson organized and was president of the Eagle Investment Company of Okmulgee, and was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of that city, serving as its vice president for several years.

He has for many years been more or less closely identified with politics in the two territories. In 1902 he was elected the second mayor of the City of Okmulgee. In 1910 he made the race for the democratic nomination for Congress in what was then the Third District, being

defeated by James S. Davenport of Vinita who was elected in the following November. In the year that Dennis Flynn, republican, of Oklahoma City, contested with Judge J. R. Keaton, democrat, of Oklahoma City, for delegate to Congress from Oklahoma Territory, Mr. Johnson was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of the territory. He has been a delegate to nearly every democratic territorial or state convention since 1893. He was elected a member of the Fifth Legislature from Okmulgee County in 1914, and during the session was made chairman of the committee on fees and salaries. He was also a member of the committees on oil and gas and the committees on constitutional amendments and roads and highways. As a legislator his experience has been of great value to his associates on the subject of oil and gas and the workman's compensation act, matters in which his interest naturally lies, since one of the chief industries of his home county is that of oil and gas, and the large coal mines there employing about 2,500 men give prominence to labor legislation.

In 1908 Mr. Johnson was elected grand master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and after holding that position six years was re-elected in 1914. He also affiliates with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His church is the Presbyterian. In 1880 at Chillicothe, Illinois, Mr. Johnson married Miss Elizabeth Mead, whose father, Hiram Mead, was one of the early settlers in that section of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of three sons. The oldest, Hugh S., is a first lieutenant in the First United States Cavalry with his present station at the Presidio in California. He has the distinction of being the first Oklahoman to graduate from the West Point Military Academy, receiving his degree and commission in 1900. Lieutenant Johnson is now thirty-two years of age. The second son, Mead S., is a member of the faculty of the State School of Mines at Wilburton, Oklahoma, with a special assignment to extension work and with his station in the lead and zinc fields in northeastern Oklahoma. Alexander, the third son, is United States Probate attorney for a district comprising Okmulgee and Okfuskee counties. This appointment was in 1914 by the secretary of the interior on recommendation of the commissioner of Indian affairs.

JOHN N. DAVIS. Earnest and effective service as a teacher in the public schools of Oklahoma has given to Mr. Davis no little prestige in educational circles in the state, and his secure place in popular esteem is indicated by his having been called upon to represent Sequoyah County in the Fifth General Assembly of the State Legislature, to which he was elected in 1914 and in which he proved a loyal, progressive and judicious worker on the floor of the lower house and in the deliberations of the various committees to which he was assigned. He maintains his residence at Sallisaw, Sequoyah County, and is a leading representative of the pedagogic profession in that county.

John N. Davis was born at Huntsville, the judicial center of Madison County, Arkansas, in the year 1881, and was the first in order of birth of fifteen children born to Jos. W. and Joanna (Powell) Davis, the other surviving children being as here noted: Zemri is principal of the high school at Gore, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma; James B. is a prosperous agriculturist in the State of Oregon; Albert is a successful farmer near Braggs, Muskogee County, Oklahoma, as is also Oswald T.; and Charles C., Luther, Ollie and Nettie remain at the parental home, near the village of Braggs, this state. The father of Mr. Davis was born in Illinois and became one of the pioneer farmers of Madison County,

Arkansas, where he established his residence about the year 1872 and where he remained until his removal to Oklahoma. His wife is a native of Arkansas, her father having been a sterling pioneer of that state and having served as a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war.

To the public schools of Arkansas and Oklahoma John N. Davis is indebted for his early educational discipline, and in 1906 he completed a course in the High School Department of Hiram-Lydia College, at Altus, Arkansas, after which he attended the school of mechanical engineering of the University of Arkansas for one year. For six years Mr. Davis was successfully engaged in teaching in the schools of his native state, and an equal period of service in this line has been given by him during the period of his residence in Oklahoma, within whose borders he established his home in 1908, the year following the admission of the state to the Union. For four terms he held the position of principal of the public schools at Roland, Sequoyah County, and thereafter he served one term as president of the high school at Gans, this county. While a resident of Roland he was called upon also to serve as township clerk and as justice of the peace. In 1914 further public honors were conferred upon him, in his election as representative of the same county in the Lower House of the State Legislature, in the Fifth General Assembly of which he served as a member of the following named house committees: Education, General Agriculture, Congressional Redistricting, Public Buildings, Fish and Game, and Relation to the Five Civilized Tribes and other Indians. Mr. Davis introduced a bill for the enabling of county commissioners to levy a tax of one-half mill for the acquiring of building sites and the erection thereon of homes for neglected and dependent children, to whom is thus granted also the privilege of attending school. Another bill introduced by him makes provision for the uniform rate of three per cent interest on daily deposits of all state and county funds. As a legislator he manifested special interest in the furtherance of measures tending to advance the general educational facilities and systems of the state. He supported measures for the benefit of the Northeastern State Normal School, at Tahlequah, in which he intends to complete his training for his profession, and for other educational institutions in his section of the state. He was particularly active in promoting measures providing for the county unit system in educational work.

Mr. Davis is a democrat in his political allegiance and both he and his wife hold membership in the Christian Church. At Roland he is affiliated with the lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and has passed the various official chairs in the same. He is a prominent member of the Sequoyah County Educational Association and is identified also with the Oklahoma Educational Association.

At Ozark, Arkansas, in 1906, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Davis to Miss Emma Eichenberger, her maternal grandfather, Rev. F. M. Payne, D. D., having been a pioneer missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, among the Indians of Indian Territory, where he was stationed for varying intervals at Fort Gibson, Port Coffey, Fort Towson and other points, his wife, who was one of the revered pioneer women of the territory, having died in 1914, at the venerable age of ninety-two years and having long survived her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Davis have two children, Lucille and Edward.

JOHN S. WOOFTER. There is probably no man in Creek County whose word and counsel are more esteemed in

business and public affairs than John S. Woofter, who is secretary and treasurer of the Hammett Oil Company of Sapulpa. He is one of Sapulpa's leading business men, and particularly in republican politics is well known all over the state.

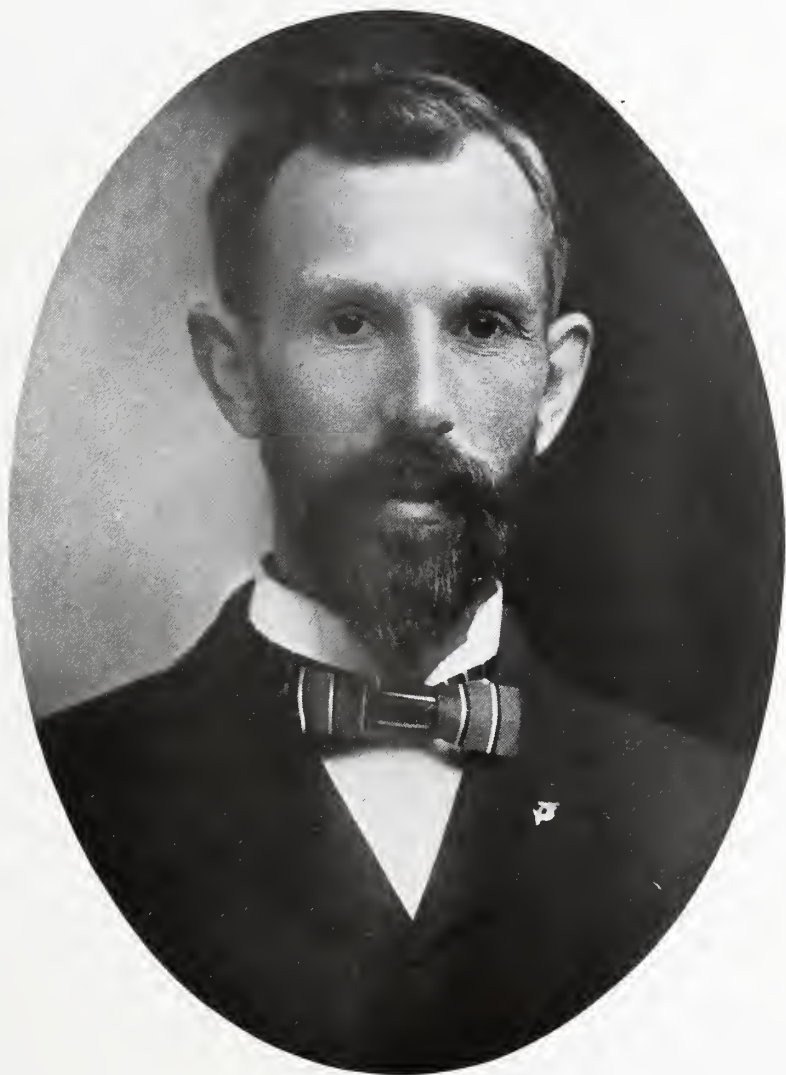
He was born near Auburn, West Virginia, October 25, 1860, a son of Andrew and Mary (Simpson) Woofter. His paternal grandparents came from Holland, first settled in New Jersey and afterwards on a farm in West Virginia. Sheriff Woofter's parents were born near Weston, West Virginia, and died there, the father at the age of eighty and the mother at seventy-eight. They died within three months of each other. They were substantial farming people and Andrew Woofter was a man of considerable prominence in his home county, where he served as county assessor and in several other positions of trust. In the family were six sons and two daughters: T. J., now deceased; George A., a minister of the Baptist Church at Bridgeport, West Virginia; Sarah, wife of Joshua Adams of Harrisville, West Virginia; Francis A., a farmer at Millett, Texas; Columbia, wife of F. M. Bush of Auburn, West Virginia; Clark, of Parkersburg, West Virginia; John S.; and Ellet of Charleston, West Virginia.

John S. Woofter lived on the West Virginia farm where he was born until he was seventeen years of age. He received an average education and for several years was a teacher himself. His first business experience was as a salesman in a wholesale grocery firm, but in 1903 he went to Texas, and became identified with the Beaumont Oil District. Since then he has been continuously identified with the oil industry in one capacity or other. In 1904 he moved to Houston, Texas, and since 1907 has been a resident of Sapulpa. He is now secretary and treasurer of the Hammett Oil Company, of which C. E. Barrett is president and W. W. Fondrew of Houston is vice president. This company has some valuable oil leases and is doing a good deal to develop and operate in the Oklahoma oil belt. Mr. Woofter is an expert accountant, and has given his services in that capacity to several business firms in Oklahoma and elsewhere.

For five years he served as treasurer of the Sapulpa School Board, and in the primaries of 1916 he received the largest vote of any man in Sapulpa for re-election to same office. In September, 1915, when the Creek County sheriff was temporarily suspended for investigation and exonerated, Mr. Woofter was appointed to the vacancy by the court, and he attracted a good deal of attention by his efficiency and vigor in cleaning up Sapulpa. During his first two weeks in office he destroyed liquor and gambling outfits to the value of about eleven thousand dollars. He served about five weeks.

Mr. Woofter is a republican, has served for several years on the state committee, and in 1910 was nominated at the primaries for clerk of the proposed Superior Court of Creek County, though the election never came off, since the court was not granted owing to lack of sufficient population. Mr. Woofter is a member of the Baptist Church, in Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite and belongs to the Mystic Shrine, and for two years was patron of the Chapter of the Eastern Star. He is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is past exalted ruler of Sapulpa Lodge No. 1118, and represented this lodge in the convention at Portland in 1912.

At the time of statehood Mr. Woofter was chosen as one of the committee of three to locate the county seat at Sapulpa and provide for the issue of bonds to the amount of one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars



John D. Woolfson
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to construct the present courthouse. Everywhere he is known he enjoys esteem and confidence for his business ability and integrity, has frequently been consulted in regard to business deals, and has served as receiver for several oil companies. In 1914 he was on the republican ticket at the preferential primaries in Oklahoma as candidate for state examiner and inspector.

IRWIN DONOVAN. The vigorous and important City of Muskogee claims as one of its representative lawyers and progressive young men of marked civic loyalty the popular citizen whose name initiates this paragraph and who had here maintained his residence since 1904, so that he became a member of the Oklahoma bar about three years prior to the admission of the state into the Union. In the general practice of his profession he has built up a substantial law business and his status as one of the able lawyers and highly esteemed citizens of Muskogee County well entitled him to specific recognition in this history of the state of his adoption,—a state in which he has found ample opportunity for earnest and fruitful service and achievement.

Mr. Donovan was born in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on the 3d of August, 1879, and is a son of Joseph T. and Mary Lucy (Mahoney) Donovan, who became the parents of five sons and three daughters. Joseph T. Donovan has been a resident of the City of St. Louis from the time of his birth, and for a long period has there been successfully established in the real-estate business. His father, Daniel H. Donovan, was a native of Ireland and was a boy at the time of the family emigration from the fair old Emerald Isle to the United States, the family home having early been established in St. Louis, where Daniel H. was reared to manhood and where his father, Daniel Donovan, passed the remainder of his life. Daniel H. Donovan became collector of internal revenue for the port of St. Louis under the administration of President Buchanan and was otherwise prominent and influential as a citizen and man of affairs. Joseph T. Donovan was a gallant soldier of the Confederate service in the Civil war and though he is now of venerable age he is still actively identified with business interests in his native city, where he commands unequivocal popular esteem. As a young man he wedded Miss Mary Lucy Mahoney, who is now deceased. She was born in the City of Dubuque, Iowa, and was a daughter of Dennis A. Mahoney, who was for many years owner, editor and publisher of the Dubuque Telegraph and a leader in the activities of the democratic party in the Hawkeye State. He served as county sheriff and at the time of the Civil war he was his party's candidate for member of Congress, his successful republican opponent having been the late Hon. William B. Allison, who long represented Iowa in the United States Senate. Mr. Mahoney was a native of Ireland and was a man of specially alert mentality and fine intellectual powers.

Mr. Donovan acquired his early education in the preparatory school known as Smith Academy, affiliated with Washington University at St. Louis. After completing a two years' academic course in Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, Mr. Donovan returned to his native city and entered the St. Louis Law School, the law department of Washington University. In this excellent institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1901 and from the same he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was forthwith admitted to the Missouri bar, and for the ensuing three years he was engaged in the work of his profession in St. Louis. He then, in 1904, came to Muskogee, Oklahoma Territory, in the capacity of law clerk for the Dawes Commission in its association with the affairs and interests of the Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes, as they are

familiarly designated. Of this position Mr. Donovan continued the efficient incumbent two years and he then engaged in the general practice of law at Muskogee, where he has built up and controls a law business of broad scope and important order and where he has proved himself a resourceful trial lawyer as well as a well fortified counselor. As attorney for the Oklahoma State School Land Department, Mr. Donovan passed judgment on titles to lands offered as security for loans from the school funds of the state during the first two years of the administration of Governor Haskell. While his practice has been of general order it has been principally in the department of civil practice, with special attention given to real-estate law and as representative of important oil and gas corporations operating in the Oklahoma fields. He holds membership in the Oklahoma State Bar Association and the Muskogee County Bar Association, is a stalwart and effective advocate of the principles of the democratic party, is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic Church.

In 1903 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Donovan to Miss Laura Virginia Edwards, daughter of Major John N. Edwards, who was for many years editor of the Kansas City Times and who was a distinguished soldier and officer of the Confederacy in the Civil war. The major was the author of a number of volumes touching the period of the war between the North and the South, and one of these which received specially wide circulation was entitled "Shelby and His Men." Mr. and Mrs. Donovan have no children.

ROBERT M. RAINEY. With the exception of a few clauses that were called too radical by a few conservatives in both dominant political parties, the Oklahoma Constitution had the almost unanimous approval of the people whose organic and basic law it is. The fact that it is a true document of human liberties, couched in republican form, gives cause for the sentiment that is associated with it. Big men wrote the Oklahoma Constitution, put it in form with cool and deliberate intellect, and year after year its finer qualities become more evident and appreciated.

It was the formal phrase given to the new constitution that touched the spiritual attitude and atmosphere in which the work of the first State Legislature was inaugurated. The first Legislature had no more than organized when Robert M. Rainey, representative from Atoka County, introduced a resolution calling attention to the genuine, throbbing soul of the constitution and duly praising the men who wrote it. Then followed nearly two days of oratory in the House of Representatives, presided over by William H. Murray, former president of the constitutional convention. The constitution's soul was bared in that discussion. Human liberties were defined in terms of the heart rather than of the head. The occasion was memorable and will remain so in the annals of Oklahoma history, for its effect can not be more lasting than that of a prayer.

The touch of sentiment which Representative Rainey had instilled into the minds and hearts of his fellowmen, continued its mellow influence upon their future deliberations.

The feelings inspired by his resolution extended also to Governor Haskell, who had been a member of the constitutional convention and more than once the executive offered to Representative Rainey some political reward. Rainey declined such proffers, preferring rather to complete the task his people had sent him there to do. After his term had expired and he returned home, another Legislature having made provision for more

district judges in certain districts of the state, Governor Haskell succeeded in expressing his long standing appreciation in the definite results and appointed Mr. Rainey, then little past the age of twenty-five, judge of the Seventh Judicial District, composed of Atoka, Coal, Johnston, Pontotoc and Seminole counties. This position he held six years, being reelected at the expiration of the term for which he had been appointed by the governor.

Judge Rainey was born at Sherman, Texas, September 29, 1882, a son of Judge Jesse Rainey and Annie (Moore) Rainey. His father, a native of Tennessee, was a pioneer settler and a lawyer in Grayson County, Texas, where he served at one time on the bench of the County Court. He was a man of strong mind and noble heart. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Both the Rainey and Moore families were founded in America before the Revolution, and there were soldiers of both names in that war for independence. Judge Rainey has two brothers: Judge Walter M. who is now presiding on the bench of the Atoka County Court and Jesse E., who is engaged in the real estate business at Portland, Oregon.

Robert M. Rainey attended the public schools of Texas, and left the Sherman High School with a scholarship and for two years continued a student in the University of Texas. He chose the same profession in which his father had attained distinction, and completed his course of study in the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee.

In 1904 Judge Rainey came to Oklahoma as reporter in the contest department of the Atoka office of the Dawes Commission. Later he engaged in the practice of law at Atoka, in partnership with John H. and David H. Linebaugh, the former of whom later became district judge and the latter United States attorney for the Eastern District of Oklahoma. Judge Rainey has entered fully into the progressive spirit of Oklahoma and has identified himself closely and influentially with its varied interests. He is a director of the Oklahoma State Bank at Atoka, and owns valuable farm property in Atoka County. In Masonry he was in 1915 eminent commander of Atoka Commandery, K. T., and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Knights of Pythias, and with the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity. He and his wife are members of the Atoka Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which he is a steward. Judge Rainey was married in 1905 at Paris, Tennessee, to Miss Lillian Fryer. Their two sons are Robert M., Jr., and Gordon.

During the first Legislature, to which he was elected in 1907, Judge Rainey was interested in a number of important laws which were written into the statutes of the state, and among them was author of the law creating the Criminal Court of Appeals. His appointment to the District Bench came in 1909, and in 1914 he was candidate for judge of the Oklahoma Supreme Court from the Second District to succeed Justice Williams, who was then candidate for governor. He was defeated by only a few hundred votes, his successful opponent having been Judge Rufus Hodes of Hugo. While on the district bench Judge Rainey's special characteristic, beyond his impartial administration of justice, was in effecting an expeditious conduct of the business of the court. He has given much thought and attention to the improvement of judicial procedure, and at the annual session of the Oklahoma State Bar Association in 1913 his paper "How to Avoid the Law's Delays Under Present Procedure" which will be found in the published proceedings, attracted wide attention over the state and in legal circles elsewhere. Since retiring from the bench Judge Rainey has been looking after a large private

practice at Atoka, and though only thirty-four years of age he is everywhere recognized as one of the foremost members of the Oklahoma bar.

HON. WILSON A. CHASE. By election to the House in 1912 and to the Senate in 1914, Wilson A. Chase has been identified with the work of Oklahoman legislation through both the Fourth and Fifth Legislatures, and has brought to that service a skillful ability and broad experience in the law and a thorough knowledge of Eastern Oklahoma affairs acquired by more than fifteen years of residence. In the Senate he is from the Thirty-third District, his home being at Nowata.

Wilson A. Chase was born near Eliza, Georgia, in the Blue Ridge Mountains, October 17, 1868, a son of W. D. and Adeline (Spruel) Chase. His father was a machinist and a miller. The paternal grandfather was a native of Rhode Island. The Spruel ancestors were among the first settlers in the Oglethorpe Colony in Georgia, and Mrs. Adeline Chase' male relatives living and old enough to fight during the Civil war were all either killed or died in the army. W. D. Chase died in 1902 and his wife in 1913. W. D. Chase, not long after the birth of his son, Wilson, had brought the family to Arkansas, locating at Elizabeth in 1874, and working as a pioneer millwright.

Senator Chase was educated in the common schools of Arkansas, attended the high school at Salem, and later studied law in the office of Capt. M. N. Dyer, at Mountain Home, Arkansas. He was admitted to the bar March 15, 1893, and opening an office in Mountain Home had an unusually trying experience in "watchful waiting." During the first six months of his legal career only one man called at his office on business. In December, 1893, he moved to Hardy, Arkansas, and remained there in practice five years. During that time he served as special assistant prosecuting attorney, and later at Evening Shade was special judge of the District Court of the Sixteenth Judicial District of Arkansas. In 1898 Senator Chase removed to Nowata in Indian Territory. There he soon built up a successful practice as a lawyer, has been in several legal partnerships, and became a factor in the development of the oil resources in Northeastern Oklahoma, and was formerly president of the Legal Oil & Gas Company, and vice president of the Chatahoochee Oil Company. Soon after locating at Nowata Senator Chase was appointed city attorney and later for one year was mayor.

In 1912 he was elected a member of the Legislature from Nowata County, serving one term, and in 1914 the district embracing Rogers and Nowata counties sent him to the Senate. In the Senate he was chairman of the committee on rules and procedure and a member of the committees on judiciary No. 1, ways and means, private corporations, oil and gas, Federal relations, drugs and pure food and private corporations. In the Fifth Legislature he was particularly interested in the adoption of a measure providing free text books for the public schools and was author of that measure. His interest and activity also extended to administration measures providing for the abolition of state boards and the concentration of state duties. He favored good roads legislation and the working of convicts on the public roads.

Senator Chase has six brothers and three sisters. The oldest, Mrs. Minnie Hammond, lives at Elizabeth, Arkansas; L. A. and Sanford are millwrights at Elizabeth; Mrs. Doxie Stockard lives at Wild Cherry, Arkansas; Dr. J. B. is a practicing physician at Cerro Gordo, Arkansas; W. L. is a lawyer at Stillwell, Oklahoma; Elmer is postmaster at Westville, Oklahoma; Mrs. W. M. Davis is wife of a wholesale grocer at Burley, Idaho;



S. A. Maxwell.

R. H. lives at Wewoka and is a member of the State Senate and seat mate with Wilson Chase.

Senator Wilson Chase was married in 1897 at Evening Shade, Arkansas, to Iola Price, daughter of William Hampton Price. They are the parents of seven children: Mary Dyer, aged seventeen; Pauline, aged fifteen; Price, aged thirteen; Ruth, aged ten; Wilson A., Jr., aged eight; Dean Atwood, aged five; and Katherine, aged three. Senator Chase is a past grand in the lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and belongs to the Oklahoma State Bar Association.

THOMAS E. GRAHAM. Self-acquired independence, liberal ideas, ambitions expressed in promoting farming and stockraising and simplicity in living, as well as unquestioned public and private integrity constitute the fundamentals upon which rest the enviable reputation of Thomas E. Graham, one of the prosperous and highly esteemed agriculturists of Wood County. Although now in his seventieth year, Mr. Graham continues to be engaged actively in the operation of his well-cultivated farm, located eight miles from Alva, on which he has resided since 1900.

Mr. Graham was born September 21, 1845, on a farm in Cass County, Missouri, and is a son of Aquilla and Mary (Wheeler) Graham. His father, born in 1820 in Cass County, passed his entire life in that part of Missouri, where he was known as an industrious and intelligent farmer, acquiring a modest competence and rearing his children to lives of honesty and integrity. He died in 1858, when still in the prime of life. In 1841 he married Mary Wheeler, who was born in 1823, a daughter of John Wheeler, a native of Knox County, Tennessee, and she died in 1907. They were the parents of two daughters and seven sons, as follows: Jane, John, Thomas E., Jacob, Hiram, Mary, Columbus, James and Andrew.

Thomas E. Graham was reared on his father's farm in Cass County, and in his native vicinity attended the district schools, acquiring the education usually granted to Missouri farmers' sons of his day. When he was ready to enter upon his own career he adopted farming as his life work, and continued to be engaged therein in Cass County until 1900, when he disposed of his interests there and came to Oklahoma. Here he purchased land in Woods County, located eight miles southeast of Alva, on which he at once began to make improvements. He now has a well-cultivated tract, with substantial buildings, modern machinery and appliances, and excellent improvements of every character. He has had the benefit of a many-sided experience and is now able to make his land pay him well for the labor he expends upon it. When he started to make his own way in the world, Mr. Graham could not have purchased one acre of this farm and its ownership means a number of years struggling against odds, and patient hoarding of savings for which he gave his best energies. His life furnishes an impressive illustration of what may be accomplished by industry, sobriety and persistent endeavor. Mr. Graham and the members of the family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He bears an excellent reputation in the community as a public-spirited citizen, and his name is one honored in commercial circles for integrity and straightforward dealing in all of life's business affairs.

On October 15, 1871, Mr. Graham was married to Miss Fatima Jane Wheeler, who was born March 25, 1853, in Cass County, Missouri, daughter of John B. and Irene Jane (Reed) Wheeler, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Missouri. Mr. Wheeler was

born November 18, 1824, and died June 6, 1897, while Mrs. Wheeler, born January 31, 1828, still survives and lives with her daughter and son-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Graham have been the parents of two sons and three daughters, as follows: Franklin Albert, born October 30, 1872, who died the same day; Irene Frances, born October 15, 1873, married January 17, 1898, Tandy Douglass, and has two daughters, Verna Opal and Nina Aline; Charles Frederick, born November 30, 1875, married February 23, 1898, Daisy Allum, and has two daughters, Ada Margaret and Gertrude Cecil; Minnie May, born March 4, 1878, married March 3, 1901, Edward Kerstetter, and has two children, Alta Irene and Roy Evertt; and Emma June, born September 25, 1880, married March 3, 1901, David McNally, and has two sons, Orville Marvin and Harry Graham. Each of the four children own a well improved farm and are doing well. The two oldest, Irene and Charlie, live close to their parents. Minnie lives in Panhandle, Texas, eight miles north of Glazier. Emma lives seven miles northeast of Wynoka, Oklahoma.

SAMUEL A. MAXWELL. The career of Samuel A. Maxwell is a noble illustration of what independence, self-faith and persistency can accomplish in America. He is a self-made man in the most significant sense of the word for no one helped him in a financial way and he is self-educated. In his youth he was strong, vigorous and self-reliant. He trusted in his own ability and did things single-handed and alone. Today he stands supreme as a successful business man and a loyal and public-spirited citizen. Much of his attention has been given to the promotion of agriculture and at the present time he is cashier of the Citizens State Bank of Coalgate, an institution that has benefited greatly by his shrewd counsel.

Mr. Maxwell was born in Gainesville, Texas, in the year 1880, and he is a son of Z. T. and Laura L. (Duncan) Maxwell, the former of whom went to Texas from Missouri shortly after the outbreak of the Civil war, in which three of his brothers had enlisted under Quantrell. Subsequently Z. T. Maxwell moved into West Texas and there assisted in the organization of several towns, among them Plainview. In 1891 he located on a farm on Oil Creek, near Ardmore, Indian Territory, and there raised to maturity a large family of children: B. C. Maxwell is city manager of Coalgate; F. W. Maxwell is manager of the Coal County Abstract Company at Coalgate; W. E. Maxwell is a farmer in Coal County; Sallie is the wife of J. W. Hurst, a farmer in Coal County; Samuel A. is the subject of this sketch; and Marcus, Curtis, Mrs. Edna Williams and Miss Violet all live in San Saba County, Texas. Mrs. Maxwell is a daughter of Doctor Duncan, a pioneer settler and well-known resident of Sulphur Springs, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell are both living and are in the enjoyment of good health; their home is in San Saba County, Texas.

Under the sturdy discipline of the home farm near Ardmore, Oklahoma, Samuel A. Maxwell was reared to maturity. At the age of eighteen years, with his father's blessings, he started out to make his own way in the world. He had lived in a thinly settled country where respectable neighbors were few and Indians had the habit of putting one another out of the world through open fights and drunken brawls. Public schools were open for but a few months each year and only the more fortunate children were able to attend a subscription school. Outlaws were numerous and civilization of the sort enjoyed today was several years in the future. It was out of an environment of this sort that young Maxwell walked. He went back to Texas and sought work and subsequently entered the West Texas Normal

& Business College, at Cherokee, pursuing a scientific and business course and graduating at the age of twenty-three. He earned every dollar of the money with which he defrayed his expenses and missed very little time out of school. Sweeping floors, making beds and teaching represented his work out of school hours and yet he was able to keep up with his class in four subjects. After graduating he returned to Oklahoma and secured a position as teacher in the Indianola Business College, at Tecumseh, remaining there for three years, during a part of which time he was president of the college. In 1909 he entered the employ of the Citizens State Bank at Coalgate as bookkeeper, later buying stock and accepting the position of assistant cashier. Since 1912 he has held the responsible position of cashier of this reliable financial institution, which is capitalized with a stock of \$25,000 and of which C. Y. Semple is president and Thomas Pope vice president. Mr. Maxwell is a member of the Coalgate Chamber of Commerce and is one of the most active men in Coal County in the promotion of agriculture. In connection with his banking interests he holds membership in the Coal County, the Oklahoma State and the American Bankers associations. His religious affiliations are with the Christian Church, to whose support he is a liberal contributor.

In 1904, in Hood County, Texas, Mr. Maxwell married Miss Ora Rater, a daughter of a pioneer settler in Indian Territory. One son has been born to this union: Leo, whose birth occurred in 1905.

GUY F. NELSON has built up an excellent general practice as one of the able and representative members of the bar of the City of Muskogee, where he has been thus engaged in practice since the spring of 1909, prior to which time he had given efficient service in both Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory as a representative of the legal department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

Mr. Nelson was born at Nevada, the judicial center of Vernon County, Missouri, the 16th of August, 1873, and that he may have entered his present vocation through hereditary predilection is possible when consideration is taken of the fact that his paternal grandfather was one of the able pioneer lawyers of that section of Missouri. Mr. Nelson is a son of I. Founty S. Nelson and Alice (Pottorf) Nelson, the former of whom was born and reared in Missouri and the latter of whom was born in the State of Illinois, though she was reared at Mexico, Missouri, her father having been a native of Pennsylvania and having lived for a number of years in Illinois prior to his removal to Missouri, his lineage tracing back to sterling Swiss-French origin. The parents of Mr. Nelson still reside at Nevada, Missouri, and the father has long been employed as a traveling commercial salesman, Harry F., the younger of the two children, likewise following that vocation and being still a resident of his native town of Nevada. Albert F. Nelson, grandfather of him whose name initiates this article, was born in the historic old town of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and as a young man he removed from that state to become a pioneer of Missouri, where he achieved local prominence and success in the practice of law and where he served with marked ability in judicial capacity. Judge Nelson was an influential citizen of his community in Missouri until the close of his long and useful life.

In the public schools of his native city Guy F. Nelson continued his studies until he had completed the curriculum of the high school, and after his graduation he pursued for two years higher academic studies in Christian College, a well ordered institution established likewise at Nevada, the place of his birth. Soon afterward

he began the study of law in the office of Horace H. Blanton, who was then engaged in practice at Nevada but who is now one of the prominent members of the bar of Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Nelson made excellent progress in his absorption and assimilation of the involved science of jurisprudence and in 1892 he was admitted to the bar of his native state. He initiated his professional career at Nevada, and during his first year of practice served also as assistant county attorney of Vernon County. After leaving his home city he practiced one year at Greenfield, Missouri, and one year at Harrison, Arkansas, after which he returned to Nevada, Missouri, where he continued in the successful work of his profession four years. He then assumed a position in the law department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company, in the interests of which he was in active service in Kansas and Indian Territory until April, 1909, when he resigned his position to engage in the active general practice of his profession in the City of Muskogee, where he now controls a substantial and representative law business and has established a reputation as a resourceful trial lawyer and well fortified counselor.

Mr. Nelson has from the time of attaining to his legal majority been a staunch and effective advocate of the principles of the democratic party and he is still active in his service in behalf of its cause. He is an appreciative and popular member of the Muskogee lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, is identified with the Muskogee County Bar Association and the Oklahoma State Bar Association, and both he and his wife attend the Christian Church.

At Nevada, Missouri, in the year 1898, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Nelson to Miss Maybelle Ayres, daughter of A. J. Ayres, a well-known citizen of that place. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have two children: Lorraine and Ayres.

WILLIAM E. HOLLAND. Seventeen miles south of Durant and fourteen miles north of Denison, Texas, in the heart of a rich alluvial black land section of Bryan County, Oklahoma, is situated the progressive and prosperous Town of Achille. Its original settlers were Indians and cattlemen; its population today consists for the most part of modern citizens—men who have traveled about the country and learned the secrets of industrial and commercial success. Achille is not greatly different from other towns of its proportions in Oklahoma, but it is an excellent example of what the new men of the commonwealth, the successors of the Indian and cattlemen, can accomplish in community building. During many years men of foresight in Texas counties along Red River looked forward to a day when Indian lands might be sold and the country settled and governed by men of white blood. It is an interesting phase of history that a great number of these men crossed the river when the time was ripe, made settlement, and initiated the country's greatest period of development.

Among these men was James Henry Holland, a native of Texas and a son of Col. Edward Holland, of the Confederate army, who was born in Virginia and for many years was a prominent citizen of Paducah, Kentucky, and Grayson County, Texas. Mr. Holland had been in the livestock business in Texas and in Indian Territory he found a much more lucrative field. The years of the cattleman were numbered in the territory, however, and Mr. Holland made a comfortable fortune and prepared himself and his family for the new era of the banker, the merchant and the farmer.

One of the sons of James Henry Holland, William Edward Holland, after being educated in the public schools of Grayson County, Texas, Harshaw College at

Denison and the Metropolitan Business College, Dallas, was enabled to take his place among the leading men of the new generation who were destined to fulfill the desires of their parents who had witnessed the dawn of the new era and wished it the most possible success. Mr. Holland was born at Bells, Grayson County, Texas, in 1885. His mother was a daughter of Captain Chaffon, one of the best known oldtimers of North Texas, and his father was for many years one of the substantial farmers and stockmen of the county. Mr. Holland began business for himself in 1906, as inspector for the Southern Trust Company, at Atoka, Indian Territory, his duties comprising field work over the timber section of the Choctaw Nation. Two years later he was elected secretary of the company and continued in that position until 1911, when he became one of the organizers of the First State Bank of Achille, which two years later acquired a national charter. He has been cashier since the organization of the bank, of which R. B. Lemon is president and R. S. Legate and G. W. Wells are vice presidents. The bank has a capital stock of \$25,000 and its statement of June 23, 1915, showed surplus of \$15,820, including undivided profits, and deposits of \$29,807. Mr. Holland, in July, 1915, was elected the first town clerk of Achille and recorded the first ordinance enacted by the board of trustees which forbade the commission of misdemeanors.

Mr. Holland has five brothers and four sisters: Marion Inge, a stockman of Achille; Mildred Carver, also engaged in the handling of stock here; Mrs. A. W. Barnett, the wife of an Achille druggist; Miss Allie, a teacher in the public school; and James Henry, Jr., Velma, Birdie, David and Walter. Mr. Holland is inclined to the faith of the Methodist Church, is fraternally connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and holds membership also in the Bryan County, Oklahoma State and American Bankers associations. His bank, a member of the federal organization of the Eleventh District, has been one of the most important factors in the development of the community, having contributed to the expense of maintaining a county farm demonstration agent, the building of good roads and other public causes.

HON. GEORGE EMMET WILSON. Senator Wilson came into the Oklahoma Senate with a distinction that made him an object of immediate interest among his colleagues in that body, since he was the first socialist to be chosen a senator in Oklahoma. Senator Wilson is from the Second Senatorial District, and his home is at Cestos. He has been a member of the socialist party for twenty years and is secretary of the Cestos local of his party and represents a strong contingent of socialists over Dewey, Ellis, Beckham and Roger Mills counties, which constitute his district. In the campaign which resulted in his election he won over his democratic opponent by about 150 votes.

In the Senate he was a member of seven committees, but his chief interest centered in legislation affecting the working class. Senator Wilson introduced a bill proposing a constitutional amendment granting women the right to vote in Oklahoma. Another amendment proposed by him would deny to the governor the right to veto measures adopted by the people under the initiative and referendum laws. Still another measure advocated by him was one for the amendment of the initiative and referendum so as to simplify and strengthen those laws.

George Emmet Wilson is a man of the people and his own career and experience have given him a ready sympathy with those who must acquire their right to live through hard work. Thrown out into the world on his own resources at the age of eleven, he early acquired

fellowship with toil, and to a considerable degree has been a successful business man. He is a strenuous worker, has made a close study of economics and is a devoted disciple of the fundamental principles of socialism.

George Emmet Wilson was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1867, a son of George C. and Mary Jane (Boyd) Wilson. His father, who was born in New York City, was a book-binder, and at the Centennial Exposition of 1876 was awarded the premium by the Methodist Book Concern for the best bound Bible on display. George C. Wilson also reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the Fifteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry in the Union Army during the Civil war. Mary Jane Boyd, who was of Scotch descent, was a woman of social charm and of unusual vitality, as is well illustrated by the fact that at the age of seventy-four she danced the Highland Fling during a social function given in Cincinnati.

Senator Wilson attended the public schools of Cincinnati until completing the fourth grade, and after that had only two more terms of regular schooling. He began earning his own living at the age of eleven, and some years later studied telegraphy and from 1882 to 1884 was in the employ of the metropolitan line of the C. & A. Railroad in Chicago. He learned the printer's trade, and in 1889 engaged in the printing business in Chicago and continued there until 1893, beginning under the title of G. E. Wilson and later as the Wilson Publishing Company. His publications consisted largely of pamphlets and books of a liberal nature.

As a result of failing health in 1899 Mr. Wilson went South and was engaged in the timber and lumber business at Handsboro, Mississippi. In 1911 he became an organizer in Mississippi for the American Federation of Labor. Formerly he had held a card in the car workers union. He engaged in the fight against a road law in Mississippi, which he charged disfranchised laborers and sentenced men to jail for non-payment of poll tax without a trial. The fight became bitter and a special justice of the State Supreme Court was selected to pass upon the constitutionality of the law. It was held constitutional, but the following Legislature passed an act discharging the justice.

In 1912 Mr. Wilson came to Oklahoma and settled on a farm near Cestos, and farming has since been his chief business in the state. In the same year of his coming to Oklahoma he married May C. Guth of Chicago. They have one daughter, named Militant. Senator Wilson had a brother, Fred Wilson, who was recruited for service in the United States army and was sent to join the forces in the West shortly before the Custer massacre, and was a victim in that national tragedy.

GROVER CLEVELAND WAMSLEY. Present county attorney of Caddo County, Oklahoma, is a resident of Anadarko, his professional headquarters being in the courthouse. The Wamsleys are descended from an old line of English lawyers, representatives of the name in America having coming hither in colonial times, locating in Virginia.

At Huttonsville, West Virginia, October 8, 1884, occurred the birth of Grover C. Wamsley, who is a son of Stuart M. and Mary E. (Crickard) Wamsley, both of whom are now living, their home being in Jefferson Township, Caddo County, this state. The father was born near Huttonsville, West Virginia, in 1860, and he was a pioneer settler in Yukon, Canadian County, Oklahoma, whither he removed in 1893. In 1901 he took up a homestead in Jefferson Township, Caddo County, and there is following his occupation of farmer and stockman. Mrs. Wamsley was born near Huttonsville, West Virginia, in 1862, and she and her husband became the

parents of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the oldest. Elmer, second son, is a farmer in Grady County, Oklahoma; Agnes married William Martinseau, editor of the *Livestock News*, at Oklahoma City; Teresa and Hope are both popular and successful teachers in Caddo County; Rose is a pupil in St. Mary's Academy, in Oklahoma City; Lina died at the age of eleven years.

As a boy Grover C. Wamsley attended the country schools near Huttonsville, West Virginia, and near Yukon, Oklahoma, and subsequently he was a student in the Yukon High School, this state. He was graduated in the Central State Normal School of Oklahoma, in 1907, and shortly thereafter entered the University of Michigan, in the law department of which noted institution he was graduated, in 1910, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He entered upon the active practice of his profession in Anadarko in January, 1911, and here he has met with unequalled success as a general practitioner. He is a democrat in his political affiliations and November 6, 1914, he was honored by his fellow men with election to the office of county attorney. He has filled this office with the utmost efficiency since January 1, 1915, and he is well known throughout this section of the state as a loyal and public-spirited citizen, who has at heart the best interests of his home community.

In August, 1913, in this city, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Wamsley to Miss Nettie Daniels, a daughter of W. H. Daniels, a prominent carpenter and builder in Anadarko. Mrs. Wamsley has long been prominent in educational work in this section of the state and since 1911 has served as county superintendent of schools for Caddo County; her term of office expires July 1, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Wamsley have no children.

In a fraternal way Mr. Wamsley is a member of Anadarko Lodge, No. 21, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; and of the Odd Fellows order. As a man Mr. Wamsley is thoroughly conscientious, of undoubted integrity, affable and courteous in manner, and he has a host of friends.

J. E. THRIFT. Few lawyers at the Creek County Bar are generally acknowledged to have a more sound and ready judgment in broad and intricate matters of civil jurisprudence than J. E. Thrift, who since 1909 has been engaged in practice at Sapulpa and since 1912 has been the representative of the great Jones oil interests here. Mr. Thrift's mastery of the law is remarkable alike for its accuracy and comprehensiveness, and in its application he is forceful, concise and logical, which accounts for the high and substantial position he occupies in public opinion, as well as for the professional standing that has elevated him to the presidency of the Creek County Bar Association.

J. E. Thrift was born in Albemarle County, Virginia, January 26, 1872, and is a son of J. E. and Sally (Bowcock) Thrift. His parents were natives of Virginia, members of old families of that state, the father being of Scotch-English and the mother of Scotch-Irish stock, and members of both families took part in the Revolutionary war as soldiers of the Continental line. At the outbreak of the war between the states, the father, then a lad of sixteen years, joined a Virginia volunteer cavalry regiment, and fought throughout the entire period of the war, seeing much hard service, participating in numerous hard-fought battles and being wounded three times. When the war had ended he returned to his home in the Old Dominion and there continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits for the remainder of

his life, the mother also dying there. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters.

J. E. Thrift received his early education in the public schools and remained at home until he was sixteen years of age, at which time his independence asserted itself and he began to shift for himself. After following various occupations, at the age of nineteen years he applied himself to the study of telegraphy, an occupation which received his attention until he was twenty-six. In the meantime he had become interested in law, and after some preparation entered Washington and Lee University, from which old and distinguished institution he was graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He at once engaged in practice in Madison County, Virginia, where he secured recognition in a short time, and was elected prosecuting attorney, the duties of which office he discharged for ten years. He also served one term in the West Virginia Legislature. In January, 1909, Mr. Thrift sought the comparatively new regions of the West, taking up his residence at Sapulpa, where he has since continued in a constantly growing practice. He became assistant county attorney under L. B. Jackson, the first county attorney under statehood, and served for eighteen months in that office, his labors therein attracting favorable attention to him. In 1912 he was given the position of attorney for the interests of B. B. Jones & Brother, generally accounted to be the largest individual oil owners in the world. Mr. Thrift is known as an attorney of broad legal information, engaged in the successful handling of involved and important litigation; a man of scholarly tastes and thoughtful disposition, and a logical and forceful speaker. Among his professional brethren he is held in the highest esteem, a fact emphasized by his election, in 1914, to the presidency of the Creek County Bar Association. Politically he is a democrat. His fraternal connection is with the Masons, while his religious belief is that of the Presbyterian Church, which he attends with the members of his family.

Mr. Thrift was married in 1898 to Miss Carrie M. Bell, a native of Virginia, and daughter of John W. Bell. To this union there have been born five children: James E., Jr., Izzie B., John Marshall, Constant A. and Mildred B.

JOHN H. KING. The careers of many of those who have won distinction in the law in the states of the West and Southwest are in some respects similar. In a large number of cases the common type brings to mind an ambitious and gifted youth, born, if not in penury, in humble circumstances, struggling with steadfast labor and self-sacrifice to gain subsistence, while giving his thoughts to the acquisition of an academic and usually a university education. An interval in the school room follows, as a teacher, and this lays open the entrance into professional schools; following which comes a calling to the bar, and a settlement in some community in the West. The gaining of foothold in practice is the next step, then ensues a period of more marked prosperity, and finally elevation to some judicial position. The career of John H. King is no marked exception from this rule. His early life was marked by a struggle for the necessities of life; he won a liberal education through his own labor; he began practice in a new western town and then sought the broader opportunities of the city, where he has since won recognition and honors.

Judge King was born at North Vernon, Indiana, March 8, 1867, and is a son of Dr. William D. and Jennie (Brazelton) King, natives of the Hoosier state. His father was a physician and was just entering upon a successful career in his profession at North Vernon, when he died, his son John H. being then but nine months old. Judge King's mother took him, when he was six years old,



J. E. Thrope

to Edinburg, Illinois, and there he was reared and received his education in the public schools, subsequently entering the Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Indiana. He began his career as a teacher in the public schools, and while thus engaged devoted himself assiduously to the study of law, so that July 3, 1893, he was admitted to the bar and took up his practice at Hamilton, Missouri, where he remained with a measure of professional success for eight years. During this time he acted in the capacity of prosecuting attorney for one term, and for a like period gave Hamilton an excellent administration as mayor.

Mr. King then decided that he needed further educational training, and accordingly enrolled as a student in the law department of the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated in 1903, and in January of the following year came to Muskogee, where he has resided ever since. When Oklahoma became a state, he received the republican nomination for judge of the Third Judicial District, an office to which he was elected, and in which he served for a period of three years, the first judge of the district under statehood. Since leaving the bench the judge has engaged in the practice of law with offices in the New Phoenix Building, Muskogee, and is in the enjoyment of a large general practice, to which his fine legal abilities most certainly entitle him.

Judge King was married in 1897 to Miss Ida Humphreys, of Edinburg, Illinois. They have no children. Judge and Mrs. King are members of the Christian Church, and have taken an active and helpful part in its work. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and a Pythian Knight, and is a member of Oklahoma State and City Bar Associations. In civic affairs he has shown himself constantly ready to perform the duties resting upon him as a citizen, and his name is frequently found among those who are behind movements making for advancement in morality and education.

ROBERT C. ROLAND. Few men who have reached the age of thirty-five years with but meager fundamentals of a school education go back and gather up the threads of their youthful ambition and, putting them together, build up a determination to yet acquire the essentials for a successful professional career. Robert C. Roland, a prominent and successful lawyer of Ada, must be classed among those few, for until he had attained that age he had but a few months of schooling, this training secured before he reached the age of fifteen years.

At that age Mr. Roland's father moved to Indian Territory, which was then a country sparsely settled by whites, and with few educational and social opportunities. As Mr. Roland began to approach manhood he was more and more impressed with the endless possibilities of the new country. All opportunity for education had not been allowed to pass, however, for he was a devoted student from early boyhood. At the age of twenty-four years, when he was married to Miss Fannie Adams, of Ardmore, his earlier ambitions were beginning to become more active, but it was not until eleven years later, in 1904, that he determined to take the necessary steps toward a higher education. Accordingly, he sold out his interests in the Indian Territory and returned to Texas, entering there the North Texas Baptist Academy, at Westminister, where he remained two years, attending night school. In the meantime, early in his career he had learned the trade of blacksmith and this he followed at Westminister while pursuing his studies. After completing the academy course, he returned to Indian Territory and taught school two terms, one of them at Conway, in what is now Pontotoc County. It lasted three months and \$6.00 was the total amount of tuition collected in money; the rest of his fees he took in corn,

chickens and other things acceptable to the family larder, and home-made tobacco, which was extensively grown in those days.

Robert C. Roland was born in Collin County, Texas, in 1869, on the farm on which his father had been born in 1850. His parents, John C. and Tabitha L. (Griffin) Roland, are now living at Ada. His father entered the Confederate army at the age of thirteen years, enlisting in Collin County, Texas, and served through the remainder of the war as a member of a company of frontier home guards. His mother is a daughter of Capt. Madison Griffin, one of the best known men of his day in Alabama. Mr. Roland has seven living brothers and sisters; James, who is engaged in farming operations at South Bellingham, Washington; Henry, who is an agriculturist at Coleman, Oklahoma; Dudley, who is one of the leading farmers and stockmen of Grady County, and makes his home at Cement, Oklahoma; Clyde, who is employed in the oil fields of Cushing, Oklahoma; Mrs. May Morrison, who is the wife of a farmer at Chickasha, Oklahoma; Mrs. Minnie Harmon, who is the wife of a farmer of Montague County, Texas; and Mrs. Josie Rains, who is the wife of a farmer and stockman at Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Robert C. Roland began the study of law in 1905 in the office of Tom D. McKeown, now district judge at Ada, and to Judge McKeown he gives most of the credit for his having become a successful lawyer. When he was admitted to the bar, in 1907, Judge McKeown gave him a part of his library and he entered the practice at Ada. He began to take an active interest in democratic politics and in 1912 was elected county attorney of Pontotoc County, a position which he held until January, 1915. During a part of that interim of his career, after finishing his education in Texas, Mr. Roland was engaged in the ministry of the Baptist Church. He filled pulpits at Roff, Hickory, Center and other places and at Ada was first pastor of the North Ada Baptist Church. His faith in the principles of the democratic party led him to the stump in campaign years and he has debated with some of the best talent of the socialist party that has been sent into this section of the state.

Of the nine children born to Mr. and Mrs. Roland, one son and three daughters are living, namely: Jewell, aged eighteen, and Helen, aged sixteen, who are students of the Ada High School; Ruth, aged thirteen years; and Howard Dudley Keller, who is three years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Roland are members of the Christian Church. He belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and is a charter member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Midland, Oklahoma in which he has filled all the chairs, and he is also a member of the Eagles. He is a member of the county and state bar associations, and is a charter member of the Ada Commercial Club.

Among interesting experiences of pioneer days of Indian Territory, Mr. Roland recalls that prior to 1891 there was no law against the carrying of pistols and he has seen young men accompanying their barefooted sweethearts to church with white-handled revolvers protruding from the young men's pockets. A law was passed in 1891 forbidding the carrying of concealed weapons and he recalls having seen many young men, unable to buy ammunition for their revolvers, trade these weapons for pocket knives. Mr. Roland has always had an abiding interest in education, and while he was county attorney he made it a rule never to prosecute a teacher charged with assault and battery until after the teacher and the board of education had submitted the matter to arbitration. His first home in Indian Territory was fifteen miles east of Ada and at that time, except for four other families in the neighborhood, there was not a white neighbor within a radius of fifteen miles.

He recalls killing a deer on the site now occupied by the plaut of the Ada cotton mill when there was not a house within four miles of the spot. He heard the report of the gun that killed Bill Dalton, a notorious outlaw of early days in Indian Territory, and saw the killing of Osavia, a noted Mexican outlaw, by John Strickland. He witnessed the killing of Jim Starr, another notorious character, by Robert Hutchins, now chief of police at Ardmore, and Bub Stringer. Mr. Roland and his father carried "Preacher" Perkins off the field when he had been killed by members of the famous Doolin gang, at Woodford, Indian Territory. However, these days of outlawry and crime have now passed, and Mr. Roland has done his full share in bringing about the enlightenment that has made this one of the most law-abiding communities in the great Southwest.

JOSEPH S. FULTON, M. D. One of the pioneer physicians of Southeastern Oklahoma, Doctor Fulton has lived Atoka. When he established his home at Atoka he became the only physician in the town. The country about was so sparsely populated that his practice extended twenty to thirty miles in all directions. Boggy Depot, the oldest and most historic community of the Choctaw Nation, was in his professional territory, and there he was physician to the family of Rev. Allen Wright, one of the greatest and noblest men who ever lived among the Choctaw Indians.

In the early years of his practice Doctor Fulton was frequently called upon to dress the wounds of Indians who had been stabbed or shot in fights among themselves. These fights, says Doctor Fulton, were almost entirely the result of drinking liquor that had been brought into the Indian Nation by "bootleggers" in violation of the federal laws. More than once he had the singular experience of administering an anesthetic to his patients under protest, and afterwards removing a limb. His calls from the historic towns of Caddo and Stringtown were frequent, and his patients were numbered among the leading families of the Choctaw Nation. His life has been filled with interesting experiences, and nature so constituted him as to enable him to get the maximum enjoyment from these experiences. He is buoyant and optimistic, and in addition to being an able and popular representative of his profession has proved himself a veritable apostle of goodness and gladness in his association with all sorts and conditions of men.

Doctor Fulton is a member of the Atoka County Medical Society, the Oklahoma State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is an honorary member in the Grayson County and the North Texas Medical societies. Since 1907, when Oklahoma became a state, he has served as superintendent of health in Atoka County. For the past twenty-five years he has been local surgeon for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

Joseph S. Fulton was born in Grayson County, Texas, January 9, 1866. David W. Fulton, the father, was born in Arkansas and made settlement in Grayson County when a young man. He was a Confederate soldier in the Civil war, member of the brigade commanded by General Ross. In 1915 he celebrated his eightieth anniversary and is now living retired at Van Alstyne, Grayson County. His wife, now deceased, was a granddaughter of Collin McKinney. Collin McKinney, who settled in Texas when it was a province of Mexico, was a distinguished pioneer, served one or more terms in the Constitutional Convention State Legislature, and for his varied services was appropriately honored when his personal name was given to Collin County, with its capi-

tal city known as McKinney. Collin McKinney lived to be ninety-six years of age. Doctor Fulton has four brothers and two sisters: Mrs. Jennie Benton, wife of a merchant at Van Alstyne; Mrs. Emerson, of Van Alstyne, a widow, whose husband was a physician; Robert S., editor and publisher of the Van Alstyne Leader, who owns large quantities of land in Grayson County; Vardie M., who is associated with his brother, Robert S., at Van Alstyne; James D.; and Perry, who lives at Canadian in Pittsburg County, Oklahoma.

While spending the first nineteen years of his life on the old homestead in Grayson County, Doctor Fulton attended the country schools and then for two years taught school as assistant to a young Baptist clergyman who had come from Tennessee to Grayson County. Afterwards for a time he was a salesman for the nursery products of John S. Kerr of Sherman, Texas, one of the widely quoted horticultural authorities in the Southwest.

Doctor Fulton is affiliated with Atoka Lodge No. 4, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Knights of Pythias and Modern Woodmen of America, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. On February 26, 1891, he married Miss Lena Cannon. Her grandfather, James P. Dumas, was the first vice president of the Merchants and Planters National Bank of Sherman, and one of the largest land owners in Grayson County. Her father, R. M. Cannon, who lives at Van Alstyne, has also been prominent in Grayson County, and the Town of Cannon in that county was named in honor of the family. Doctor and Mrs. Fulton have two children: J. Harold, who was twenty-two years of age in 1915, is associated with his father in the livestock business; Clifford Cannon was thirteen years old in 1915.

Doctor Fulton owns much real estate in Atoka, including his residence, and is secretary and manager of the Atoka Realty Company. However, his principal real estate holdings in Atoka County consist of the historic old McKinney Ranch, located a few miles north of Atoka. The ranch house, on a picturesque elevation of ground, was once the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McKinney and something should be said of them as pioneer white citizens of the Choctaw Nation. They lived there a number of years, almost in solitude so far as white neighbors were concerned, before Dr. John S. Murrow, "father of Atoka," had his town named and established. The coming of white neighbors was joyfully welcomed by the McKinnies, and their joy was expressed in unbounded hospitality, for which they became noted over a large area of the district of Pushmataha. Their hospitality was most sincerely and appropriately expressed once each year on the occasion of their birthdays, which fell on the same day. All of Atoka was invited to the birthday feast and observances, and these occasions were enjoyed in the fullest social measure. The McKinnies were childless, and when the proper opportunities came they adopted a child. She was of Indian blood, and thereby inherited a share of Indian lands. In the course of time coal was discovered in the region about McAlester, the present county seat of Pittsburg County, and in that region lay part of this child's allotment. A coal vein was found beneath her allotment and she became wealthy. Her income, estimated at five hundred dollars a month, contributed to the elaborateness and gaiety at succeeding birthday observances at the McKinney home. A few years later an orphan boy was likewise taken into this generous home. The boy and girl eventually became man and wife. Some of their children now live within the borders of the old Chickasaw Nation,



Chas. B. Brien

but the four who made pleasure and entertainment for Atoka and lighted a torch of romance in the Indian country have passed away. The story is interesting on its own merits, and also because Doctor Fulton, who many times was a guest of the McKinnays, now owns the little ranch formerly occupied by those revered pioneers. His extensive farming and ranch interests in that locality include about 6,000 additional acres in Atoka County.

JOHN H. JOHNSON. One mile west of Dewey, in Washington County, is located the handsome and well-cultivated farm belonging to John H. Johnson, a progressive and enterprising farmer, who, with the exception of several years spent in Texas, has been a resident of this property for thirty-three years. He has watched and participated in the great growth and development of this region, and has seen the virgin prairies blossom forth into productive fields of grain, dotted here and there with oil wells, the product of which is making the fortunate owners of land here wealthy.

Mr. Johnson is a native of Kentucky, born in Laurel County, December 8, 1865, and is a son of Wesley N. and Martha Ann (Sparks) Johnson, natives of the same state and county. The parents were born, reared and educated in Kentucky, where they were married, and about the year 1875 set out for the West and settled in Northern Texas, on the plains. There the father carried on stockraising until the fall of the year of President Garfield's assassination, 1881, when the family removed to the Cherokee Nation, the parents continuing to reside here until their death. They passed away during the same year, 1894, the father in March, when fifty-eight years of age, and the mother in September, aged sixty-one years. Mr. Johnson was a farmer and stockraiser, was successful in the accumulation of a competence, and had the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens in whatever community he resided. He and his wife were the parents of eight children, namely: James, who died at the age of sixteen years; H. G., a resident of Oklahoma; William, who resides in Texas; John H., of this notice; Lucy, whose home is in Arkansas; Julia, residing at Bartlesville, Oklahoma; Cyrus, who lives in Osage County, this state; and Eliza, whose death occurred when she was an infant.

As before stated, John H. Johnson has been a resident of his present property for thirty-three years, and here has devoted himself to farming and stockraising. He was given a public school education in his youth and grew up as an agriculturist, and at the present time has an eighty-acre tract, located one mile west of Dewey, in Washington County. Here he has made numerous improvements, including a substantial set of modern improvements, and aside from general farming operations is selling the oil from his eight wells. He was married in 1891 to Miss Jennie Carr, who was born in the Cherokee Nation, on the Caney River, December 31, 1869, daughter of N. F. Carr, a sketch of whose career will be found on another page of this work. Mrs. Johnson and her children have their allotment of land, so that the family in all owns 530 acres, this being all in one body with the exception of eighty acres and sixty acres, both tracts adjoining Dewey. Mr. Johnson's oldest son is cultivating eighty acres of this land, while Mr. Johnson is in charge of the operations on the rest of the property. There are seven children in the family: Frank, who married Myrtle Keener, and his one child, Anna Charlotte; Edith, the wife of P. G. McWhorter, carrying on operations with Mr. Johnson, has one child, Windell; and Roy, Flora, Annie, Paul and Lelia, all

living with their parents. Eva Beatrice died when three months old.

Mrs. Johnson, a woman of many attainments, was brought up under Christian influences, and like her mother is a church and fraternal worker. She belongs to the Baptist Church, and is a member of Dewey Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star, the Rebekahs at Dewey, and the Woodmen's Circle. She is well educated, having attended the public schools, as well as having been a student at the Cherokee Female Seminary at Tahlequah for two years. Mr. Johnson is also interested in fraternal work, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, lodge and encampment, the Knights of Pythias, the A. H. T. A., and the Woodmen of the World. He is a republican in his political views, and while he has not sought public preferment, has always been a staunch supporter of movements making for civic reform and betterment.

CHARLES W. BRILES, B. LIT. The president of the East Central State Normal School of Oklahoma is naturally one of the prominent and influential figures in connection with educational affairs in this commonwealth and such official preferment as is his attests fully his high scholarship and his executive and constructive ability. Coming to the West as a young man recently graduated in the University of North Carolina, Mr. Briles initiated his pedagogic career as a teacher in an obscure rural school in Northern Texas, but not for him was long continued service in such capacity, for his ambition and talent fitted him for broader activities in his chosen profession, and his advancement has been consecutive and well merited. He has done most effective constructive work in his present position, has been a resident of Oklahoma since 1905 and is known and honored as one of the leading forces in educational activities in the state of his adoption, the admirable institution of which he is the executive head being located at Ada, the judicial center of Pontotoc County.

Professor Briles was born in Davidson County, North Carolina, in the year 1873, and is a son of Millard Fillmore Briles and Sallie (Lopp) Briles. His ancestors were of sturdy Holland Dutch stock and his forebears in the agnatic lines settled in North Carolina shortly after the close of the War of the Revolution, the maternal ancestors having become residents of Pennsylvania in 1778. The father of President Briles has been identified with the great basic industry of agriculture from his youth to the present time and he and his wife still reside on the ancestral homestead farm of the Briles family, the place where his great-grandfather settled shortly after the close of the Revolution. On this farm is an historic graveyard which the North Carolina Historical Society believes to contain the bodies of the members of celebrated Croiton Colony that was lost early in the settlement of the state. Excavations have been made under the direction of the historical society and the remains of white persons have been found, this fact lending credibility to the presumption that here was the resting place of the historic lost colony, whose representatives may have succumbed during some epidemic scourge or may have suffered practical obliteration at the hands of Indians.

The early education of Professor Briles was acquired in the public schools of his native state and in the furtherance of his higher academic education he was fortunate in being able to avail himself of the provisions of a college-loan fund established by an honored philanthropist named Deems, of New York City, his own financial resources having been virtually none, so that he was favored in being accorded the reinforcement demanded in the achievement of his ambitious purpose.

As a member of the class of 1896 he was graduated in the University of North Carolina, with the degree of Bachelor of Letters, his having been the one hundred and first class to be graduated in that institution.

Immediately after his graduation Professor Briles set forth for the Southwest for the purpose of instituting his work as a teacher. Upon his arrival at Greenwood, Wise County, Texas, he was fortunate in being able to obtain the position of teacher in the only school, in a rural district, for which such provision had not previously been made for that year. During his pedagogic career in the Lone Star State he taught in some of the best schools of Wise, Erath and Grayson counties and was the conductor of three summer normal institutes in Wise County. He was a member of the State Board of School Examiners for one year and a member for one term of the faculty of the summer school of the University of Texas. Coming to Oklahoma in 1905 from the City of Sherman, Texas, where he had served as principal of the high school, Professor Briles was elected superintendent of the public schools of the City of Muskogee, a position which he retained four years and which he resigned in 1909 to become the first president of the newly created East Central State Normal School, this preferment having come to him unsolicited and having been the result of official appreciation of his special eligibility. Prior to leaving Muskogee he had caused to be prepared plans and specifications for the magnificent new high school building in that city and had the satisfaction of seeing the first dirt turned for the erection of the fine building, which was finally completed at a cost of \$325,000. In point of continuous service Professor Briles now has the distinction of being the oldest head of a state educational institution in Oklahoma, and in his present responsible office he has found opportunity to bring out his exceptional strength as an organizer and as a progressive executive of admirable constructive and initiative ability. The handsome and well appointed building of the East Central State Normal School was erected in 1909, at a cost of \$100,000. It is situated on a beautiful eminence in the eastern part of the thriving little City of Ada and the surrounding gardens and attractive lawn and landscape effects represent the products of the aesthetic ideas and practical skill of Mrs. Briles, who constituted herself the voluntary supervisor of the work at the time of its initiation and to whom is due great credit for the exquisite landscape-gardening that has added so greatly to the attractions of this successful educational institution of Oklahoma.

While the equipment of the East Central Normal School has not as yet, owing to the comparative youth of the institution and the state that supports it, been brought up to the ultimate standard demanded by modern ideals, yet the facilities and appointments are of most excellent order and are constantly being advanced under the able and progressive administration of President Briles. In the year in which the institution initiated its work, in 1909, its enrolment of students numbered only 364 persons, and the growth of the school is indicated by the fact that in 1915 the enrolment is 1,276 persons. Twenty-one teachers are employed, and in 1915 the graduating class numbered fifty-six students, the first class, that of 1910, having had but five members. The work of the institution has been thoroughly systematized under the direction of President Briles, whose earnestness and enthusiasm have been infectious and brought forth the best work on the part of both instructors and students.

Professor Briles is loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, is actively identified with the Ada Commercial Club, is an influential and popular member of the Oklahoma Educational Association, besides holding member-

ship in the National Educational Association, and his vital interest in the progress of agricultural industry in Oklahoma being indicated by his ownership of a well improved farm in Pontotoc County, the same being devoted principally to the growing of grain and alfalfa. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and are leaders in the representative social activities of their home community.

In the year 1901 was solemnized the marriage of Professor Briles to Miss Maggie Cox, of Gainesville, Texas, of which state she is a native, her father having been a pioneer farmer in Cooke County, Texas, and she being related by kinship to the late John H. Reagan, a prominent and influential citizen of the Lone Star State.

EWING NATHAN COLLETTE.

"What constitutes a school?

Not ancient halls and ivy-mantled towers

Where dull traditions rule

With heavy hand youth's lightly springing powers;

But teachers strong and wise,

Who teach because they love the teacher's task

And find their richest prize

In eyes that open and in minds that ask;

And boys, with heart aglow,

To try their youthful vigor on their work,

Eager to learn and grow,

And quick to hate a coward or a shirk:

These constitute a school,

A vital forge of weapons keen and bright,

Where living sword and tool

Are tempered for true toil and noble fight."

—Van Dyke.

The above-quoted lines might have been penned by Professor Collette, so truly do they express something of the modern point of view of the prominent Oklahoma educator, whom Muskogee County now claims as superintendent of public instruction. Few counties in the United States can boast of having superintendents who have been not only college professors, but also college presidents. In various ways have Muskogee and Muskogee County gained benefit and prestige from the scholarly presence and activity of Superintendent Collette.

The native home of Ewing Nathan Collette was Warren County, Ohio, the date of his birth being February 23, 1879. His parents, Hugh S. Collette and Mary Maltbie Collette, removed in 1886 to Sedgwick County, Kansas. There the future educator was reared among the wholesome interests of farm life, mingled with regular attendance at the public schools. As time passed, he found himself ready to enter at an early age one of the excellent institutions for higher learning in the above-mentioned state and selected for his alma mater the University at Ottawa, Kansas. There he was graduated in 1903, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. Such had been Mr. Collette's standing in the university that he was placed upon its faculty even while an undergraduate. Having established such a reputation for reliable scholarship, it was natural that he should be offered higher positions in other schools of a similar class. He accepted a professorship at Bacone College near Muskogee, Oklahoma, where he became head of the Department of Science. That position he held from 1903 until 1907, when he was honored by appointment to the highest office in the gift of the institution—that of president.

President Collette gave a careful and thorough supervision to the affairs of Bacone College until he was asked to consider a wider field of educational activity. This

was the superintendency of all the public schools of the county, a position for which Mr. Collette was exceptionally well fitted, from his thorough education, his experience in teaching and his superior training as an executive, as well as because of his deep and broad interest in all phases of psychology and the philosophy of education.

For three successive terms has Superintendent Collette filled this important office, his last election having occurred in 1914. He first entered upon the duties of the position early in 1911 and his present term will expire in 1917. Under his able supervision the public schools of Muskogee have made rapid progress in many lines. Prominent among the superintendent's admirable policies is that of securing boards of education composed of permanent residents. Another and related achievement is that of securing teachers from whom more than one year's service in a given school may be expected. This is not only a most beneficial practice to the school curricula and the individual development of the students, but is also of value to the community in helping to establish a poise and unity possible only in a locality that is static and substantial in population.

Superintendent Collette ranks among the state's authorities on both biology and psychology, having carried on research in both subjects in graduate courses at the University of Chicago and other leading institutions. Unlike many scholarly men, Professor Collette is gifted with a social nature that delights in daily association with his fellowmen. Fraternally he is a Knight of Pythias. Politically he is of democratic theories in national economic questions, but is not a partisan in local or state politics, being ever concerned with the honor of the men and the practical worth of the measures at stake in their relation to the greatest good of the greatest number. His religious affiliation is with the Baptist Church.

A true companion to her distinguished husband is Mrs. Collette. She was formerly Miss Myrtle B. Hall, B. S., and is an alumnus of Ottawa University of the class of 1904. The college acquaintanceship between Miss Hall and Mr. Collette ripened into a romance which culminated in 1908, the year following Professor Collette's acceptance of the president's chair in Bacone University. Mrs. Collette became a member of the faculty of which her husband was the head, continuing until his own withdrawal to accept his present position. She too is a member of the First Baptist Church of Muskogee, where her talents and her culture are highly valued, as indeed they are in Muskogee's social life. Mr. and Mrs. Collette have one child, Helen Frances Collette.

ROBERT B. LEMON. When Bloomfield Academy was established near Red River, in the southern part of the Indian Territory, which was not a great many years after the settlement of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes in this section of the country, the nearest trading points were in North Texas. To reach them it was necessary to cross Red River, and in that early day there were no bridges along the boundary of the Indian nations. The trade was not sufficient to warrant the Texas merchants in building bridges, so they chose the alternative of a ferry. Hence was established what has been known during a half century of history in that region as the ferry of Carpenter's Bluff. On this site rests the fanciful remnants of many a forgotten tale and romance without end. Thousands of persons, representing probably twenty tribes of Indians and practically all other nationalities of the globe have been passengers in the little ferryboat that rode over the slightly billowy waves of Red River. There was a Carpenter's Bluff ferry before

there were railroads connecting the Indian country with Texas, and travelers came there from a dozen states of the Union. The ferry was the junction point of a score of trails that history has lately begun to mark. One of the most interesting of the ferrymen of the early days was Allen Lattie, a full-blood Cherokee Indian, whose post claimed him for many years, day and night, but whose career is another story. He was succeeded by William P. Lemon, Robert B. Lemon's father, then (1886) eighteen years of age, who had stopped there on his way to fortune in the Indian country. They had also operated this ferry together.

At that time a railroad had robbed the ferry of much of its business, but Bloomfield Academy still stood close by and to and from it went many teachers, pupils, parents, officials of the school, missionaries and others, and for a few years this institution was the source of life for the ferry business. Mr. Lemon came into possession of a small tract of land near the ferry, a property which is now a part of his extensive real estate possessions in the southern part of Bryan County, and farmed when he was not engaged in operating the boat. This was his first venture in the world alone and he stayed with the ferry and the farm for five years, moving then to Island Bayou, a stream that forms a part of the boundary between the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. There he remained for twenty-two years. There was a large number of white men there. He was progressive and thrifty and much of the development of that part of the county is due to his industry. Later he began to purchase more land, as his property grew in value and he continued his agricultural operations and stock raising, and he assisted in the opening of new fields for the founding of new communities. Today his holdings entitle him to be placed among the wealthy men of the state. On one of his tracts the Town of Achille stands, the town being named after Adam Achille, a rich Frenchman whose capital assisted in the building of the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad through Oklahoma. Mr. Lemon's acquaintance was coextensive with the areas of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes in these nations.

Robert P. Lemon was born in 1868, in Virginia, but moved with his parents to Grayson County, Texas, when he was eight years of age. His father, William P. Lemon, was one of the earliest farmers of Grayson County, and his maternal grandfather, William Pullen, was for many years a prominent lawyer of Virginia. Mr. Lemon's education was acquired in the public schools of Grayson County, but the fertile and beautiful Indian country was too near his father's doorstep for him to stave off his ambition to acquire fortune over the river long enough for him to get a higher education. Mr. Lemon was married March 10, 1889, at the old Mead homestead, near the present Town of Calera, to Miss Marie Roark, a stepdaughter of S. M. Mead, an early settler of that region. She died June 10, 1910, after becoming the mother of nine children, seven of whom are living: Benjamin P., who is engaged in the cattle business in Arizona; Mrs. M. I. Holland, the wife of a cattle dealer at Achille; and William, Maggie, Robert, Mary and Harlin, who live at home. Mr. Lemon was again married in 1911, when united with Miss Carrie Ferguson.

Mr. Lemon is a member of the Masons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has numerous friends in fraternal circles of Southern Oklahoma. He is president and one of the leading stockholders of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Achille and has accepted his share of the responsibilities of citizenship, having served as a member of the board of education for his school district since before the attainment of statehood.

NAVARRE H. EDWARDS. One of the youngest school superintendents in the state is Navarre H. Edwards, superintendent of schools at Norman. He began the duties of his present office in the fall of 1913, soon after graduating from the classical course of the State University. He had previously been connected with the ward school of the city, and has had an active experience as an educator for several years, his father before him having been a prominent school man.

His grandfather Edwards emigrated from Wales to Pennsylvania, and in that state became a farmer. Lincoln Edwards, father of the Norman superintendent, was born in Pennsylvania in 1861, was reared there, and when a young man moved out to Russell, Kansas, where he married Miss Maud Hutchinson, who was born in 1859 in Illinois. While living at Russell, Kansas, Navarre H. Edwards was born as their second child September 1, 1891. The oldest child, Ethel Winona, wife of F. J. Robins, a teacher in the high school at Cherokee, Kansas. Lincoln Edwards, ever since his marriage, has been engaged in school work. He received the degree Bachelor of Pedagogy from the Missouri State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, the A. B. degree from Milliken and Gale College in Texas, and the Master of Arts degree from Denver University at Denver, Colorado. He has filled positions in schools in various states and localities. From Kansas he went to Illinois, and in 1912 came to Oklahoma, spending the following year at Lenapah, the year 1913 at Kiowa, and in 1914 went to Breckenridge, Colorado, and in 1915 to Yuma in that state, where he is now superintendent of schools. He is a democrat and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Navarre H. Edwards acquired his early education in the public schools of Russell, Kansas, graduating from high school in the class of 1906. For three years he was a student in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, and in 1910 was awarded the degree Bachelor of Pedagogy by the Springfield Normal School in Missouri. In August, 1911, he became athletic instructor in the high school at Broken Arrow, Oklahoma, then for one year was superintendent of the schools at Noble, and for three years was superintendent of the Lexington schools. In 1914 he became principal of the high school at Norman, but six months later was elected superintendent of city schools. In the meantime he had carried on his studies and was awarded the degree A. B. by the Oklahoma State University. While attending school and college and also as a school administrator he has been prominent in athletics and has played on both football and baseball teams.

He is a democrat, a member of the Christian Church, has served as junior deacon in Norman Lodge No. 38, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; is senior warden in Norman Chapter No. 24, Royal Arch Masons; is a member of Norman Commandery No. 38, Knights Templar, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Order of the Eastern Star at Lexington, Oklahoma. He also belongs to the County and State Teachers' Association, and is an educator of broad ideals and one of the most competent young men now engaged in the work in this new state.

In 1910, at Bloomfield, Missouri, Mr. Edwards married Miss Harriet Alexander, daughter of W. E. Alexander, who is land purchasing agent for the Himmelberger-Harrison Lumber Company at Bloomfield.

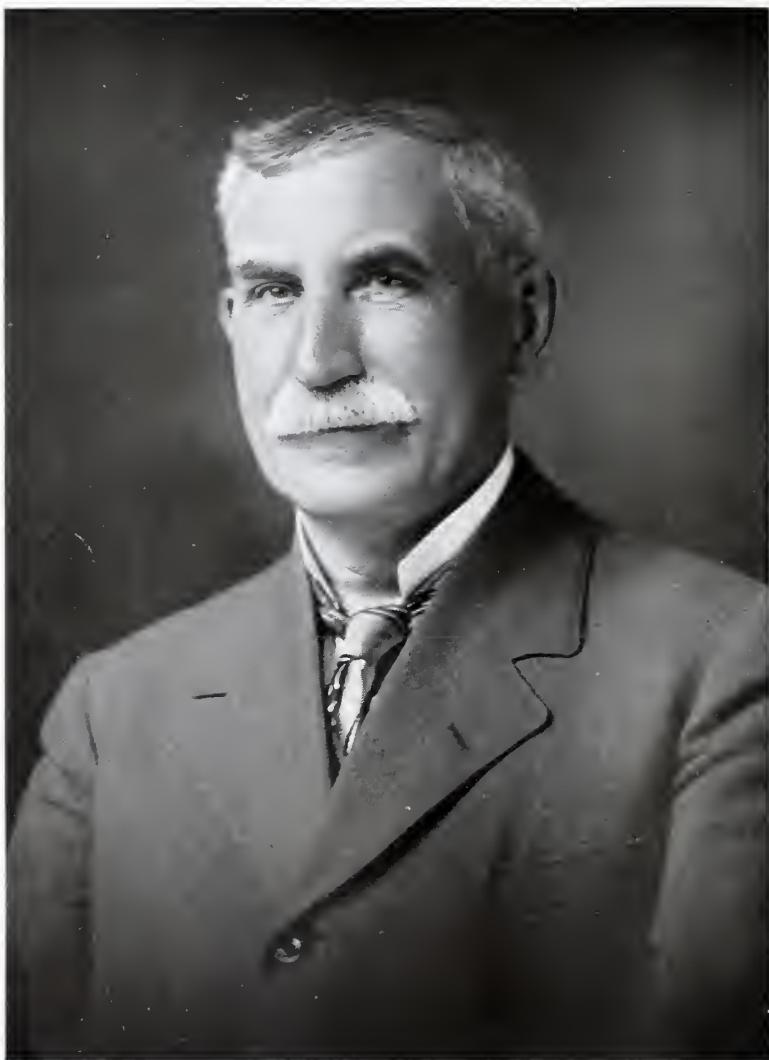
ELMER E. FISHBAUGH. Of the agriculturists of Oklahoma who have turned their attention to specializing in the breeding of cattle, Elmer E. Fishbaugh is a most progressive representative. His well cultivated property,

situated eight miles southwest of Dacoma, is equipped with all modern appliances, improvements and buildings which are to be found on the up-to-date stock farm, and during recent years he has made his name widely known in this part of the state as a successful breeder of Galloway cattle. Mr. Fishbaugh was born on a farm in Auglaize County, Ohio, October 2, 1863, and is a son of Andrew W. and Mary (Galbreath) Fishbaugh.

Andrew W. Fishbaugh was born in Ohio, in 1833, and was reared and educated there and when ready to embark upon his own career chose farming for his life work. He was married in 1862 to Mary Galbreath, who was born in 1840 in Knox County, Ohio, daughter of Robert and Mary (Beeman) Galbreath, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Maryland. In 1878 Mr. and Mrs. Fishbaugh and their children removed to Harper County, Kansas, where the father settled on a farm, but subsequently moved to Kingman County, in the same state, where Andrew W. Fishbaugh died February 3, 1890. He was an honest, industrious farmer, making the most of his opportunities and advantages, and with the able assistance of his devoted wife was able to accumulate a modest competence to make comfortable their declining years. They were the parents of two sons and three daughters, namely: Elmer E., of this review; Ezra A., born December 9, 1864, and now an agriculturist of Woodward County, Oklahoma; Elsie E., born August 1, 1866, and now the wife of James Casey, of Kingman, Kansas; Emma, born September 16, 1867, who is the wife of A. C. Shoemaker, of Goltzy, Oklahoma; and Rosa, born September 19, 1870, who is the wife of W. N. Cross, of Kingman, Kansas.

Elmer E. Fishbaugh received his early education in the public schools in the vicinity of his father's farm in Ohio, where he was reared until reaching the age of fifteen years, the family at that time emigrating to the West and locating in Harper County, Kansas. His education was completed at Southwestern Methodist Episcopal College, at Winfield, Kansas, and having shown some ability in the line of mechanical work was thus employed for several years. In 1893 he came to Oklahoma, and in the following years homesteaded land in Woods County, a locality which has since continued to be his home. For some years Mr. Fishbaugh applied himself strictly to general farming operations, but eventually became interested in cattle raising, and after some experimenting decided that the best breed for his use was the Galloway, a medium-sized, hornless, usually black beef cattle, native of Southwestern Scotland and closely resembling the Angus breed. His choice of breed has seemed to indicate his excellent judgment as a stockman, for he has attained an enviable success in his operations and has made a name and reputation for himself as a grower. His present property, consisting of 480 acres, is admirably suited for the purpose for which it is used, and under Mr. Fishbaugh's direction has been developed into a most valuable and handsome farm. He has always been ready to do his part in assisting in the elevation of agricultural standards, and has always accorded to his adopted community the same staunch support which its people have given him as an honorable and successful agriculturist and an eminently useful citizen. Mr. Fishbaugh and the members of his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On December 23, 1900, Mr. Fishbaugh was married to Miss Hilda Cell, who was born May 1, 1882, in Colorado, daughter of Herbert and Jane Cell. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fishbaugh: Mary, born November 7, 1902; Elsie, born July 27, 1904; Edna, born February 25, 1907; Enid, born April 9,



J. H. O. Cobb.

1909; Elmer, born February 20, 1912; and Carl, born November 25, 1914, who died February 14, 1915.

HON. E. O. McCANCE. Oklahoma lost one of its capable legislators and editors in the death of E. O. McCance May 12, 1915. During the Fifth Legislature he was democratic representative from Woodward County. Though he attended the session of the Legislature at Oklahoma City he was a sufferer all the time, and at the close of the session in the spring of 1915 he went home, and at the end of two weeks on the advice of his physician went to Silver City, New Mexico, but lived only three weeks. He was buried at Mutual, where for a number of years he had been in the newspaper business as editor of the Mutual Enterprise.

The late Mr. McCance knew his section of the state as perhaps no other citizen. He was a pioneer in the then partially developed Northwestern section of Oklahoma and he brought to the Legislature a knowledge of the needs of the people of home and a general stock of ideas calculated to make the state more prosperous. It was as a member of the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention that he laid the foundation for his later usefulness in the making of laws in conformity with the principles of the organic constitution.

E. O. McCance was born near Athens, Tennessee, September 16, 1874, a son of J. E. and Martha (Prophet) McCance. His father, a native of Alabama, was a soldier in the Confederate army under General Pemberton, was wounded in the battle of Champion Hill and surrendered with the rest of his command at Vicksburg. After the war he was a prominent merchant and died in January, 1913. Mr. McCance's mother was a native of Tennessee, some of her male relatives were in the Confederate army, and her father was a pioneer settler near Springfield, Missouri. The Woodward County representative had four brothers and four sisters: Rev. J. B. McCance, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Lone Wolf, Oklahoma; Mrs. H. Burleson, who is the wife of a lawyer and farmer at Hobart, Oklahoma, her husband being a nephew to the noted Texan, now postmaster general of the United States; M. L. McCance is a teacher at Lockport, Illinois; H. B. is in charge of the York-Kee Lumber Company's plant at Mutual; J. C. is in his brother's printing office at Mutual; Mrs. Lou Bouquet is the wife of a banker and grain dealer at Moreland, Oklahoma; Mrs. Amos Johnson is the wife of a barber at Vici, Oklahoma; and Miss Ella McCance is a druggist at Mutual.

Mr. McCance acquired his primary education in the public schools of Missouri up to the age of fifteen. In 1890 his father removed from the Texas Panhandle and settled near Amarillo. In 1894 they moved across the line into the newly opened country of Woodward County, Oklahoma. For three years Mr. McCance worked with his father on the farm and in the blacksmith shop. After passing his twenty-first birthday he realized his deficiency in educational equipment and spurred on by ambition resolved to make himself a useful factor in the world's activities. Being past the scholastic age, he had to obtain special permission from the Board of Education in his district in order to attend the common schools. He was a pupil for four months with boys and girls years his junior. Later he attended high school at Woodward, taking a ten weeks' course in the summer Normal, and at the conclusion was granted a third grade teacher's certificate. Then followed three years of teaching, and after that a course in the Agricultural and Mechanical College in Stillwater. Although six months behind his class when he entered the Agricultural College he made rapid progress, though un-

fortunately ill health prevented him completing his sophomore year. In 1901 Mr. McCance began his career as a newspaper man, buying half of the interest of Frank Smith in the Enterprise at Mutual, and a few months later becoming sole proprietor. He continued to edit and publish this paper for nearly fifteen years, and has the largest and best equipped newspaper plant of any inland town in the state not county seats.

In 1906 the citizens of the Fifth District sent Mr. McCance down to Guthrie as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. He had been elected by a safe margin on the democratic ticket, overcoming a normally substantial republican majority. In the Constitutional Convention he was chairman of the Committee on Public Printing, and a member of committees on Education, Prohibition and Legislative Apportionment. A distinction of special note is that he was the youngest member of that historic body. He was author of the provision in the Constitution that prohibits a member of the Legislature voting on a bill in which he has some pecuniary or other interest. He was author also of the provision for the teaching of agriculture and horticulture in the public schools. While opposed to the general plan for the division of the counties, Mr. McCance succeeded in getting as good a county for his own constituents as could have possibly been created for them.

In 1914 Mr. McCance was elected a member of the Fifth Legislature by a plurality of thirty-six in a county with a normal republican majority of five hundred. He came to the Legislature as the first democrat elected from his district since statehood. He was made chairman of the Committee on Enrolled and Engrossed Bills, and a member of the Committees on Appropriations, Judiciary and Senatorial Re-districting, Prohibition Enforcement, Constitutional Amendments, Public Printing and Labor and Arbitration. He introduced a bill creating a special property tax for the building of public roads. This was held unconstitutional by a committee, and he then introduced a resolution providing for a constitutional amendment covering such. Another bill introduced by him provided that by a municipal or township vote the public records of cities, towns, school districts and townships might be audited by the state.

Another measure which he advocated, and which has many obvious advantages, was one prohibiting railways from changing proposed routes after grades had been established, depot and switching sites fixed, and official statement of plans filed with the secretary of state, except upon vote of two-thirds of the people of the community affected. Thus in spite of ill health, with the menace of death constantly over him, Mr. McCance made a record in the Legislature which may well be a permanent memorial to his name.

Mr. McCance was married June 7, 1903, at Runningwater, Texas, to Miss Zoe Duvall, whose parents were among the pioneer settlers of the Texas Panhandle. To their marriage was born one child, Venia May, now three years of age. Mr. McCance was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, served as Sunday School superintendent eight years, and for a long time was a steward and lay leader.

He was a member of the Oklahoma Press Association, and was major general of the Squirrel Rifles, a military organization formed during the Constitutional Convention by W. H. Murray, president of that body. This title was one of the rewards for the influence of Mr. McCance in helping elect Murray to the presidency of the convention.

JAMES H. N. COBB. The secretary of the Sapulpa Commercial Club and one of the present county commis-

sioners of Creek County has had a variety and length and breadth of experience such as fall to the lot of very few men. He was born in old Virginia a few years before the outbreak of the war between the states. He was a member of a large family of children, and his parents were hard working and self respecting people who never reached a completely independent stage of prosperity. These facts indicate what the environment of Mr. Cobb was as a boy. He worked for all he got in the way of education, and it may be said that he has supported himself since he entered his teens. In spite of such handicaps, he educated himself for work as a successful teacher, has for about a quarter of a century been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church as a preacher and missionary, and in other official work, gained admission to the Oklahoma Bar some years ago, has been active in politics, and has other enviable distinctions.

He was born in McDowell, Virginia, December 14, 1858, a son of John Augustus and Elizabeth Anne (Pullin) Cobb. Both parents were natives of Virginia, his father born July 26, 1826, and his mother about 1830. Both died in Virginia, his father in 1877 and his mother in 1892. John A. Cobb was a farmer all his life, and saw four years of active service in the Confederate army under the noted cavalryman J. E. B. Stuart. He was taken prisoner near Beverly, West Virginia, and for three months languished in a prison at Wheeling until paroled. He was the father of a family of twelve children, four sons and eight daughters, two of the sons having died in infancy while all the rest are still living.

James H. N. Cobb never attended a free school in all his life. When he was ten years of age he and his father left Virginia and made a trip to Missouri, but after a short time returned to Virginia, and he remained there five years. For about three months each year for two or three years he attended one of the old field schools of Virginia, but spent most of his time in hard labor which contributed toward the support of the numerous family of which he was a member. In 1879 Mr. Cobb went to Ohio and was employed as a farm hand at \$10 a month in the winter and \$16 a month in the summer.

On September 22, 1880, he enlisted in the United States army and was sent to Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and remained there five years. During part of one year he continued his studies in a night school and for part of his army service was attached to the hospital department. He was finally made overseer of the Post School in Columbus Barracks, and his major recommended him for the position of superintendent of army schools. The major unfortunately died in 1883, and the recommendation was never carried out. While overseer of the Post schools Mr. Cobb was given the rank of sergeant, and he has always been proud of the fact that he served in the army and was given that rank.

On gaining his honorable discharge he returned to Virginia, was granted a first-grade certificate and for a time taught school in the mountains of that state at \$20 per month, boarding himself. He spent two years in the back districts of Virginia and West Virginia as teacher, then went out to Nebraska, taught there a year, and was an unsuccessful candidate for county superintendent of schools.

In 1890 he qualified for entrance into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church. For fifteen years he had charge of different churches in Nebraska, but in 1893 came to Oklahoma and took the pastorate of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Tulsa. After sixteen months he was assigned to the pastorate at Sapulpa for one year. His next promotion was as presiding elder of what is now the Tulsa District. While still engaged in

the active work of the ministry Rev. Mr. Cobb was elected a member of the Oklahoma constitutional convention, and one feature of his work while there should be recalled, and that was in gaining the location of the county seat of Creek County for the Town of Sapulpa. He was one of the thirteen apostles of the republican party represented in the statehood convention. However, he was not unduly bound by party ties but was willing to work for what he was convinced to be the best interests of the state. He therefore supported the enabling act and also signed and advocated the adoption of the state constitution though his party opposed it officially.

For a time Mr. Cobb was field secretary of the Anti-Saloon League of Oklahoma and stumped half the state in behalf of the cause of prohibition. He was appointed district Indian agent by the secretary of the interior and served four years with supervision over Creek and Tulsa counties, with headquarters in Sapulpa. He resigned his office in 1912.

For the past two years Mr. Cobb has been secretary of the Sapulpa Commercial Club, and since January 1, 1913, has given much of his time and attention to his duties as county commissioner. With such opportunities as were presented in a life of great activity Mr. Cobb read law, and was admitted to the Oklahoma Bar in 1910, and has a license to practice in all the courts of the state. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Masonic Order.

On November 8, 1888, he married Miss Rebecca Ellen Hooke, who was born near McDowell, Virginia, January 14, 1862. They are the parents of four children: James Merrill is now a senior in the Oklahoma School of Mines at Wilburton; Virginia, who attended the University of Oklahoma, is now living at Tulsa; Marie is a senior in the Sapulpa High School; and Elmo died at the age of seven and a half years.

WILLIAM B. MOORE. Since 1905 a member of the Muskogee bar, Mr. Moore has rapidly gained recognition as an able and thoroughly equipped lawyer. He is a man of liberal training and of broad experience, but practically since the age of sixteen has been dependent upon his own resources and efforts to advance him in the world. While the law has properly received the greater part of his talent and time, Mr. Moore has also been a factor in the public life of his home city and is also quite well known over the state.

William B. Moore is a native of South Carolina and was born at McColl, April 18, 1881, a son of Dr. Welcome A. and Mary A. (Woodley) Moore. Both parents were natives of South Carolina and were of Revolutionary stock. The first ancestors came from England to Virginia and thence by way of North Carolina and finally found homes in South Carolina. The Moore and Woodley families have lived for several generations in Marlboro County, South Carolina, and many of their members have been well known for their attainments in business and other affairs.

Mr. Moore's father was by profession a dental surgeon, but was also a planter, and thus the son grew up on a South Carolina farm. His early education came from the public schools, and after completing high school he had to use his own resources and ingenuity largely to gain a higher education. He attended Wofford College at Spartanburg, South Carolina, and from there entered the Columbian University, George Washington University, at Washington, D. C., and also studied law in Georgetown University. While attending college at Washington he paid his way in a clerical position in the federal census bureau. From Georgetown he went

West and entered the Kansas City Law School at Kansas City and after completing the course received the degree of LL. B. in 1903, and in the same year was admitted to the Missouri bar. Mr. Moore was engaged in practice in Kansas City for two years and thus came to Muskogee in April, 1905, with not only a thorough education but with metropolitan experience. Having passed an examination before the United States Court of Indian Territory, he was admitted by the Supreme Court of Oklahoma upon the erection of the State of Oklahoma, and has since been in active practice both in the state and federal courts. By successful connection with a large amount of important litigation, he has won an enviable reputation as a lawyer.

Mr. Moore is a staunch democrat, and while active in the support of measures of his party and for friends who were candidates for office, has himself never sought political honors. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of the Muskogee Town and Country Club.

R. N. ARMSTRONG is a sterling representative of all that is praiseworthy in financial and industrial circles in Coal County and since 1911 he has been president of the Farmers National Bank at Tupelo. The spirit that manifests itself in many bankers in the rural districts of Oklahoma—the spirit that organizes commercial clubs, good roads clubs, that indorses better methods of agriculture, that conserves resources and contributes to commercial prosperity—is found in a marked degree in the subject of this sketch. Living in a practically undeveloped country, he has an abundance of raw material on which to work and the varied resources that are still in their infancy in his home community receive much of his attention and financial support. The Town of Tupelo, which is the junction of three railroads and is located in one of the best agricultural regions of Oklahoma, is developing rapidly under the leadership of such men as Mr. Armstrong. This town is but nine years old yet it has a modern brick school building, two banks, two cotton gins and several up-to-date general stores. Surrounding it is a fertile soil that produces an abundance of wheat, oats, corn, cotton, alfalfa, kafir corn and other products. As Mr. Armstrong was reared on a farm in Missouri he has a splendid appreciation of the value of agricultural education and much of his time is devoted to the improving of agricultural conditions.

A native of the great State of Illinois, R. N. Armstrong was born in the year 1879 and he is a son of James T. and Ethel (Rollins) Armstrong, who removed to Missouri in 1883. Six sons were born to Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong and concerning them the following brief data are here incorporated: J. C. is assistant secretary of the Kansas City Title & Trust Company, of Kansas City, Missouri; W. P. is manager of the coffee department of the Interstate Wholesale Grocery Company, of Joplin, Missouri; A. R. is connected with the police department of Pittsburg, Kansas; W. B. and W. T. are prosperous ranchers in the vicinity of Arthur, Missouri; and R. N. is he to whom this sketch is dedicated.

Mr. Armstrong was reared to the sturdy discipline of the parental farm in Missouri and after a public-school education he attended college at Rich Hill, Missouri. Subsequently he was a student for two years in the Warrensburg Normal School and for two years thereafter he was a popular and successful teacher in the public schools of Missouri. In the year 1901 he entered the National Bank of Commerce in Kansas City as bookkeeper. Five years later we find him launched in the grocery business in Kansas City but one year in that line of enterprise sufficed and he then again turned his atten-

tion to banking. In the fall of 1907 he located in Guthrie, Oklahoma, and there became assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce. Three years later he settled in Stonewall, Oklahoma, and assumed the responsibilities of the position of cashier of the First National Bank. The year 1911 marks his advent in Tupelo and here he and his associates purchased the Farmers & Merchants State Bank, which was shortly afterward incorporated as the Farmers National Bank, with a capital stock of \$25,000; this institution now has deposits amounting to about \$75,000. The other officials of this reliable institution are: W. C. Duncan, vice president; and J. M. Wilson, cashier. Among the stockholders are P. A. Norris, of Ada; A. G. Adams, president of the First National Bank of Ada; H. T. Douglas, president of the Shawnee National Bank; F. J. Phillips, president of the Greenville National Exchange Bank of Greenville, Texas; B. F. Edwards, president of the Central National Bank of St. Louis; Tom Randolph, president of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis; F. C. Dillard, a lawyer of Sherman, Texas; Mike Mayer, president of the First National Bank of Coalgate; E. J. McKinney, of Ada; and R. E. Fowler and Price Statler, of Tupelo.

In fraternal circles Mr. Armstrong is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is noble grand of the local organization; and in connection with his business he is a valued member of the Coal County and the Oklahoma State Bankers associations. Mr. Armstrong is well known as a very expert and judicious banker—one who is always looking for the welfare of his bank and of his customers. In all his dealings he is the soul of honor and his word is as good as his bond. He is considered one of the strong men on finance in this section and his success in his chosen line shows that he has special talents for banking. He manifests a deep and sincere interest in all that affects the welfare of his municipality and he commands the loyal respect of his fellow citizens.

HON. ELZA LEON MITCHELL. The interesting career of Senator Mitchell as a leader in most of the important movements for the development of Western Oklahoma was supplemented by his election as president pro tempore of the Senate in the Fifth Legislature, a position which he filled with distinction and with honor to the democratic party, with which he has affiliated since coming of age. The election was a reward for his services as senator since 1908. Out of the long record of consistently beneficial work which Senator Mitchell has performed in behalf of Oklahoma affairs may be mentioned as a matter of recent interest his joint authorship of a measure establishing a good roads system and his assistance in legislation affecting rural school conditions. These were two of the most important subjects disposed of by the Fifth Legislature.

Senator Mitchell comes from Missouri, a state that has furnished many sterling citizens to the new country of Oklahoma. He was born in Clinton County, March 13, 1876, a son of George W. and Josephine (Harris) Mitchell. His ancestry goes back in America to Revolutionary times, when some of their forbears, of Irish descent, served in the army under General Washington. Senator Mitchell's maternal grandfather, Solomon Harris, was a pioneer resident of Kentucky. George W. Mitchell was a minister of the Christian Union Church, spent eight years as president of the general council of that denomination, and a similar time as president of the Christian Union University at Edinburg, Missouri.

Senator Mitchell was educated in the Missouri public schools, and finished his literary training in the institu-

tion at Edinburg of which his father was then president, graduating in 1899 with the degree Bachelor of Arts. While in college he was editor of the Edinburg Light and Truth, a college publication. This experience no doubt influenced him in his early choice of vocation, for on leaving college he came to Oklahoma and established in 1902 the Canadian Valley Echo at Grand, noteworthy as the first newspaper published in that section of the territory formerly known as Day County. The Echo was merged with the Roger Mills Sentinel at Cheyenne, Oklahoma, in 1907, and Senator Mitchell was owner and editor of the Sentinel until 1911, when he retired from the newspaper business.

He is a man of varied talents and activities, has been successful as a newspaper publisher, and is also a member of the Oklahoma bar, having been admitted in the first class seeking admission after statehood in 1908. His most interesting services, however, have been as a public leader. In 1902 he was the primary agent in organizing the first democratic party movement in Day County, and in that year the county gave a majority of 159 votes to Bill Cross, democratic nominee for Congress, over Dennis Flynn, who had previously carried that county without opposition. Senator Mitchell was the first chairman of the Day County Democratic Central Committee. He served as city attorney of Cheyenne, and his name is associated with a number of enterprises that comprise the general history of development in that section of the state. He is a director in the company of local men that financed and built the Cheyenne Short Line, a railroad seven miles long connecting Strong City and Cheyenne. This is one of the many important industrial and promotion undertakings in which Senator Mitchell has been a factor.

He was elected a member of the Senate in 1908, and took his seat at the beginning of the Legislature. In that Legislature he was chairman of the committee on private corporations. His efforts during his first term, in the Second Legislature, were principally in behalf of legislation affecting agriculture. In the Third Legislature he was chairman of the committee on revenue and taxation, and that position caused him to concentrate his studies and efforts upon matters coming within the purview of that committee. In the Fourth Legislature he was chairman of a committee on code revision, and this committee superintended the preparation and adoption of the Harris-Day Code, now the statute of Oklahoma. In the Fifth Legislature, besides serving as president pro tempore and ex-officio a member of all the senate committees, he was the joint author with Senator Austin of a measure proposing an amendment to the constitution abolishing the County Court, and was joint author with Senator McIntosh of a bill relating to libel that was intended to prevent unfair statements in public speaking and debate.

Senator Mitchell was married at Roll, Oklahoma, May 1, 1904, to Miss Ethel Madden. She was educated in the Christian Union College at Edinburg, Missouri, of which her husband is an alumnus, was a teacher before her marriage, and has been an active factor in social and club work in Cheyenne. They are the parents of four children: Bryan, aged ten; Bernice, aged eight; Ruth, aged five; and Norris, aged two. Senator Mitchell has six brothers and three sisters: B. S. ("Cap") is editor of the Monitor at Shattuck, Oklahoma; George is a contractor at Excelsior Springs, Missouri; Overton is a real estate man at Excelsior Springs; Hugh is a preacher in the Methodist Church, his present station being at Lancaster, Missouri; E. B. is assistant superintendent of the Colorado Southern Railway Company at Cheyenne, Wyoming; R. A. is editor of the Roger Mills Sentinel at

Cheyenne; Mrs. Daisy Helmandollar is the wife of a farmer at Edinburg, Missouri; Mrs. Robert Sanderson is the wife of a railroad station agent at Hardin, Missouri; and Miss Iona lives with her parents at Excelsior Springs, Missouri.

Senator Mitchell is a member of the Christian Union Church, and in Lodge No. 133, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, at Cheyenne, has held the offices of junior warden and senior deacon. He is also affiliated with the Cheyenne Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and has passed all the chairs in Cheyenne Lodge No. 235, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Mitchell is a member of the Cheyenne Commercial Club and is president of the Roger Mills County Bar Association.

JOSEPH S. KNIGHT represents a prominent Cherokee family and since getting his allotment he has lived at Dewey and has made his land notable both for the production of the staple agricultural crops and for its production of oil and gas. Mr. Knight is an exceedingly capable business man, and is thoroughly identified with the life and affairs of the Southwest, and in the early days was a skillful cowboy.

He was born February 19, 1874, in the Grand River near Vinita, Indian Territory, a son of Thomas R. and Rachel J. (Sixkiller) Knight. His father had a sixteenth portion of Cherokee blood, while his mother was a half blood Cherokee. Thomas Knight was a farmer, and died at Vinita in 1895. The mother is still living in that city. The six children were: Victoria, deceased; Joseph S.; Morris of Vinita; Thomas, who lives in Bartlesville where he is an abstractor; Henry, of Vinita; and Fanny Mary, wife of Paul Clinton of Tulsa.

During his youthful years Joseph S. Knight attended school at Vinita and Talequah, and for two years was a student in the Indian school at Lawrence, Kansas, the Haskell Institute. Returning home after this liberal education, he found an outlet for his energies and spirit of adventure by riding the range and cattle trails, not only in Texas but also in Wyoming, Colorado and the Dakotas. He was engaged in the cattle industry until coming to Dewey and taking his allotment of eighty acres. Mr. Knight now owns 160 acres altogether and utilizes it for general farming purposes. He is also an oil and gas producer, and on his land has seven oil wells and three gas wells. About 1908 Mr. Knight built one of the handsomest homes of Dewey, located on his farm.

In September, 1905, he married Shirley Reeve, who was born in 1894, a daughter of T. H. Reeve of Dewey. Mr. and Mrs. Knight have four children: Susan and Rachel, twins, both now deceased; Joseph Reeve, born in December, 1906; and Lineth, born December 4, 1910. In politics Mr. Knight is a democrat, while Mrs. Knight is a member of the Episcopal Church.

SOAM J. CASTLEMAN. The name of Castleman is well known in England, and Americans bearing the name easily trace their ancestry to that country. Soam J. Castleman's early American ancestors came to these shores in Colonial days and took a creditable part in the long war for American independence. They pioneered into Kentucky in the early days of its settlement, and there many of the name will be found today. Soam J. Castleman was born in Audrain County, Missouri, on May 13, 1867, and he is the son of Dr. James L. Castleman, who was born in Kentucky in 1830, and who died in Wise County, Texas, in 1893.

Doctor Castleman had his higher education in the St. Louis Medical College, returning to Kentucky to begin

medical practice. From there he went to Mississippi, spent a short while there, and moved to Audrain County, Missouri. It was there the subject was born. In later years he moved to the Town of Pella, in Wise County, Texas. That was in 1875, and he continued there in practice until death claimed him. He was a talented man, prominent in his profession in whatever communities he found himself, and he was also an ordained minister in the Church of Christ. He was a veteran of the Civil war, serving the South as a member of a Mississippi regiment throughout the war. He was a democrat and in the later years of his life was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In Mississippi Doctor Castleman married Miss Nannie Yokum, born there in 1837, and she died in Wise County, Texas, in 1899, six years after the passing of her husband. They were the parents of eleven children. John L., the eldest, died in Noble, Oklahoma, when he was forty years old. He was a farmer and stock breeder there, prominent and prosperous, and a justice of the peace in his town at the time of his death. Georgia married and was living at Siloam Springs, Arkansas. She died while en route from that place to the old home in Texas. Her husband was Laurence Davis, also deceased. Jennie married John Deering, a farming man of Cook County, Texas. Steve F. is a minister in the Church of Christ, and is now in charge of a pastorate at Calvin, Oklahoma. Jefferson, a dealer in stock, dropped dead in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in 1907. He was the twin brother of Mississippi Belle, who married Prof. L. F. Bullock, an instructor in the Eastland (Texas) High School, now deceased. She is living in Gypaw, Texas, at this writing. Sallie M. married A. C. Kidd, a rancher in Cook County, Texas. James E. is engaged in the oil business in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Soam J. of this review was the ninth child. Ira Emmett is a farmer in Colorado. Nannie Catherine, generally called Kate, is the wife of John B. Wilson, a well-to-do farmer and ranchman in Lone Wolf, Oklahoma, where they live. Jesse La Rue died in infancy.

Soam J. Castleman attended the common schools in Pella, Texas, as a boy, and from 1887 to 1892 he was employed in the railroad service. In 1892 he was injured in an accident, a circumstance that brought a sudden termination to his career in that field. He then turned his attention to the matter of furthering his education, and he spent the ensuing year in attendance at the Pella High School, after which he went to Thorndale, Milan County, Texas, and read law in the office of Nat Tracy. In 1898 he was admitted to the bar, and he initiated the practice of his profession in the Town of Cameron, in Texas. He remained there until 1902, when he came to Lawton, Oklahoma, and for fourteen months was engaged in practice. From then to the time when he located in New Wilson in May, 1914, he made a good many changes of location. He moved from Lawton to Snyder, Oklahoma, staying in the latter place two years. From Snyder he went to Comanche, Oklahoma, remaining there two years. Thence to Tucumcari, New Mexico, where he spent something like nine months in practice, and then on to Altus, Oklahoma, in which place he was occupied for five years. In September, 1913, he settled in Cornish, Oklahoma, and in May, 1914, he came to New Wilson. He is now permanently established, and is conducting a civil and criminal practice with excellent success. In the years of Mr. Castleman's practice he has defended about 300 criminal cases, and of that number only seventeen have received sentences. He has a splendid reputation before the bar as a pleading lawyer, and his standing in the profession is most creditable.

Mr. Castleman is a democrat, and when a resident of Snyder, Oklahoma, he served as city attorney. After a two years' residence in Altus, Oklahoma, he ran for the

office of county attorney, but was beaten by a narrow margin of seventy-five votes. He is a member of the County, State and National Bar associations, and fraternally is connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Wilson Lodge No. 417. He and his family are members of the Church of Christ.

Mr. Castleman has been twice married. He was first married in 1882 in Milan County, Texas, to Miss Nannie Crow, daughter of James Crow, a prominent farmer of that place, now deceased. She died in 1902, leaving two children—William August, a mechanic now living in Wilson, Oklahoma, and Ira, attending the New Wilson High School. In 1904 Mr. Castleman married Miss Lida Keithley, in Lawton, Oklahoma, the daughter of Judge Marion Keithley of Missouri, now deceased. Four children have been born to them. They are LeRoy Bates, Francis Marion, Jessie Jennings, and Albert Castleman. All of them are attending the local schools. The family enjoys a good deal of social prominence, and they are well known in the city and county, though their residence in New Wilson has been a brief one thus far.

WILLIAM THOMAS TILLY, M. D. For nearly twenty years Doctor Tilly has been a prominent practitioner of medicine and surgery in old Indian Territory and Eastern Oklahoma, his home having been at Muskogee since 1907. Through his work as a railway surgeon, as president of the State Board of Medical Examiners, as the founder of one of the most modern hospitals in the state and in other relations he is easily one of the best-known members of the profession in the entire state. Doctor Tilly's attainments and ability are only par with his reputation, and particularly as a surgeon, he has few superiors in the Southwest.

William Thomas Tilly was born in Monroe County, Tennessee, April 17, 1864, a son of James L. and Sarah (McAfee) Tilly. His father was a native of Tennessee and his mother of North Carolina. The former was a farmer, and Doctor Tilly spent his early life in the rural districts of Tennessee. A common school education was supplemented by a thorough course in the Brown Hill Academy, and with this literary preparation he took up the study of medicine, and in 1894 was graduated M. D. from the Louisville Medical College in Kentucky. While his own practice and experience have made him a man of large attainments in the profession, Doctor Tilly has also taken advantages of some of the best post-graduate schools of the country, and has attended clinics and professional courses in New York, Chicago and Philadelphia.

His first two years of practice was spent at Mineral Bluff, Georgia, and he then came west and located at Pryor Creek in Indian Territory, and was in a successful practice there until his removal to Muskogee in 1907. Doctor Tilly is a member of the Muskogee County Medical Society and the Oklahoma State Medical Society, of the American Medical Association, the Southern Medical Association and of the Southern Association of Railway Surgeons. Since 1910 he has been chief surgeon of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad. He has won a wide reputation as a skillful operator.

Doctor Tilly was for two years vice president of the American Association of Medical Examiners for Life Insurance. He was the first president of the Oklahoma State Board of Health after statehood, and was president of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and in that capacity, under the State law, signed not only the licenses for practice to new physicians, but licenses for every physician then in practice in the State. This was an unprecedented incident in the history of any state so far as the medical profession is concerned. Doctor Tilly remained president of the State Board of Medical Examiners throughout the administration of Governor

Haskell, by whom he was appointed, and resigned the office in 1911. In 1912 he founded what has since become one of the best hospitals in the state. It is known as the M. O. & G. Hospital and contains fifty rooms, all with hot and cold running water, and also a number of private rooms with private baths attached. Doctor Tilly is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and a Knight Templar Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, and also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. On September 20, 1880, he married Miss Alice E. Hall of Tennessee. Their three children are named Ethel, Cecil H. and Oliver J.

J. J. KINNEY. The virile characteristics of the American people as a whole, their enterprise and progressiveness is often ascribed to the complex mingling of races from the various European nations, the individuals of which by intermarriage transmit to their offspring the better and more forceful qualities of the races to which they respectively belong, this process being repeated and the result intensified in succeeding generations. A still more interesting process may be witnessed in some parts of the great West, where men of white blood have intermarried with the original proprietors of the soil—the American Indians. That the red man possessed, and still possesses, certain noble and praiseworthy characteristics will not be denied by the unprejudiced student of ethnology, and the mixture of Indian blood with that of Northern whites especially has produced a new race which is already developing in a highly interesting and satisfactory manner and giving evidence of power and capacity that may make it an important factor in shaping the destinies of this country. In any event it seems bound to take a worthy place as a component element of American civilization. A majority of intermarried citizens in Oklahoma came from the southern states. In the person of J. J. Kinney, however, we have the grandson of a former governor of the Chickasaw Nation and the son of a Pennsylvanian who nearly half a century ago drove out into the West in search of adventure and fortune. Mr. Kinney was born January 13, 1889, near Sulphur, Idaho Territory, his parents being John H. and Minnie (Harris) Kinney. The father was an interesting figure of the early territorial days. For four years he drove a stage coach through the wild country of the Chickasaw Nation, between Boggy Depot and Pauls Valley, and for several years he was a deputy United States marshal when outlaws and thieves were overrunning the territory. Mr. Kinney's mother was a daughter of former Governor Cyrus Harris of the Chickasaw Nation, who died over forty years ago, near the old capital.

J. J. Kinney in his boyhood acquired the elements of knowledge in the common schools of the Indian country, his education being continued by a subsequent course in the Selvidge Business College at Ardmore, in which he prepared himself for the banking business. He then became assistant cashier of the Bank of Commerce at Sulphur, and afterwards was assistant cashier for three years in the Farmers State Bank at Holdenville. In 1914 he went to Ardmore, where he was engaged in banking for one year, remaining there until December, at which time he removed to Mill Creek, becoming assistant cashier of the First State Bank. Mr. Kinney is recognized as a successful business man, and he is also an accomplished musician, having unusual talent, which is being constantly developed. As a tenor singer he has made a number of public appearances, his voice and style winning him unstinted praise and admiration. His appearance once before the Baptist State Convention at Shawnee was an event, and it is probable that his talent may lead him to the Chautauqua platform, and that later,

after the close of the present war, he may seek advanced instruction from some of the great vocal masters of the Old World. The principal part of his vocal training hitherto was received from Prof. Fred H. Poulter. Mr. Kinney is also an accomplished violinist, having received instruction on the king of instruments from Professor Brower of Mill Creek, one of the most talented violinists in the state. Mr. Kinney is a member of the Baptist Church and of several fraternal orders, including the Homesteaders, the M. W. A., the K. L. of S. and the Praetorians. He is interested in valuable properties in the Healdton oil fields and takes a lively interest in the development of his farm near Mill Creek. Mr. Kinney has three brothers and four sisters: James C. Kinney is engaged in the grocery business in Oklahoma City. Levi Kinney lives in Sulphur. Ludie E. Kinney is connected with the Roberts, Johnson & Rand Shoe Company at Buckhannon, West Virginia. Mrs. Nannie Polk is the wife of a ranchman near Sulphur. Mrs. Ida Jackson is the wife of an oil operator at Muskogee, and Mrs. Lillie Cozby is the wife of a farmer near Mill Creek.

In July, 1909, J. J. Kinney was united in marriage with Josephine Kuykendall of Cleburne, Texas, daughter of a well known missionary Baptist preacher, who followed his sacred calling for a number of years in Texas, was a missionary in Mexico for seven years, and who now lives in Hornbeck, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Kinney have two children: Maurice Julia, aged four, and William Randolph, aged two years.

CHARLES C. SHAW. In his course as a physician, lawyer, legislator and public-spirited citizen Senator Shaw has been guided by the conservatism of discretion, with a native cleanness of thought and action. In his career there has been naught of the spectacular, but he has hewed straight to the line and has made his influence potent for good in all of the relations of life. He is engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Tishomingo, the judicial center of Johnston County, has been an influential figure in the councils of the democratic party in Oklahoma, and has effectively and worthily represented the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District of the state in the Fourth and Fifth General Assemblies of the Oklahoma Legislature.

Charles Cicero Shaw was born in Scott County, Arkansas, on the 6th of December, 1877, and is a son of William A. and Ellen Shaw, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Alabama. The Shaw family was founded in America in the early colonial era, and representative of the same were patriot soldiers in the war for independence, so that by ancestral heritage Senator Shaw, of this review, is eligible for membership in the society of the Sons of the American Revolution. William A. Shaw became one of the pioneer settlers of Scott County, Arkansas, and was there a successful contractor for a long period prior to his death, which occurred in the year 1884, his devoted wife having been summoned to eternal rest in 1881, when her son, Charles C., of this sketch, was a child of three years. Her father was an able and influential clergyman of the Baptist Church in the State of Alabama.

Senator Shaw, who is a physician as well as a lawyer, acquired his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native state and was about seven years old at the time of his father's death, so that he was doubly orphaned when a mere lad. In 1895 he went to Texas, in which state he continued his educational discipline, and in 1901 he became a resident of Oklahoma. Within a short time thereafter he went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he entered the University Medical College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of

1904 and from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Thereafter he was engaged in the practice of medicine at Ada, Oklahoma, until 1907, the year which marked the admission of the state to the Union, and in the meanwhile he had studied law and been admitted to the bar, his tastes and ambition having led him thus to make a radical change of profession—a change which his success in the practice of law has fully justified.

In 1907 Senator Shaw removed to Johnston County, where he has since continued in the active practice of law and where he holds distinctive precedence as one of the leading members of the bar of this section of the state. He became actively associated with political affairs in the formative period of the state government and has proved a veritable stalwart in the camp of the democratic party. In 1910 the doctor was chairman of the Johnston County Democratic Convention, and from 1910 to 1912 he represented that county as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. As a supporter of Hon. William H. Murray, democratic candidate for governor, Doctor Shaw was specially active in the campaign of 1910, and in 1912 he was elected to the State Senate as representative of the Twenty-sixth District, his loyal and effective service continuing through the Fourth and Fifth General Assemblies of the Legislature. In the Fourth Legislature Senator Shaw was chairman of the committee on revenue and taxation and was assigned also to membership on the following named committees: Legal advisory, constitution and constitutional amendments, appropriations, privileges and elections, fees and salaries, public buildings and capitol, public printing, public health and congressional apportionment. In the Fifth Legislature he was chairman of the committee on public-service corporations, and a member of the committees on legal advisory, rules and procedure, judiciary No. 2, appropriations, roads and highways, education, public buildings, public health and committee on committees.

In the Fourth Legislature Senator Shaw was the floor leader of the majority in the memorable contest over the state capitol bill, the passage of which resulted in an early institution of the construction of Oklahoma's fine capitol. He was the author of the primary election law enacted in the same session of the Legislature, and in the Fifth Legislature he took a leading part in efforts to amend the election law of the state. As a loyal friend and supporter of the governor, Senator Shaw earnestly championed the policies of the administration in reference to a revision of the laws pertaining to courts and court proceedings and in the creation of a state tax commission. Concerning him the following estimate has been given and comes from an authoritative source: "Senator Shaw is a conservative political partisan and is one of the most popular members of the upper house of the Legislature. Quiet and unassuming, he has taken little part in debate, but his broad conceptions of governmental matters, his mature judgment and his talent for work have made him one of the useful of the law-makers of Oklahoma." On June 1, 1916, Doctor Shaw was appointed physician and surgeon for the Oklahoma State Penitentiary located at McAlester, Oklahoma.

In the time-honored Masonic fraternity Senator Shaw has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, as a representative of which he is affiliated with the consistory at McAlester. He is identified also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, is a valued and appreciative member of the Johnston County Bar Association and the Oklahoma State Bar Association, and

both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. It may be noted that Senator Shaw has two brothers but no sisters and that both of his brothers are residents of Oklahoma, David A. being engaged in the practice of law at Poteau, LeFlore County, where he is also editor and publisher of the Poteau Sun, and William C., who is a traveling salesman, being a resident of Ada, Pontotoc County.

In May, 1899, in Hunt County, Texas, was solemnized the marriage of Senator Shaw to Miss Emily Jane Edwards, and they have three children—Otto Edward, Charles Haskell and Jewell.

CLAROUS R. JOHNSTON. "It is not necessary that the man who achieves success be made of sterner stuff than his fellow man but there are certain indispensable characteristics that contribute to the prosperity of the individual; these are energy, enterprise and determination and the ability to recognize and improve opportunities. These qualities are cardinal elements in the character of Judge Clarous R. Johnston and have accompanied him on his progress from a humble station in life to one of prominence and affluence. Self-educated, inasmuch as he made his own way through school, his career as a successful attorney is most interesting. He is judge of Caddo County and resides in the City of Anadarko.

In Monroe County, Indiana, September 24, 1880, occurred the birth of Clarous R. Johnston, a son of A. H. and Debbie J. (Morgan) Johnston. The father was born in Harrodsburg, Indiana, in 1857, and he has been a farmer and stockraiser in the vicinity of that place during the entire period of his active career. He is a stalwart democrat and for four years gave efficient service as trustee of his home township. He is an elder in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which both he and his wife are devout members. Mrs. Johnston was born in Harrodsburg, Indiana, in 1856, and she and her husband are parents of the following children: Clarous R., of this notice; Dr. R. E. was graduated in the Louisville Medical College of Kentucky and is successfully engaged in the practice of his profession at Bridgeport, Oklahoma; Gertrude is the wife of W. W. Wilson, an electrician in Indianapolis; Hansel T. is a merchant in Indianapolis; Goldie was graduated in the Indianapolis Conservatory of Music in 1915 and resides at the parental home; O. A. is studying dentistry in Indianapolis; Bessie is the wife of Claude Rogers, manager of a wholesale grocery concern in Arizona; Mary is a junior in high school at Smithville, Indiana; and Ava, Truly and Catherine are pupils in the public school of Harrodsburg.

Judge Johnston was graduated in the Harrodsburg High School in 1896 and for six years thereafter was engaged in teaching school in Monroe County, Indiana, serving a part of the time as principal. During the spring and summer terms of the last three years of that period he attended the University of Indiana and in that way completed his freshman year in college. In 1902 he was matriculated in the university as a regular student and in 1905 was graduated in the law department, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He initiated the active practice of his profession at Bloomington, Indiana, and in 1906 located at Bedford, Indiana, remaining in the latter place until 1909. In December of that year he came to Caddo County, Oklahoma, and after spending a couple months in Bridgeport he settled permanently in Anadarko, here entering into a partnership alliance with R. K. Robinson. In May, 1912, he became interested in politics and was induced to run for the office of judge of Caddo County on the demo-

cratic ticket. Owing to political exigencies he was defeated and he continued in his law practice until the spring of 1913, when he was elected city attorney. November 6, 1914, he again entered the race for the county judgeship and met with success at the polls. He resigned his office as city attorney in order to assume the responsibilities of his new and more important office and he is proving unusually capable and energetic as county judge. For one who had his own way to make on the ladder of achievement his rise has been rapid and spectacular, showing that he possesses the ability and determination to make the best of adverse circumstances and forge ahead in spite of obstacles which beset his path. While in college he was truant officer of Monroe County, Indiana, for one year, being the only democrat in office at that time.

December 28, 1911, at Bedford, Indiana, Mr. Johnston was united in marriage to Miss Lulu G. Cobb, a daughter of C. H. Cobb, a retired business man at Bedford. Judge and Mrs. Johnson have one daughter, Mary Frances, whose birth occurred September 22, 1912. In religious faith the Johnstons are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CHARLES A. VAUGHN. Before coming to Oklahoma thirteen years ago, in 1903, Mr. Vaughn was a very successful farmer and stock raiser in Southern Illinois, and his first intention on coming to Oklahoma was to continue in the live stock industry. His attention was diverted to other lines, and he has been one of the factors in the development of oil interests in and about Sapulpa. At the same time he has taken an active part in democratic politics both in his county and state, and is serving as the present postmaster of Sapulpa.

He was born near the bank of the Mississippi River at Jerseyville, Illinois, December 25, 1867, a son of Josiah and Mary (Pruitt) Vaughn. Both parents were born in Madison County, Illinois, near the City of Alton, his father on December 5, 1822, and his mother on March 2, 1830. His parents were married in 1846, on her birthday, and soon afterwards moved from Madison to Jersey County, where they spent the rest of their lives. His mother died there June 6, 1874, and the father on July 10, 1890. The latter was a farmer all his career, and a very successful and energetic one, and at one time owned about 500 acres. He was a lifelong democrat and filled various places of trust and responsibility, chiefly on the town board and in township affairs. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and were the parents of twelve children, four of whom reached maturity. Josiah, the oldest of these, died in 1914, at Gregory, South Dakota. James F. died in Kansas. Edward J., the youngest, is an attorney at law at Granite City, Illinois.

Charles A. Vaughn lived on the old home place in Southern Illinois until about two years before he came to Oklahoma. After his father gave up the heavy responsibilities of the farm the son took charge, and continued the farming operations for about ten years. In 1902 he came to Sapulpa, and he had planned to acquire some extensive tracts of land and raise shorthorn cattle in connection with farming. However, he entered the real estate business instead, and his activities soon included the handling and development of oil leases. He finally sold out the real estate department and has been interested in oil and particularly in the manufacture of gasoline. He is a director in the Fidelity Gasoline Company of Sapulpa, which he helped to organize and which he named in honor of his old home town in Illinois.

He was reared in a democratic home and has espoused the cause of that party since casting his first ballot.

Since coming to Sapulpa he served a term as city clerk, and on February 6, 1914, was appointed postmaster. Sapulpa is a second class postoffice, and Mr. Vaughn's administration has gained many favorable commendations from the local patrons of the office. He has also served on the board of education and as justice of the peace, and for two terms was a member of the State Central Committee. His church home is the Presbyterian.

On March 2, 1896, he married Miss Lulu Shimmel, who was born at Brighton, Jersey County, Illinois, May 20, 1874, a daughter of Henry and Marie (Reiustadtler) Shimmel. The parents were both natives of Germany and came to the United States as young people. They were married in St. Louis and later went to Illinois. They were farming people. There Mr. Shimmel died at the age of seventy-two years and his widow passed away aged sixty-nine. They were members of the German Lutheran Church. Mr. and Mrs. Vaughn are the parents of two children: Marie, who was born in the same house as her father on December 30, 1898, and Pauline, born at Jerseyville, Illinois, September 9, 1901.

CLARENCE WILLIAM TURNER. Although now retired from active participation in business affairs, Clarence William Turner still maintains his interest in matters concerning commercial and industrial operations at Muskogee, where for thirty years he was one of the best known figures in the hardware trade. He is one of the builders of the city, having watched its growth from a hamlet of several hundred inhabitants to one of the leading cities of the state, and at all times has cheerfully and capably performed every duty of good citizenship.

Mr. Turner was born in a residence at No. 96, Lake Street, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, June 18, 1857, and is a son of the late John E. Turner, who was a pioneer merchant of the Indian Territory. John E. Turner was born at Wickliffe, Ohio, August 15, 1824, and was a resident of Muskogee, Indian Territory, when his death occurred at a hospital at St. Louis, Missouri, December 10, 1898. He was a son of William Turner, the first white child born at Canandaigua, Ontario County, New York, in 1798, and was a son of John Turner, a native of England and the progenitor of the family in America. His son, William, became a pioneer of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and later removed to Allen County, Indiana, where he died. John E. Turner was reared in Cuyahoga County, Ohio, and there married Julia Ayers, who was born at Bristol, Ohio, in December, 1828, and is now in her eighty-seventh year and a resident of Muskogee. She bore her husband three children: Clarence William, of this review; Effie, who is the wife of J. A. Kirkwood, a commission merchant of New Orleans, Louisiana; and Fred E., who is a retired merchant of Muskogee, Oklahoma.

John E. Turner was reared on the family homestead farm and secured his education in the country schools, remaining at home until he reached the age of twenty-one years, when he became a clerk in a general store at Wiloughby, Lake County, Ohio. He became a member of the surveying party that surveyed the Cleveland & Erie Railroad, later the Lake Shore, and subsequently became a yardmaster for that line. In September, 1867, John E. Turner removed to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he became a partner in the general mercantile firm of Buckley, Ayers & Co., his invested capital being \$6,500. Goods for the firm were bought at Cincinnati, Ohio, and placed on a boat to be carried to Fort Smith. The boat sank and the goods were lost, but Mr. Turner had wisely carried insurance and these were replaced with a new stock, also bought at Cincinnati, which were placed on



C. A. Taughm

the Fort Gibson, a vessel which safely negotiated the passage down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and up the Arkansas to Fort Smith. In 1869 Mr. Turner withdrew from the firm of Buckley, Ayers & Co. and was given one-third of the stock of goods which he took to Okmulgee, Indian Territory, and there secured a license entitling him to engage in merchandising. He remained in business at Okmulgee until 1875, when he sold out to his son, C. W. Turner, and William Harvison. In 1877 John E. Turner removed to Muskogee and became a pioneer merchant. At that time Muskogee was a mere village, and less than 100 white people were in the territory of the Creek Nation. The firm at Muskogee was first known as Turner & Parkinson, later as J. E. Turner & Company, and finally became Harsha & Spalding, to which concern the business was sold in the spring of 1898, in the fall of which year Mr. Turner died. He was successful as a merchant and amassed an estate worth \$150,000. He was a republican in politics, but never took any active part in public affairs, save as a good citizen. Mr. Turner was both a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

Clarence William Turner was but ten years of age when his parents removed to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and thirteen years old when his father removed to Okmulgee. He obtained a limited education and very early matriculated in the school of practical business experience as a clerk in his father's store. In 1874 he took a course in Jones Business College, at St. Louis, Missouri, and in 1875, with William Harvison, bought his father's business at Okmulgee. In September, 1881, Mr. Turner sold out and in July, 1882, located at Muskogee, where he has since resided. On coming to this city he bought the hardware business of J. S. Atkinson, established in 1877, the first hardware business established in the Indian Territory. This enterprise Mr. Turner developed, under the firm name of the Turner Hardware Company, to large proportions, as both a wholesale and retail establishment, the line being hardware, implements, furniture and lumber, and after thirty years of continued success, Mr. Turner sold out his interests in 1912, the Muskogee Hardware Company succeeding to the hardware and implement trade, Bass & Harbour to the furniture, and the George D. Hope Lumber Company to the lumber. The business, commenced in small quarters, grew until the building was destroyed by fire, in 1886, when Mr. Turner erected a large and commodious building on the site of the old one on North Main Street. This building was also destroyed by fire, in 1899, and replaced by the present Turner Building. Mr. Turner, since disposing of his interests in the business with which the greater part of his life was devoted, has given his time and attention to winding up the business affairs of the Turner Hardware Company, and to looking after his large real estate interests in the City of Muskogee, of which he is truly a builder.

Mr. Turner has served several terms in the capacity of alderman of the city, but beyond this has not cared to hold office. He is a republican in his political views, but not a rabid partisan. Fraternally, Mr. Turner is a thirty-second degree Mason, a life member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Turner was married in September, 1883, to Miss Tookah Butler, and to this union there have been born three children, namely: Tookah, who is the wife of Charles Bagg, of Muskogee; Clarence William, Jr.; and Marion E.

CLAUDE SMITH. The bar of Oklahoma is constantly being reinforced with trained men of legal talent, and a material addition of new blood is noted. The day of the shyster is past. The man who studies for a few

weeks and presumes to enter competition with trained men has no chance for any sort of success, and such are notably conspicuous today because of their absence. It is worthy of notice that many of the more recent additions to the bar of Oklahoma have been men of Indian descent, trained in the best schools in America, and equipped to take their place among the best talent of the day.

Claude Smith comes to the bar of Southeastern Oklahoma possessed of superior legal training. After spending two years in academic work at Washington and Lee University, in Lexington, Virginia, he entered the law department in that famous and honored old institution, and was graduated duly with the degree LL. B. Then he entered the Yale Law School and passed a year in post graduate work there. His training in a theoretic way as complete as it could be made, he returned to Oklahoma, was admitted to the bar, and is now in practice to stay. He has a brilliant future before him and it is generally believed that he will fulfill the promise of today.

Claude Smith was born on March 26, 1891, at Jackson, in the old Indian Territory. His parents are W. T. and Louvina (Bohannon) Smith, of Caddo, Oklahoma. William T. Smith was born at McMinville, Warren County, Tennessee, on November 6, 1853, and is a son of George W. and Elvira (Gibbs) Smith. The children of George and Elvira Smith were as follows: Frank, who died in Tennessee; George W. who moved to Bennington, Indian Territory; John C., a merchant at Jackson, Oklahoma, who died in 1911; Mrs. Mary Northeutt, of Frisco, Texas; Mrs. Lou Smith Clark, also of Frisco, Texas; and William T., father of the subject.

William T. Smith came to the Indian Territory in 1882. He had left Tennessee at the age of nineteen, going to Colorado, but a little later left that state and came to the Indian Territory, locating on what was called Ten Mile Prairie and building the first house on that tract. It is on this prairie that the Town of Jackson now stands. Here Mr. Smith opened up a store and began to trade with the people in that vicinity. He also was instrumental in getting the first postoffice known in that region, and it was carried on in his store. The place was called Annette, Indian Territory, for a long while and was later changed to Jackson. After the establishment of the store at Jackson, Mr. Smith withdrew and settled at Bennington, there operating the famous "Red Store." But he later returned to Jackson, and there he married Louvina Bohannon, daughter of Edmund Bohannon and his wife, Louvina (Wall) Bohannon. The Bohannon family was prominent in Choctaw affairs through many years.

Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Ella Lee was born May 29, 1887. She was educated in Grayson College, Whitewright, Texas, and Kidd-Key College at Sherman, Texas, and is a young woman of varied talents. She married Henry Edwards, assistant cashier of the Security National Bank of Caddo, Oklahoma, and they are popular and prominent in that place. Claude is the second and youngest child. In 1891 the parents moved to Caddo, and there Mr. Smith engaged in a wider sphere of mercantile activity than had previously engaged him. He retired in 1911.

Claude Smith was graduated from the Caddo High School as a member of the first class graduated by that school, in the year 1908. His matriculation at Washington and Lee University followed in the autumn of the same year. His two years spent there were devoted mainly to economics and history, and in 1910 he entered the law department, as has already been said. During that year the young student experienced a diffi-

culty with his eyes that made it necessary for him to give up his work, but he resumed his studies the following year, and in a year from then he was graduated from the law department. He took up practice in Caddo, but after a few months decided to add something to his equipment by means of a course of study in the Yale Law School. After his return he engaged in practice in Durant, where he is now located, and where he is making excellent progress in his chosen profession.

In college Mr. Smith enjoyed a degree of popularity among his fellow students, and was a member of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity. He is a member of the Southeastern Oklahoma Alumni Association of Washington and Lee University, and of the Presbyterian Church. He is a democrat, active in the interests of the party, and he gained some prominence in stumping Oklahoma in the interests of Robert L. Owen, candidate for the United States Senate, to which he was elected.

Mr. Smith has many warm friends throughout Southwestern Oklahoma, where he has been known all his life, and enjoys the confidence of the people in a degree that will win him many successes in his professional life.

HON. CHARLES W. BOARD. His membership in the Oklahoma Constitutional Convention and active participation in the construction of many of the leading provisions of the state's basic law have given special value to Senator Board's work in the State Senate during the Fourth and Fifth Legislatures. Senator Board identified himself with the old Indian Territory ten years ago, and is a farmer-stockman at Okemah. Without show or publicity he has been a consistent and earnest contender for legislation of a progressive nature, such as is calculated to increase the value of the state's resources and the financial, educational and moral advantages of the people. Senator Board is one of those broad minded, level headed, charitable men of affairs whom his friends admire and trust.

Charles W. Board was born in Bates County, Missouri, in 1869, a son of Nehemiah and Elizabeth (Moorman) Board. His father, descended from a Virginia ancestry and a native of Kentucky, settled in Missouri in 1866, and for many years was known as a druggist and farmer in that section. Senator Board has three brothers and three sisters: J. W. is a physician and ranch owner at Dexter, New Mexico; A. W. is a telephone system owner and farmer at Hope, New Mexico; M. A. is a druggist at Okemah; and Misses Lucy, Annie and Emma are teachers and live at Okemah.

Senator Board received his early educational training in the public schools and later took academic courses in Butler and Appleton City, Missouri. Leaving school at the age of twenty-two, he became a farmer, and for the fourteen succeeding years combined farming and teaching in Missouri. On coming to Indian Territory, in 1905, he located at Okfuskee, a town now situated in the county of that name. For a few years he was a farmer and merchant, and now owns and operates a well improved ranch for agricultural products and stock near Okemah.

In 1906 Mr. Board was elected a member of the constitutional convention from the Seventy-third District of Indian Territory. Besides his constructive work on subjects of more importance in that body, his idea was adopted by the convention in the creation of Okfuskee and Okmulgee counties. In 1907 he was elected the first register of deeds of Okfuskee County, and was re-elected to the same office. In 1912 he had no opposition in the democratic party at the primaries as candidate for the nomination to the State Senate from the Twenty-second Senatorial District. He took his seat as a member of the Fourth Legislature, and became

chairman of the committee on privileges and elections and was a joint author of a revised election code adopted by that legislature. He was author of a law placing limitations on guardians in the interests of minor children and their estates. In the Fifth Legislature Senator Board was chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, and a member of the committee on ways and means, revenue and taxation, roads and highways, enrolled and engrossed bills, irrigation and drainage, geological survey, legislative and judicial apportionment and oil and gas. He was author of a bill establishing a system of cotton weighing, and with Senator McIntosh of a bill providing for the payment of election inspectors. He also assisted in the preparation of a bill relating to libel, designed to limit public speech during a political campaign. He was joint author of the home ownership bill, and gave close and studious attention to the consideration of some of the leading measures of the session, voting always in the interest of economy, efficient government and better administration of public affairs. As a resident of old Indian Territory he paid special attention to the matter of good roads legislation.

Senator Board was married in Appleton City, Missouri, in 1893, to Miss Gertrude Raybourn. Their four children are: Guy, aged twenty-one, a graduate of the Okemah High School; Raymond, a student in the Okemah schools; and Mary E. and Gertrude. Senator Board has affiliations with Okemah Lodge No. 234, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, has taken the fourteenth degree in the Scottish Rite at Guthrie, has been through all the chairs in the local lodge of Odd Fellows, and is a past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias. He has likewise held the official honors of the local camp of the Modern Woodmen of America and belongs to the Okemah Lodge of the Royal Neighbors.

HON. JAMES AUSTIN MARSH was born on Sunday, the nineteenth day of August, in the year 1855, in a log cabin. The house presented a neat appearance and was comfortably warm in winter when the huge fireplace four feet in width was filled with burning logs. The base of the chimney was built of huge flat sandstones laid in mud; the arch above consisted of dressed stones of smaller size fitted with a wedge shaped or keystone. The hearth, so redolent with memories of corn pone, pop corn, the frying pan, the iron pot swinging above the fire, the andirons, the encircling familiar family faces, the social circle, the stories, laughter, singing and the childish frolic; the hearthstone, the center of the home, emblematic of sacred security, was made of the choicest smoothest stones to be found; the chimney top or flue was built of sticks and the cracks plastered with mud; the chairs were home made, straight backed, hickory bark or split bottomed; the beds had one post, and only one side rail and one end rail which were stuck in cracks or bored holes of the wall which formed one side and one end; either slats or cords were used to support the bedding. Table ware was scarce and hard to procure so when company came, it was often necessary for more than one to use the same plate, bowl, knife, fork or spoon.

Mr. Marsh thinks those were great days, fully equal to these days, and the children of those days were as smart in their way as the children are now. He insists that progress so called, is only relative; that people had to acquire as much useful knowledge then as now; that while we have learned some things and enjoy the benefits and advantages apparent, of much that was undreamed of in those days, yet we have lost in proportion to our gain; we have forgotten as much that was useful then as we have learned that is of benefit for life

as it is lived today; there was happiness then the same as now, there was wisdom, ability, love and life as intense, and then as now all was swallowed up in death.

Born on a farm in the deep forests of the Ozark foothills Mr. Marsh became one of a large family of pioneers who literally hewed homes out of the forest wilderness. He remembers when wheat bread was a rarity usually reserved for Sundays when the minister was the honored guest, or for weddings, or other special occasions. Oxen were then the motive power and the saddle horse or the ox cart the means of travel, scarcely comparable in speed and comfort to the rail or the auto cars of today but equally as reliable and fully as useful to the people who used them. In youth he was accustomed to teeming wild life in forest and stream; deer, wild turkeys, foxes, coons, and timber wolves were plentiful, and crops had to be guarded with watchful care both day and night or the prospect of bisent and even cornbread would disappear like a landscape in a fog. Cattle and hogs roamed at will and secured practically their own living, except in severe winter weather, when the provident farmer would feed flock of sheep or herd of cattle corn fodder, wheat or oat straw, or timothy hay, and give his hogs corn. The average owner let the porker "root hog or die" but felled a few forest trees for the cattle and sheep to browse on. The bark and buds of the twigs sufficed to keep life in the gaunt bodies of horses as well. As between the eating of meat or a vegetable diet, there was often no choice, because a store of bacon and dried beef or wild game was at times the only available food.

Started to school by his parents at the tender age of four, Mr. Marsh formed a life long habit of study, which with the aid of the country school teacher who often resorted to physical operations as well as mental exercises in his earnest if misdirected zeal in the name of education. Later he entered the academy of the country town, finishing its course with honor in spots. Then a smattering of science was imbibed at that world famous institution, The Rolla School of Mines, chemistry, geology and assaying being the leading subjects of inquiry.

Mr. Marsh procured a substitute to take his place on his father's farm during the last year of his minority, while he spent the time in school, as teacher in winter and student in summer. It was by money earned as country school teacher that he was enabled to attend a term of school at Salem, Mo., under the tutelage of that famous educator, Professor Lynch, and also to take a course in the above named branches at The Rolla School of Mines. Quitting the schoolroom at the age of twenty-five, Mr. Marsh fell a victim to "wanderlust." Arriving in the spring of '81 in the mining camp called Rosita in Colorado, he labored in various capacities, chopping cord wood, drying concentrated gold and silver ores on a floor made of two inch gas pipes through which live steam was forced, until as the argonaut would put it he had sufficient money for a "grubstake." The lust for wealth, possibly sudden and boundless riches, by the fascinating process of discovering some of the hidden treasures in the kindly bosom of mother earth, drew him to heights of the snow capped peaks of the Rockies where the very elements seem to conspire together with the dangers of underground searchings to compass destruction. Two years of camp life, part of which was spent in solitude were filled with labors at times almost frantic, in the effort to uncover a Leadville or a Comstock lode. Failure marked him for her own along with the great majority of all who seek wealth by any other than the slow and tedious process of daily earnings carefully hoarded. Railroading in California during 1883, carpentering in Oregon during the following year, then back to his old home in Missouri where the drug business was followed for another year, then a country store and post office for seven years, when the "wanderlust" again sent him to become a pioneer in the "new country" Oklahoma, where he participated in the most exciting and successful race for the promised land since the time of Moses.

Born and reared on a farm, Mr. Marsh shared the common handicap of the average boy, of being educated away from the only business with which he was from childhood familiar, farming. After gaining a homestead in Oklahoma nothing was more natural than that he should "settle down" as every homeloving weary traveler should do, and begin life over again amid the familiar objects and duties of farm life after eleven years spent in learning the ups and downs of other pursuits.

As a result of his success Mr. Marsh will embody in a book his experience with alfalfa, which is now in preparation, advanced sheets of which have been submitted to authorities of national repute, and pronounced the best extant on the subject.

During his quarter of a century of residence in Oklahoma Mr. Marsh has served five years as postmaster, three years as special agent working under the U. S. Department of Agriculture and is now the representative of Kingfisher County in the lower house of the Oklahoma Legislature.

Mr. Marsh is a professed Christian but does not belong to any church. He is a member of the Oklahoma Authors' Club, holds membership in the Masonic lodge of Kingfisher and also the Kingfisher Commercial Club, the Farmer's Institute of Kingfisher County and the Oklahoma Dairymen's Association, also by the will of his uncle, Colonel A. J. Seay, he is a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

CHARLES W. RICHARDS. Like other of the progressive counties of Oklahoma, Carter County has signalized its civic loyalty and popular appreciation of true valuations by enlisting in the service of its public schools the interposition of an able and vigorous chief executive and a corps of efficient assistants—the teachers in the various schools of the county. He whose name introduces this paragraph is giving a most effective administration in the office of superintendent of the public schools of Ardmore, the metropolis and county seat, and has proved himself one of the able representatives of the pedagogic profession in this favored young commonwealth.

Charles Walter Richards was born at Sumach, Murray County, Georgia, on the 10th of October, 1877, and is a scion of staunch old southern stock on both the paternal and maternal sides. He is a son of William M. and Mary (Hawkins) Richards, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Tennessee. The father, who was born in 1852, has been a resident of Georgia during virtually his entire life and has there been actively and successfully identified with the great basic industry of agriculture. He and his wife still maintain their home at Sumach, that state, and he is one of the substantial landholders and representative agriculturists of Murray County—a citizen of very high standing in the community. He has always been zealous in his advocacy of the cause of the democratic party and takes lively interest in the questions and issues of the day. He has long been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and served many terms as master of his lodge. For the past thirty years he has been a deacon of the Baptist Church, of which his wife likewise is a devoted and zealous member. Of their children the eldest is Charles W., subject of this sketch; Freling was born in 1879 and died at Sumach, Georgia, in 1899; Warren B. is actively identified with

agricultural pursuits in his native county, near the Village of Sumach; Grover C. is a successful teacher in the schools of Whitfield County, Georgia; James L. H. resides at Eton, Georgia, and is devoting his attention to farming and to teaching in the public schools; Leach H. is a member of the class of 1917 in the college at Rome, Georgia; and May is a teacher in the schools of Deep Springs, that state.

After making good use of the advantages afforded in the public schools of his native village Charles W. Richards there entered Sumach Academy, in which he was graduated in 1898. In pursuance of his higher academic studies he thereafter continued a student in turn in the normal school maintained in the City of Nashville, Tennessee, under endowment from the Peabody fund, and in the University of Nashville, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1903 and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1905 he completed an effective post-graduate course in historic old Harvard University, in which he specialized in pedagogy, under the preceptorship of Doctor Hanus.

Prior to his graduation in the University at Nashville Mr. Richards had devoted himself to teaching in the rural schools of his native state, and his experience in this field covered a period of four years. In 1903 he assumed the position of principal of the high school at Springfield, Tennessee, and of this office he continued the incumbent until 1907. Thereafter he served as superintendent of schools at Princeton, Kentucky, until 1911, in the autumn of which year he came to Oklahoma and assumed his present position, that of superintendent of the city schools of Ardmore. Here his work has been marked by progressiveness, high executive and didactic efficiency, and his administration has been accorded unequivocal popular approval and support. Under his supervision are six schools, fifty-two teachers and 2,500 students, and his work has been fruitful in bringing the Ardmore school up to a specially high standard of efficiency.

Mr. Richards is essentially an enthusiast in his chosen profession, and has the happy faculty of infusing enthusiasm in both teachers and pupils working under his direction. He is an appreciative and valued member of the Oklahoma State Teachers' Association and is actively identified also with the National Education Association, besides which he is vice president from Oklahoma of the National Federation of State Teachers' Associations, and is in active fellowship with the National Geographical Society.

Mr. Richards swerves not in his allegiance to the democratic party, though he is too thoroughly en rapport with the work of his chosen profession to have any predilection for the activities of so-called practical politics. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Baptist Church at Ardmore, and in the same he is serving as superintendent of the Sunday school. He is affiliated with Ardmore Lodge No. 31, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and other bodies of the York Rite, and in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry he has received the thirty-second degree and is affiliated with Indian Consistory No. 2 in the City of McAlester. He holds membership in Ardmore Lodge No. 648, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Ardmore Camp of the Woodmen of the World, besides which he formerly maintained active affiliation with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Reverting to the family history of Mr. Richards, it may be noted that he is a direct descendant from William Richards, who immigrated from Wales to America and settled at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Mary Ball. He became a wine importer in Pennsylvania and owned a fleet of ships, and was a resident of Philadelphia at the time of his death. In 1800 he

leased in that city a large portion of the land now represented by Chestnut and Walnut streets, this lease having been made for a period of ninety-nine years. From the old Keystone State certain of his descendants eventually removed to the South, and the subject of this review is descended from one who established the Georgia branch of the family.

On Christmas day of the year 1905, at Springfield, Tennessee, was solemnized the marriage of Charles W. Richards to Miss Anna Corinne White, daughter of Dr. Alpheus G. White, who is now living retired at that place, he being a dentist by profession. Mr. and Mrs. Richards have one child, Charles Walter, Jr., who was born on the 10th of October, 1912.

JOE McCUSKER. The career of Joe McCusker, commissioner of water, sewers and lights, at Muskogee, is typical of those which have been followed by many self-made men of this country who have risen to prominence. His life has contained all the chapters of a fascinating biography, including the loss of his father when he was but a child, his subsequent struggles to gain a foothold in the business world, his gradual rise among the world's workers, and his final attainment of business success and a position of prestige among his fellow citizens.

Mr. McCusker was born in the City of Vicksburg, Mississippi, June 22, 1869, and is a son of Patrick and Catherine (Cannavan) McCusker, natives of Ireland. His father, a soldier in the army of the Confederacy, was one of those captured by the victorious forces of General Grant, at Jeff Davis Island, and after the war went to Vicksburg, where he was engaged in work as a levee and general contractor, as he had been before the war. His war services, however, had undoubtedly undermined his health, and he died in the early part of 1870, when his son, Joe, was but eight months old. His widow survived him until April 29, 1915, and died at her home in Vicksburg, Mississippi. They were married in Vicksburg.

Joe McCusker was brought up in the city of his birth and there received his education in the public schools, although his training in this direction was curtailed by the necessity of his going to work and contributing to the family income. He was therefore a mere lad when he joined the world's workers, beginning his career by selling newspapers on the streets of Vicksburg, a rough-and-ready school of experience in which he gained his first knowledge of business affairs. During the several years that followed he was variously employed, being ambitious and determined, and any work which presented itself found him a faithful and energetic laborer. Finally he turned his attention to the trade of brick mason, at which he worked for a full year without pay, then becoming a journeyman mason and visiting all the large cities, including New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Denver. He developed later into a general contractor, in which vocation he met with a fair measure of success, and in all devoted sixteen years to the brick mason trade and business.

Mr. McCusker came to Muskogee in May, 1902, and here established himself in business as proprietor of what was known as the "Four Story Peanut Stand," at the corner of Second and Broadway Streets. His enterprise, energy and originality of ideas made this venture a success, and thus encouraged he entered the restaurant business, in a new building on the same street corner. This business he operated successfully for seven years, or until he was burned out, and in the meantime also established and conducted three other like enterprises, but of these he had disposed. When his place of business was destroyed by fire Mr. McCusker did not re-enter the same line, but turned his attention and abilities to other directions. He was one of the organizers

of the Muskogee Vitrified Brick Company, which was capitalized at \$30,000, and of which he was one-fourth owner, but in 1911 disposed of his interest in that concern and started on an extended trip through Europe, in which he visited France, England, Scotland and Ireland, and in the latter place made a trip to the birthplace of his parents. He has also traveled extensively in the United States.

For a number of years Mr. McCusker has taken an active participation in democratic politics, and at Muskogee has been one of his party's most helpful workers. In 1912 he was made the candidate of his party for the office of commissioner of water, sewers and lights for the City of Muskogee, and in the election which followed the citizens showed their faith in his ability by giving him a handsome majority at the polls. Their confidence has been vindicated, for in his official capacity he has rendered valuable and conspicuous service. Mr. McCusker is a Catholic in his religious belief, and is fraternally connected with the Knights of Columbus and the Woodmen of the World. He has a withdrawal card from the Bricklayers' Union of St. Louis. While he has advanced far since the newsboy and peanut-stand days, Mr. McCusker has not allowed his holdings to spoil him, and he continues to be one of the most genial and companionable of men. In every sense of the word self-made, his example should be one to act as a spur to other poor youths beginning their battle with life, who have no financial assistance or other aiding influences.

Mr. McCusker was married in 1905, to Miss Rose McStravick, who died in 1909, leaving one daughter, Mary Catherine.

TULLIE THOMAS. Many interesting incidents have characterized the development of the various communities that make up the State of Oklahoma. There are a great many of these, for the state was opened to white settlement by piecemeal and each opening was a distinct challenge to the ingenuity of men with crystallized ideas of what a community transferred from paper to reality should be. Each community is born with an ambition to supersede in achievement its neighbors in one or more phases of municipal endeavor. This ambition in Oklahoma is given voice to in that word "boost," that must always be the first word in the state's industrial vocabulary. Because of these important and highly significant facts attaching to the average Oklahoma community, the early history of each is above the commonplace.

Achille was five years old before it became an incorporated town, but the five preliminary years were building ones. It had become commercially and educationally important; in 1915 it attained municipal prestige. The town government was established July 27, 1915, and shortly thereafter the officials began their duties. At the first meeting of the board of trustees, Tullie Thomas, manager of the Achille Mercantile Company, was by his fellow trustees elected president of that body. His election was due to his mature business experience and the governmental experience he had acquired in the capacities of town clerk and justice of the peace, the latter position having been held by him at Achille to fill an unexpired term. Mr. Thomas began a more serious study of municipal matters than he had formerly given to the subject and the fundamental ordinances of the town were set forth in the suggestive stage by him and the other trustees. Then began a period of municipal development that promised to lead in due time to the installation of water, sewer and electric light systems. The beginnings of the town government were auspicious in view of the character of men elected to office, the progressive character of the people, and the rich undeveloped resources of the community.

Tullie Thomas was born at Haynesville, Claiborne, Parish, Louisiana, December 22, 1868, and is a son of W. J. and Martha Jane (Morgan) Thomas. His father, who was a native of Georgia, was for many years a successful planter of Louisiana and died in that state in 1914, at the age of seventy-two years. He was a veteran of the war between the states, having fought in the Confederate army as a member of the forces of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston. There were four children in the family: Tullie; Mrs. J. J. Hawkins, the wife of a Baptist minister of Vienna, Louisiana; B. L., who is a farmer of Haynesville, that state; and Mrs. O. C. Stringer, the wife of a physician at Achille, Oklahoma.

Tullie Thomas was educated in the public schools of Louisiana, and when he finished his studies was engaged in teaching for four years in the public schools of that state. He then entered mercantile business, which he followed for a number of years in Louisiana, continuing in this business when he came to Achille, in 1912. Five years previous, however, he had come to Oklahoma. His store, of which J. H. Holland is the leading owner, is one of the largest in a town of the population of Achille in the state, carrying at times a \$49,000 stock of general merchandise. Mr. Thomas was married December 30, 1899, to Miss Effie Hall, and they have one child: Ethel May, who was born January 24, 1901. Mr. Thomas is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in which for eleven years he was a Sunday school superintendent while residing in Louisiana, and a member of the official board for fourteen years. He is fraternally connected with and popular with the members of the local lodges of the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He resides in his own attractive and comfortable home at Achille.

HON. T. G. WILKES. A Confederate veteran, with an experience in official life aggregating many years, and for more than twenty years a resident of the old Indian Territory section of Oklahoma, T. G. Wilkes has brought valuable counsel and mature wisdom to his service as a member of the Fifth Legislature from Pittsburg County. Mr. Wilkes is a farmer, with residence at Alderson.

Born in Georgia, March 4, 1839, he is a son of T. U. and Marie Louise (Graves) Wilkes. His father, a native of South Carolina, was a farmer and a minister of the Baptist Church. The maternal grandfather was Col. Tom Graves of Yanceyville, North Carolina, an uncompromising democrat and a church and social leader in his day. The maternal ancestry extends back to the Huguenots of France, when several members of the Graves kin were burned at the stake. Both ancestries are known in America beyond the Revolutionary war, in which both Wilkeses and Graveses served with distinction. A memorial of the family is found in Georgia geography in Wilkes County.

There were no common schools in this part of Georgia when Mr. Wilkes was a boy, and his only education was obtained in the Cherokee Baptist College in Cass County, which he attended until he had nearly completed the junior year. He was then called into the Confederate Army, going in as a lieutenant and being mustered out as captain. He served in Company B of the Georgia Cavalry, saw service under the noted J. E. B. Stuart and Wade Hampton, under the general command of Robert E. Lee. With the exception of the first battle of Manassas he participated in nearly all the great battles in Virginia and was at Gettysburg.

Mr. Wilkes served as deputy sheriff in Cass County. A few years after the war saw his removal to the West, and after a year in Texas he was for twenty years a teacher in Arkansas, and at one time principal of Greenwood Normal School. In 1893 he located in Indian Ter-

ritory, in what is now Pittsburg County. For a number of years he was a watchman for the Rock Island Coal Company at Alderson, and during part of that time held a commission as deputy under United States Marshal Pritchett. In his record is also five years of service as justice of the peace at Alderson, and he was chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of his township and a member of the Democratic County Central Committee. In 1910 Mr. Wilkes was inspector of election when the well known "grandfather law" was adopted in Oklahoma, and was among the few inspectors in his county who were not arrested, under the federal law, charged with interference with the right of suffrage of negroes.

Mr. Wilkes was elected to the Legislature in 1914, and was chairman of the committee on cotton warehouses and grain elevators, and a member of committees on mines and mining and impeachment and removal from office. He introduced a bill regulating the fees of deputy sheriffs and was interested in legislation affecting the coal miners and other laborers and in those relating to economy in the conduct of office.

Mr. Wilkes is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and the Masonic lodge. He has a brother, L. J. Wilkes, who is a merchant at Helena, Arkansas. At Greenwood, Arkansas, Mr. Wilkes married Miss Belle Baker. They are the parents of seven children: Mrs. B. L. Norman lives at McAlester, Oklahoma; Shad is a deputy sheriff at McAlester; John S. (Bass) is a farmer at Alderson; Mrs. Henry Brooklyn lives at Blue Ridge, Texas; Mrs. Joseph Lawshe lives at Alderson; J. J. is a farmer at Heavener, Oklahoma; and Miss Ghaska lives with her parents at Alderson.

JOHN PAINE TORREY, M. D. One of the most recent additions to the medical profession of Oklahoma, Doctor Torrey has brought with him to the state the culture and standing of a New England gentleman and is a product of the best schools and advantages of the East, both in a liberal and in a technical direction. Doctor Torrey had nearly twenty years of active experience as a physician and surgeon in the New England states before coming to Norman, where he has rapidly acquired an influential station and practice.

Born in Georgia, Vermont, May 13, 1870, he is a son of the late Rev. Charles Cutler Torrey and is descended from Capt. William Torrey, descendant of William Torrey of Combe Saint Nicholas, County of Somerset, England, who died June, 1557. Of his descendants in the fourth generation four sons, Captain William, James, Philip, and Joseph, emigrated to America in 1640 settling near Boston, from whom all the Torreys of America seem to be descended. Captain William settled in Weymouth and from this branch of the family Ex-President Taft is also descended, through his mother who was a Torrey. Along the line were several descendants who fought as soldiers in the Revolutionary war.

Charles Cutler Torrey was born at Salem, Massachusetts, in 1827, was graduated from the University of Vermont at Burlington where he lived in the family of his uncle, President Joseph Torrey of the university, and later graduated from the Andover Theological Seminary becoming a Congregational minister. At a meeting of the American Board in Rutland, Vermont, he was ordained to go as a missionary under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions to the Indians of the Indian Territory, and he fulfilled the duties of that mission from 1855 until 1861. He was at first stationed at Yazoo Creek among the Choctaws, but was soon transferred to the Cherokee Nation at Park Hill and Fairfield where he assisted Dr. Samuel Wor-

cester in the translation of the New Testament into Cherokee and after Doctor Worcester's death completed the translation and was recalled in 1861 to New York to attend the publication of his copy by the American Bible Society. As the mission was closed because of the war Mr. Torrey did not return but from this time he held various parishes in Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, and New Hampshire. He afterwards lived retired at Andover, Massachusetts, until his death in August, 1913, at the age of eighty-six years. Rev. Mr. Torrey married in 1855 Adelaide Lucy Damon, who was born at Reading, Massachusetts, in 1831, also of Puritan stock, and died at Charlotte, Vermont, in 1878. Their children were: Mary Charline, who died in 1871; Rev. Daniel Temple, who is a graduate from the University of Vermont and the Andover Theological Seminary, being ordained to the Congregational ministry, but is now in the insurance business, living in Providence, Rhode Island; Sarah Serena, a graduate of the Boston Conservatory of Music and a teacher of music at Andover, Massachusetts; Emily Reddington, who graduated from the University of Vermont, and is now a teacher in Andover; and Doctor Torrey.

John Paine Torrey attended the public schools of Massachusetts and New York, and the high school at Chateaugay, New York, for one year, and in 1892 he graduated from the Phillips-Andover Academy, preparatory to entering Harvard University School of Medicine, from which he took his degree of M. D. in 1896. He was interne at McLean Hospital for the Insane, 1895 to 1896. Before beginning active practice he spent two years as an interne in the Rhode Island Hospital at Providence, and had a thorough experience in every ward of the hospital before beginning independent practice at Andover, Massachusetts, where he remained until January, 1915. At that date he removed to Oklahoma and has since become well established in practice at Norman. Doctor Torrey is now instructor in physical diagnosis and is an assistant in the Department of Anatomy of Oklahoma State University. His offices are at 104 East Main Street, Norman.

He is a member of the Rhode Island State Medical Society, the Oklahoma State Medical Society, recently resigned from the Massachusetts Medical Society, and also belongs to the Cleveland County Society, and the American Medical Association. He is examining physician for several insurance companies. In politics he maintains an independent attitude, and is a member of the Congregational Church at Andover, Massachusetts, where for three years he served on the school committee.

In 1900 at Clinton, Ontario, Canada, Doctor Torrey married Miss Bertha Armelia Scott, daughter of S. Lester Scott, who is now a retired property owner at Toronto. To their marriage have been born three children: Lester Lochead, who died in infancy; John Paul; and Mary Clara.

VICTOR S. DECKER. Creek County is fortunate in the character and ability of its public officials, and in none more so than the present county judge, Victor S. Decker. Judge Decker has lived in this part of Oklahoma a number of years, has become known as an able lawyer, and his efficient record in every responsibility entrusted to him was the basis for the present honor which he enjoys.

The Decker family has been identified with Oklahoma since the original opening more than thirty-five years ago. Judge Decker was born in Mankato, Kansas, April 4, 1883, a son of Samuel D. and Maggie (Sturgis) Decker. His father was born in Henry County, Illinois, in 1848. His mother, who was also a native of Illinois, died when



Victor A. Decker

her son Judge Decker was one year old. Two years later the father married Addie E. Morrow. In 1880 he had moved to Burr Oak, Kansas, and for four years served as county attorney of Jewell County. From there he moved to Oberlin, Kansas, and in 1889, located at Guthrie, the capital of Oklahoma Territory. His home was in Guthrie until 1896, in which year he removed to Chandler, resided there up to 1910, and was a resident of Sapulpa, where he has many friends, until 1913. Since then he has made his home in St. Cloud, Florida. He took up the practice of law in early manhood, and wherever he has lived he has been active in politics. His political activities have been chiefly in the interest of party success and his own friends. He was one of the influential men in the formative period of Oklahoma's political life, and was well known both at Guthrie and in Lincoln County. Though he is not yet seventy years of age he has a record as a soldier in the Civil war. At the age of fifteen he ran away from home in order to enlist, and served two years with an Ohio regiment. He is a member of the Baptist Church, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and is an esteemed member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Judge Decker was one of his father's five children: Emma, wife of Bomar Hamlin of Colorado; Arthur, who is in the railway service with the M. K. & T. Railroad at Coffeyville, Kansas; Judge Decker; Earl, who is associated with his father; and March, engaged in mining at Trinidad, Colorado.

The home of Judge Decker was with his father until the fall of 1909, and he first knew Oklahoma when he was some six or seven years of age. He attended the common schools, read law in his father's office, and was admitted to the Oklahoma bar in January, 1907. Since then he has been in active practice, and since the fall of 1909, has been identified with the Sapulpa bar. In 1910 he was elected county attorney of Creek County, was re-elected in 1912, and from that office graduated into the position of county judge, with which he was honored in 1914. His record as a sterling public official has been such that his friends predict for him an important place in the political affairs of this state. While living at Chandler he also held the office of city attorney, and has given service as a school board member and on the city council. Politically he is identified with the republican party. In a business way Judge Decker is a partner in the Davis Grocery Company of Sapulpa, his associate being H. H. Davis. He also has some oil interests. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On May 8, 1904, Judge Decker married Miss Gertrude Leavitt, who was born in Illinois, a daughter of Edward and Harriet Leavitt. The one son of their marriage is named Donald and their daughter is named Harriet.

DANIEL H. LINEBAUGH. The prestige of Mr. Linebaugh as one of the representative members of the Oklahoma bar is certified by his incumbency of the important office of United States district attorney for the Eastern district of the state, and he is also a prominent and influential factor in the councils and activities of the democratic party in this vigorous young commonwealth, within whose borders he has maintained his residence since 1898, the year that marked his arrival in Indian Territory. He now has his home and official headquarters in the City of Muskogee, the judicial center of the county of the same name and the metropolis of Eastern Oklahoma. Mr. Linebaugh became dependent upon his own resources when a mere lad, and his advancement has been made through personal ability and effort, so that his success and precedence are the more gratify-

ing to note, as every loyal American pays tribute to the man who is the architect of his own fortunes.

Daniel Haden Linebaugh was born at Camden, Ouachita County, Arkansas, on the 4th of November, 1878, and he was three years of age at the time of the family removal to the present thriving City of Temple, Bell County, Texas. He is a son of Rev. Daniel Haden Linebaugh and Margaret Elizabeth (Sweets) Linebaugh, the former of whom was born in Greene County, Tennessee, but reared in Kentucky, in which latter state his wife was born and reared. Rev. Daniel H. Linebaugh served for the long period of fifty-seven years, and with all of consecrated zeal and devotion, as a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and he was seventy-four years of age at the time of his death. His initial service in the ministry was given in the State of Kentucky, where his marriage was solemnized, and about fifteen years after this important event in his career he removed with his family to Arkansas. There he continued his earnest ministerial labors until 1881, when he assumed a pastoral charge at Temple, Texas, in which state he continued his residence until he was well advanced in years, when he came to Indian Territory and joined his older son, John H., who was engaged in the practice of law at Atoka, judicial center of the present Oklahoma County of the same name. At Atoka this venerable and honored clergyman passed the remainder of his life and his sons still look upon that city as their home, though the official duties of Daniel H. have caused him to establish his residence in Muskogee. The devoted wife and mother died at Atoka, when about 69 years of age.

He whose name initiates this review attended the public schools of Temple, Texas, until he was thirteen years of age, when he found employment as office boy in a wholesale grocery establishment in that city. With this concern he remained until he had attained to the age of nineteen years, and through effective service he won promotion through various grades until he became a traveling salesman for the firm. At the age noted he came to Indian Territory and joined his venerable father and his older brother at Atoka.

At Atoka the subject of this review accepted a position in a general merchandise establishment, and while thus engaged he gave his evenings to the study of law, under the effective preceptorship of his afflicted brother. In February, 1901, he was admitted to the bar and forthwith became associated with his brother in active general practice at Atoka. From that time forward his advancement has been substantial and consecutive and he has proved himself specially versatile and resourceful as a trial lawyer, so that he is admirably fortified for the exacting office of which he is now the incumbent.

In the early period of his law practice Mr. Linebaugh became an active worker in behalf of the cause of the democratic party, and he is now one of its leaders in the State of Oklahoma. Since 1900 he has been a delegate to every democratic convention held in Atoka County, as has he also to each of the party's conventions for the congressional district in which he is a resident, and to every Oklahoma Democratic State Convention, as well as to previous territorial conventions. At the National Democratic Convention held in the City of Denver, Colorado, Mr. Linebaugh had the distinction of serving as secretary of the credential committee, and he was chairman of the Oklahoma State Democratic Convention that nominated delegates to the national convention of 1912, in the City of Baltimore, Maryland. From the beginning he was a staunch supporter of the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson, the present able and distinguished President of the United States. In June, 1913, there came to Mr. Linebaugh well merited recognition of pro-

professional ability and effective service to his party, in his appointment, by President Wilson, to the office of United States district attorney for the eastern district of Oklahoma, and his able administration has fully justified the preferment thus accorded to him.

From the time of his early boyhood Mr. Linebaugh has held membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in addition to being at the present time an official member of the church at Atoka he has served for the past decade as a delegate to every annual conference of the church of this denomination in Oklahoma, besides which he was a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in 1910, at Asheville, North Carolina, and at Oklahoma City in 1914, where he was made a member and chairman of the special conference committee on Vanderbilt University, the great institution maintained under church auspices in the City of Nashville, Tennessee.

Through mental receptiveness and close application Mr. Linebaugh has become a man of high intellectual and professional attainments, and his sterling attributes of character have gained to him unqualified popular esteem. In the Masonic fraternity he has attained to the maximum affiliation of the York Rite, as a member of the Atoka Commandery of Knights Templars, and has received also the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, besides which he is identified with the adjunct organization, the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In 1905-6 Mr. Linebaugh was grand chancellor of the Indian Territory Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, and since 1907 he has been the supreme representative of the Oklahoma Grand Lodge in the Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He is affiliated also with the Woodmen of the World.

On the 1st of June, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Linebaugh to Miss Della McKinnon, of Colgate, the present county seat of Coal County, Oklahoma, and they have one child, Margaret Elizabeth.

OLIVER WARREN AUBREY. For the past eight years Oliver W. Aubrey has been actively identified with that fine suburb of South Oklahoma City, known as Capitol Hill, as a real estate man, banker and investment broker. His relations with Oklahoma have some other interesting distinctions. From the fact that he was born in a little log cabin two miles east of Vinita in Indian Territory August 21, 1872, about the time the first railway line was being built across the old territory, he has often been spoken of as the first white child born in Oklahoma. He comes of a family of Western pioneers, and most of his own life has been spent in rapidly developing new communities.

His parents were Stephen O. and Nancy Jane (Travis) Aubrey. His mother was born in Columbus, Ohio, and her father, who died in that city during the time of the Civil war, was one of the wealthiest land owners in Ohio. That was a time when there were few American millionaires. The Aubrey ancestry begins in America some years before the establishment of independence. The great-grandfather of the Oklahoma citizen was Surgeon Aubrey, who came to this country with the English regulars under the command of General Braddock, at the beginning of the French and Indian war in 1755. Every American schoolboy has read many of the incidents in early American history in which Surgeon Aubrey had a part. He was attending surgeon to General Braddock, and was in the great battle in Western Pennsylvania at what has since been known as Braddock's Field, where in opposition to the advice of Gen. George Washington, Braddock rushed his troops in regular array into contact with the wily French and Indians, and in the

fierce hand to hand battle which followed Braddock himself was badly wounded. Just before his death from his wounds he sent Surgeon Aubrey to Washington with apologies for having disregarded his advice and begging his pardon for the rash act which had brought death to many English and Colonial soldiers. When the surgeon handed his report to Washington, the latter at once hastened to the side of his commanding general, and was present when Braddock passed away. After this ignominious defeat of British regulars in the wilds of Pennsylvania, Surgeon Aubrey elected to become a citizen of the colonies, and established the family from which the subsequent generations have descended. O. W. Aubrey's grandfather was a son of this English surgeon and was born in Pennsylvania. F. X. Aubrey, a second cousin of Oliver W., was a famous scout, and in the early days when American civilization hardly reached beyond the Missouri River, made a perilous ride from Santa Fe, New Mexico, over the old Santa Fe trail, to St. Joseph, Missouri. Stephen O. Aubrey, father of the Oklahoma City banker, was born in Litchfield, Illinois, but spent most of his life as a pioneer in the West. With his wife he entered the Indian Territory several years ahead of the first railroad. He built the first wood house at Vinita before the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad was built across the Kansas line into the territory.

After enduring the hardships of Indian Territory life for a time, Stephen O. Aubrey removed his family to Dodge City, Kansas, where Oliver W. had the benefit of country schools, and later graduated from Garfield University at Wichita with the class of 1892, and also from a commercial college there. In 1892 he located in the old Oklahoma Panhandle in Beaver County, and spent four years on a ranch. This was followed by three years in Texas, but he has never been able to divorce himself for any length of time from the country of his birth. In 1907 Mr. Aubrey located in Capitol Hill in what is now South Oklahoma City. Here he engaged in active real estate and general investment brokerage, and is still active in those lines and one of the most energetic factors in his home city. Soon after locating in Capitol Hill Mr. Aubrey entered into partnership with the late I. N. McKinzie in organizing the Capitol Hill State Bank. He served as a director for one year and was then elected its president. Four months later he sold his interests to the Columbia Bank & Trust Company of Oklahoma City. This Capitol Hill Bank is still the only banking institution of the suburb.

Mr. Aubrey is a hardy, industrious and alert business man, and has in many ways made his own activity contribute to the benefit of his community. His word in Oklahoma City is regarded as good as his bond, and in business transactions those who have known him longest are his most enthusiastic friends and patrons.

At Great Bend, Kansas, December 24, 1900, Mr. Aubrey married Miss Zoua White, daughter of Silas and Lucinda White. To their marriage has been born one son, Francis, August 19, 1904.

***CLIFF V. PEERY.** Engaged in the practice of law at Wilburton, the thriving and attractive county seat of Latimer County, for more than a decade Cliff V. Peery has achieved success and influence as one of the representative members of the bar of this section of the state, had the distinction of serving as the first judge of the County Court after the admission of Oklahoma to statehood, has shown himself insistently loyal and public-spirited as a citizen, has held the office of mayor of Wilburton, and has twice been elected a representative of Latimer County in the State Legislature, his last election having occurred in 1914, so that he was a mem-

ber of the Fifth Legislative Assembly. Mr. Peery is a man of excellent intellectual attainments and marked professional ability, his character is the positive expression of a strong and loyal nature, and during the years of his residence in Oklahoma he has firmly entrenched himself in popular confidence and esteem.

Judge Peery was born in the State of Tennessee, on the 8th of September, 1881, and his parents now maintain their home near Centerville, Hickman County, that state, the father having long been a prominent representative of the agriculture interests of that section of his native state and being a scion of sterling colonial stock in Virginia. He is a lineal descendant of James Peery, of Virginia, who represented the historic Old Dominion as a patriot soldier in the continental line in the War of the Revolution.

To the public schools of his native state Judge Peery is indebted for his early educational training, and there, at the age of seventeen years, he entered the literary department of the University of Tennessee in the city of Knoxville. In this institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1902 and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the meanwhile he had initiated also a course of study in the law department of the university, and in 1903 he received therefrom the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Thereafter he was associated in the practice of law with his uncle, Robert L. Peery, at Centerville, that state, until 1904, in the summer of which year he came to Indian Territory and established his residence at Wilburton, where he has since been engaged in active practice and where he has built up a substantial and representative law business, and gained high reputation for skill and discrimination as a trial lawyer.

Upon coming to Wilburton Judge Peery forthwith identified himself enthusiastically with local interests and became influential in the furtherance of measures and enterprises tending to advance the civic and material development and progress of the city and county. He served one term as mayor of Wilburton, and in 1907, upon the admission of Oklahoma to statehood, he had the distinction of being elected the first judge of the County Court of Latimer County. His services on this bench continued one term and he proved a careful and efficient judicial officer, declining a second nomination. In 1912 he was elected a representative of his county in the State Legislature, and in the ensuing sessions of the Fourth Legislature he was influential on the floor of the house in the deliberations of the various committees to which he was assigned. He was the author of a valuable law defining and regulating the coal mining industry and operations in Oklahoma, the county in which he is a resident being in one of the best coal districts of the state. Section 18 of the mining bill thus passed by the Legislature and later defeated in a popular election, was not a part of the bill as drafted and introduced by Judge Peery. In the Fourth Legislature he was the author also of a bill that reached enactment and that provided for the employment of convicts on the public roads of the state. In this Legislature he was the author also of a law relating to the herding of live stock and a law prohibiting secret fraternal organizations in the high schools of the state.

The popular estimate placed upon the services of Judge Peery in the Legislature was indicated by his re-election, in 1914, to the Fifth General Assembly, and in the ensuing session he was made chairman of the house committee on labor and arbitrations, besides being assigned also to the following named committees: Judiciary No. 2, legal advisory, criminal jurisprudence, appropriations, code, retrenchment and reform, fees and

salaries, and mines and mining. He was one of the authors of the workman's compensation act passed by the Fifth Legislature, and during this session he devoted the major part of his time and attention to this and other vigorous measures for the conserving and protecting of the rights and interests of the laboring people. He was the author of House Resolution No. 1 providing for a proposed amendment to the constitution authorizing compulsory compensation in case of death as well as injuries. Among other measures that he earnestly championed along this line was the bill providing for a nine-hour maximum working day for women employed, and measures in the interests of mines and mining.

While a student in the University of Tennessee Judge Peery was an active member of Phi Kappa Phi fraternity and also of the McKinney Club, the latter a student organization of the law department of the university. He represented the University of Tennessee in its first debating contest with Vanderbilt University at Nashville, that state, and was active in the affairs of the literary societies of the university, which he claims as his honored alma mater. He was president of his law class at the time of his graduation in the law department, and served also as president of the Students' Association and of the university Young Men's Christian Association, besides which he took an active part in the athletic affairs of the institution and made some creditable records in track team work.

Judge Peery is actively identified with the Latimer County Bar Association and the Oklahoma State Bar Association, is past chancellor of Wilburton Lodge No. 248, Knights of Pythias, and is affiliated with Wilburton Lodge No. 41, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons. He has been an enthusiastic and valued member of the Wilburton Commercial Club from the time of its organization and has been influential in the furthering of its high civic ideals and its progressive activities for the advancement of the town and community. In politics he is a thoroughgoing democrat, with firm belief in the principles of the part as exemplified by Jefferson and Jackson, and he has served as chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Latimer County. As a citizen and as a legislator he has zealously, and with much consistency, put forth earnest efforts to advance the mining interests of the county, and has concerned himself prominently with the affairs of the State School of Mines and Metallurgy, which is established at Wilburton. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Christian Church and active in the various departments of the work of the church of this denomination in their home city. In the summer 1915 he and his family moved to Poteau, county seat of Leflore County, Oklahoma, where he is now actively engaged in the practice of law.

On the 1st of August, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Peery to Miss Janie Elizabeth Wingo, who had previously been a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of Oklahoma, and the three children of this union are Dorothy Elizabeth, Clifford Wingo and Virginia Alice.

JOHN O'NEILL. One of the largest estates in Stephens County is known as the O'Neill estate, left by the late John O'Neill at his death at Duncan on November 14, 1914. John O'Neill had an interesting career of pioneer experience in the Southwest, and was a fine type of the old settler, a man of sterling character, one who accomplished a great deal during his individual energy, and was as popular as he was successful. His family resides at Duncan, where Mrs. O'Neill occupies one of the largest and most attractive homes in that little city

and she is herself a capable business woman as well as a lady of culture and of old Southern family stock.

The late John O'Neill was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, August 27, 1845, and was in his seventieth year when he died. His father, Patrick O'Neill, was born in the same county of Ireland in 1813, lived there a farmer all his life and died in 1903. John O'Neill spent his early life in Ireland, was educated there, and in 1863 at the age of eighteen went to Scotland, but after a year or two returned to Queenstown, and in 1866 took passage for the New World. He landed in Philadelphia, remained there about six weeks, then went to Mount Sterling, Kentucky, and his farming experience in that state continued until 1879.

It was about thirty-five years ago when John O'Neill came to the Southwest and first located in the vicinity of Sherman, Grayson County, Texas. He was one of the early farmers and ranchers in that locality, but about 1881 moved to another place in Montague County, near the Red River boundary of Texas. His residence in Southern Oklahoma dates from 1885, when he was one of the pioneer white ranchers to secure a foothold on the Indian lands in the vicinity of Wild Horse Creek. His operations as a rancher and farmer continued there on an increasing scale until 1904, when he relaxed in some degree the strenuous activities that had engaged him to that time, and moved into the town of Duncan. His work and influence are visibly impressed upon the general business and civic progress of Duncan. For a time he had a dry goods store and was also one of the directors of the First National Bank of Duncan, and was one of the founders and a director in the Duncan National Bank, which was established August 8, 1904. In 1905 he was instrumental in having the bank erect its new stone building on Main street. His creditable work in the upbuilding of Duncan should never be passed over without honorable mention. He was a patron of the local schools and helped the village improve its institutions and establish its prosperity on a sound basis. Though he long stood as a leader, he had no aspirations for office, and contented himself with voting the democratic ticket. He was a member of the Catholic Church.

John O'Neill married Elizabeth Payne, who was born within three miles of the county seat of Shelby County, Missouri, acquired her education in that and other counties of Missouri and in the Baptist College at LaGrange in that state. She and her daughter now occupy the fine residence built by the late Mr. O'Neill at the corner of Third and Hickory streets in Duncan. In addition to this town home the real estate comprises a splendid tract of a thousand acres of land twenty miles east of Duncan, of which 800 acres are under cultivation, and also a stone business building at the corner of Main and Eighth streets, Duncan. Mrs. O'Neill has two daughters. Annie Josephine was married at Duncan November 27, 1907, to James R. Sparks, who is a Duncan hardware merchant, and they have one child living, Mary Patricia, born March 8, 1914. Bird, the younger daughter, is joint administratrix with her mother of the O'Neill estate. She is a graduate of St. Joseph's Academy at Guthrie, Oklahoma.

Mrs. O'Neill is a daughter of Thomas H. and Martha (Marshall) Payne. The Payne family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and was established in Virginia before the Revolutionary war, and after that struggle moved across the mountains into Kentucky. Thomas H. Payne was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in 1821, and died in Montague County, Texas, in September, 1884. The principal places of his residence were in Bourbon County, Kentucky, in Palmyra, and Shelby County, Missouri, and late in life he removed to Montague County, Texas.

He was a farmer and stock raiser during the greater part of his active career. During the war he participated on the Federal side for about one year, having first served in the Missouri militia under John Glover and continued with those troops when they were regularly enrolled in the Federal army. He was stricken with pneumonia while in the service and given an honorable discharge for disability. Martha Marshall, the mother of Mrs. O'Neill, was born in Kentucky in 1827 and died in Montague County, Texas, in October, 1900. Mrs. O'Neill was the oldest of their ten children, and some mention of the others of the family is as follows: Harriet Katherine, who now lives in Idaho, is the widow of the late Thomas Joiner, a farmer; Samuel, who lives on a farm near Marlow, Oklahoma; William, a farmer at Marlow; Winifred, at Butler, Oklahoma; Newton, a farmer near Wewoka, Oklahoma; Callie, wife of Fred McClannahan, a carpenter and builder who lives at Holbrook, Arizona; Lulu, wife of Allison Scott, a retired railroad man at Fort Worth, Texas; Thomas, who was a rancher and died at Duncan at the age of forty-three; Walter, a farmer and rancher at Duncan.

CHISOLM T. ROGERS, M.D. The noble and historic Old Dominion has not failed to give to the new and vigorous commonwealth of Oklahoma a due quota of loyal and progressive citizens, and prominent among the number stands Doctor Rogers, who came to Indian Territory in June, 1905, and who has been engaged in the active and specially successful practice of his profession in the City of Muskogee, which has been his place of residence during nearly the entire period of his residence in what is now the State of Oklahoma.

At the ancestral home of his mother in the Village of Alphin, Rockbridge County, Virginia, Dr. Chisolm Tucker Rogers was born on the 21st of December, 1876, and in both the agnatic and distaff lines he is a scion of honored Colonial families of Virginia, of which fact he may well be proud, for the Old Dominion was the gracious cradle of much of our national history and the tender mother of worthy sons and daughters who have been influential in connection with the development and upbuilding of many of the newer commonwealths of the United States. Doctor Rogers is a son of Dr. William Hunter Rogers, who was for many years one of the distinguished physicians and surgeons of Rockbridge County in his native state, and who was a prominent and influential citizen of Lexington, the judicial center of that county. He was a son of Dr. William Peter Rogers, who likewise was a native of Rockbridge County, Virginia. The maiden name of his wife was Rachael Hayes, who came to Virginia from Vermont to take the place of principal of the aristocratic and exclusive preparatory school for Washington College, located at Lexington. Miss Hayes was known all over Virginia as a woman of great learning and culture.

The paternal great-grandfather of him whose name introduces this review was John Rogers, a scion of staunch Scotch-English stock, and a man who attained to marked prominence in Virginia in the Colonial days. He was a skilled surveyor and had to do with the making of many important surveys in Virginia in the early period of its history, besides which it is especially pleasing to record that Mount Rogers, the highest mountain peak in Virginia, was named in his honor. John Rogers' wife was Mary Byrd, sister of Evalyn Byrd, of historic fame, and daughter of Col. William Byrd, of Westover. The two General Clarks, familiar to American historians, were descended from this family, George Rogers Clark being one of them.

The Rogers family is distinctively one of education and patrician culture and the various generations that



Ed Roy Esq. M.D.

have come on to life's activities have in turn given new prestige to the family name.

The mother of Doctor Rogers bore the maiden name of Mary Alphin, and she was born at the ancestral homestead which gave name to the Village of Alphin, in Rockbridge County, Virginia, the Alphin family likewise having been one of much prominence in the Old Dominion. The father of Mrs. Rogers was one of five brothers who immigrated from England and all of whom became specially successful in connection with industrial and business affairs in the historic Old Dominion.

Dr. Chisolm T. Rogers was reared to adult age at the Rogers family home of "Marmion" near the fine old City of Lexington, Virginia, and after due preliminary discipline he was matriculated in the historic William and Mary College at Williamsburg, Virginia, at which college he spent two years, leaving there for Western North Carolina for climate reasons. He entered Rutherford College in the fall of 1896, graduating from there in the spring of 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After several years of business life, Doctor Rogers entered the medical department of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, at which university he completed his three years' course, taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1904. In 1905, on account of the cold and severe winters in Lexington, Virginia, Doctor Rogers came to Indian Territory and established his residence at Muskogee, where he has since been continuously engaged, save for a comparatively brief period of residence in a small railroad town near Muskogee.

Doctor Rogers is one of those ambitious and progressive physicians and surgeons who hold that professionally it is not enough for a man to remain in statu quo, but that consistency and cumulative demand that close touch be kept with the march of advancement in medical and surgical science. Thus he has not only been a constant and appreciative student of the best literature pertaining to his profession, but has also done effective post-graduate work not only in metropolitan cities of the United States, but also in leading medical institutions of Europe. In the City of Berlin, Germany, he devoted special study to diseases of the chest, including tuberculosis, and he is now confining his practice largely to this special field of work, in which he is one of the foremost authorities in Oklahoma.

Doctor Rogers is a fellow of the American Medical Association and a member of the Anglo-American Medical Association, of Berlin, Germany. He has been very prominently connected with Greek letter fraternities and has been instrumental in putting in many chapters of his fraternities, among which the Alpha Kappa Kappa is prominent.

In politics the doctor has clung tenaciously to the ancestral faith and is a stalwart advocate of the principles of the democratic party and has held many offices in the party organization, and at this writing is chairman of his city central committee. He is also superintendent of public health for the City of Muskogee and is medical director for a private sanitarium for the treatment of tuberculosis and is otherwise prominent and influential in public and general civic affairs in his home city. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church and his wife is a zealous member of the Episcopal Church.

In the year 1902 was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Rogers to Miss Carita Van Ness, a daughter of Judge William and Mary Wyckliffe Waters Van Ness. Her father served as a colonel in the Union army during the Civil war and had the distinction of being one of the officers on General Grant's staff. After the close of the war he became a distinguished lawyer and jurist in the State of Florida, where he served in important judicial offices and as mayor and prosecuting attorney of the

City of St. Augustine. His father, Judge William Van Ness, of sterling Holand Dutch lineage, served as a justice of the Supreme Court of New York and was Aaron Burr's second in the latter's famous and historic duel with Alexander Hamilton. Her maternal grandfather was the Hon. Thomas W. Waters, of Kentucky. Doctor and Mrs. Rogers have two children, William Hunter Van Ness and Mary Katherine.

JAMES WILLIAM ZEVELY, one of Muskogee's leading lawyers and citizens, is well known throughout Oklahoma and beyond its confines, even to the nation's capital. Since 1903, Mr. Zevely has been associated with Muskogee's affairs. Though Missouri is his native state and the scene of his early successes, his allegiance and interest are now those of a loyal Oklahoman.

The Zevely family is of Moravian origin and its early history is connected with the development of Salem, North Carolina. Mr. Zevely's father, Thaddeus Zevely, was born in that locality and while still a lad was brought West by his parents, who settled at Linn, in Osage County, Missouri. There Thaddeus Zevely grew to manhood, was educated and entered upon a career in law, which was continued throughout his life, save for the interruption incident to his entering the Union army at the time of our sectional differences in the early '60s. His wife was Mary Miller Zevely, a lady of Scotch lineage and a native of Tennessee.

Mr. Zevely was born at Linn, Missouri. His childhood and early youth were given to the usual educational exercises of the American boy, with the vocational variation of a few years spent in a printing office. As a printer's "devil," he gained his first knowledge of that line of activity and for two or three years edited a newspaper which had been bought by his father and an uncle and which was known by the doughty name of "The Unterrified Democrat." The studies of James W. Zevely, begun in the Linn public schools, were supplemented first by a course in the German School at Herman, Missouri, and later by a two-years' collegiate course in the Christian Brothers' School at St. Louis, Missouri. He was secretary of the Missouri State Labor Bureau at Jefferson City, which position he held for two years. This was followed by an appointment by the Supreme Court of Missouri to the office of state librarian, which position he held for ten years. While serving as state librarian he was admitted to the bar, in 1886, and later he took a course of lectures in the College of Law of the University of Virginia. When Ex-Governor Francis became a member of the President's cabinet, as secretary of the interior, he appointed J. W. Zevely as special inspector for that department. Mr. Zevely went to Washington and began the duties of his position in 1896, continuing in the service for seven years. In the spring of 1903 he resigned the position and resumed the practice of law.

Mr. Zevely's first association as a lawyer in Muskogee was with Mr. J. M. Givens, their partnership beginning in 1903. Later Mr. Edgar Smith entered the firm, that connection being cut short by the death of the latter. When Mr. R. W. Stoutz entered the firm, the legal establishment became known as Zevely, Givens and Stoutz. The firm has an excellent reputation among the legal fraternity of Muskogee County and the State of Oklahoma.

The democratic party has long included Mr. Zevely among its faithful sons. Both in Missouri and in Oklahoma he has served as a member of the state central committees. His extensive activities and valuable services in public affairs have won him many staunch friends at the state capitals and also at Washington.

Mrs. Zevely is a daughter of Missouri and before her

marriage was Miss Janie Clay of Mexico, Missouri. She and Mr. Zevely have two promising children, Jane Clay Zevely and James William Zevely, Jr. Mr. Zevely's home was established in 1908 and both he and Mrs. Zevely are counted valuable acquisitions to the life of Muskogee and its environs.

ROY Z. TAYLOR. A resident of Oklahoma City since 1901 Mr. Taylor has gained prestige as one of the progressive business men and loyal and influential citizens of the fine city whose vigorous youth is on a parity with his own. He has taken specially earnest interest in public affairs, has served as a member of the city council and in the autumn of 1914 he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Oklahoma County, in which important office he is serving with characteristic loyalty, zeal and efficiency, his various official preferments fully indicating his status in popular confidence and esteem. Mr. Taylor has conducted a retail cigar business in Oklahoma City since 1911, at 229 West Grand Avenue, and effective service and fair and honorable dealings have gained to him a large and appreciative patronage, so that his business enterprise is now one of the most important of its kind in the capital city.

Like many others of the representative citizens of Oklahoma, Roy Zachary Taylor claims the State of Missouri as the place of his nativity. He was born at Windsor, Henry County, that state, on the 8th of May, 1880, and is a son of Frank T. and Virginia (Berry) Taylor, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter in Missouri. Frank T. Taylor was a valiant soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war, his enlistment having taken place in Missouri and his service having been principally in the command of the valiant and intrepid General Price, whose famous raids constitute a thrilling chapter in the history of the great conflict between the North and the South.

Roy Z. Taylor was reared and educated in his native state, where he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools. He was eighteen years of age at the inception of the Spanish-American war, and, like his father, he did his part in upholding the military honors of Missouri. He enlisted in the Second Missouri Volunteer Infantry, with which he continued in service eleven months, at the expiration of which he received his honorable discharge, his regiment not having been called to the stage of active polemic operations.

In 1901 Mr. Taylor came to Oklahoma City, and with this place as headquarters he was for the following ten years an ambitious and successful traveling salesman for a wholesale grocery establishment. He then engaged in the retail grocery business on his own account, and his store is essentially metropolitan in equipment and service, while his success has given him vantage-place as one of the representative merchants of the city.

The home of Mr. Taylor is in the attractive residence district known as Capitol Hill, and he was a member of the municipal council of the city thus designated at the time when it became an integral part of Oklahoma City, and thereafter he served as a member of the city council of the metropolis until the commission form of government was adopted by Oklahoma City, in 1911.

There came fitting recognition of the earnest and loyal services of Mr. Taylor when he was called to even more important office, that of member of the board of county commissioners, to which he was elected in November, 1914, as representative of the district embracing the greater part of Oklahoma City. He assumed the functions of this office in January, 1915, and at the time the following statements were made concerning him: "Those who have watched the conduct of Mr. Taylor

and have studied his high character, are assured that in him they will have at all times an efficient, careful and conscientious representative on this important board, under the jurisdiction of which millions of dollars are expended in connection with public affairs in the county. He is distinctively one of the solid business men of the great city in which he has cast his lot, a desirable citizen and a safe counselor in matters of moment,—one always ready to do his full share in that work which must result in the further advancement of the city, the county and the State."

In politics Mr. Taylor is a democrat, he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and Mrs. Taylor is a member of the Christian Church, which he attends and liberally supports.

At Chandler, Oklahoma, on the 21st of November, 1904, Mr. Taylor wedded Miss Minnie Lee Belcher, daughter of Thomas Belcher, who was born in the same town in Missouri as was Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Belcher likewise being a native of the same place. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have two children—Roy Z., Jr., born in 1905, and William Lee, born in 1911.

JOHN NEWTON RYAN, M. D. The first or certainly one of the first physicians and surgeons to locate in the community of Sulphur was Dr. John Newton Ryan, who did his first practice in that locality fully twenty years ago. Doctor Ryan has not lived continuously at Sulphur, but for a number of years was an early physician and also a homesteader at Frederick, but has now returned to Sulphur and enjoys an extensive general practice there. He is a physician of fully thirty-five years' experience, and did his first work in the profession in Indian Territory, so that there are few medical men of the present State of Oklahoma whose position as pioneer doctors is based upon a wider and longer experience.

An Alabama man by birth, John Newton Ryan was born in Morgan County, January 28, 1852, a son of W. S. and Mahala (Oden) Ryan. His ancestors came originally from Ireland and settled in Virginia in colonial times, and the Odens were of similar origin and early settlement in America. W. S. Ryan was born in Northern Alabama in 1814 and was reared and married there. In 1870 he moved to Texas, locating at Paris, and in 1875 went to Red River Valley of Northern Texas, and acquired a tract of school land in the vicinity of Henrietta, where he followed stock raising for five years. In 1880 he moved to Jintown, Indian Territory, but about three years later returned to Texas and lived in Montague until his death in 1899. Most of his career was spent as a farmer and stock man, though he had stores at Jintown and Montague. He was a democrat and an active member of the Primitive Baptist Church. His wife was born in Northern Alabama in 1861 and died at Montague, Texas, in 1901. They became the parents of a large family of children, ten in number, noted briefly as follows: Annie, who died in infancy; Mary, first married Redman Roberts, who was a farmer and lost his life while a Confederate soldier during the war, and she is now living at Sulphur Oklahoma, the widow of W. T. Nations, who was a stockman; W. J. Ryan is now retired and living with his brother, Doctor Ryan; Nancy is deceased; Doctor Ryan is the fifth in order of birth; Cynthia Annie, living at Sulphur, is the widow of J. M. Webster, who was a merchant at Sulphur until his death in 1913; C. T. was a merchant and died at Ardmore, Oklahoma; J. A. is a real estate owner living at Oklahoma City; G. L. died at Manitou, Oklahoma, where he was a physician and surgeon; Ellen is

the wife of Charles Hall, living at Altus, Oklahoma, where Mr. Hall for a number of years was a merchant but recently took up the business of traveling salesman.

John Newton Ryan acquired his early education in his native state and lived on his father's farm until eighteen years of age. About that time his father came to Texas, and after some experience as a mercantile clerk took up the study of medicine and continued it until admitted to practice in 1880. In that year he came into Indian Territory and located at Lebanon, in which community he had his home and practice until moving to Sulphur in 1895. In both places he did much of the work of the pioneer. He quickly established himself in the confidence of the people as a skillful and conscientious physician, and he answered calls which necessitated riding for many miles over the rough and sparsely settled districts, and there are few members of the Oklahoma medical fraternity who have done a larger share of the really hard work of their profession than Doctor Ryan.

In 1901 Doctor Ryan left Sulphur and went to the new town of Frederick at the opening of that section of Southwestern Oklahoma to settlement. He drew a homestead of 160 acres, and lived on it long enough to prove his claim. Five years later he sold out, but continued to practice in Frederick until 1911, when he removed to Wellington, Oklahoma, for eight months, and in 1912 again located at Sulphur. Here his offices are in the Meadoes Building and he has a fine practice. He also enjoys a high standing among his fellow physicians, and is a member of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. He owns a comfortable residence in Sulphur. Fraternally he is identified with the Woodmen of the World, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Sulphur Lodge No. 144, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and Frederick Chapter, Royal Arch Masons. In politics he is a democrat.

At Lebanon, Indian Territory, in 1880, soon after going to that community as a young physician, he married Miss Mattie L. Duncan. Her father was the late M. M. Duncan, a farmer and stockman. Doctor and Mrs. Ryan have a fine family of eight children: James L., who has taken three courses in medicine at the North Worth University and one course at the Memphis Hospital Medical College in Tennessee, and is now practicing at Nebo, Oklahoma; Blanche, who died in childhood; W. M., a farmer, and living with his father; Mande, who died young; Alice, wife of W. C. Ryman, a farmer and stockman at Manitou, Oklahoma; Charles E., a grocer at San Antonio, Texas; John B., a student in the Sulphur High School; and Ruth, who is in the public schools at Sulphur.

EVERETT B. HAMILTON has held the office of adjuster and appraiser in the loan department of the Oklahoma State School Land Department since his appointment in 1914. Prior to that he served two terms as a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Grant County, and was chairman of the board during that time. He has been prominent in local politics since he came to Oklahoma in 1893, and has a leading place among his townspeople. Mr. Hamilton was born October 1, 1869, on a farm in Guernsey County, Ohio, and is a son of Robert and Margaret (Sherrow) Hamilton.

Robert Hamilton was born in Ohio on July 25, 1830, and was the son of Irish parents, born in County Kildarney, Ireland. Robert's mother died in 1880 when she was 105 years old. Her maiden name was Dorcas Organ. Her husband died when he was eighty-nine years old, and they were the parents of five children, four sons and a daughter, all now deceased. They were Abner, James, Alexander, Robert and Eliza. Robert, father of the subject, died at Derby, Kansas, on February 20, 1913.

He was a farmer and a mechanic all his active life, and was a life-long member of the Presbyterian Church. He married Margaret Sherrow August 18, 1852, and she was born in Ohio December 30, 1833. They were the parents of seven children, all living at this time, as follows: Samantha is the wife of James L. Patterson, of Cambridge, Ohio. LaFayette D. is a resident of Derby, Kansas. Alexander also lives there. Alva lives in Arkansas City. The fifth born was Everett B. of this review. Benjamin Franklin and Della, twins, were born at North Salem, Ohio, and Della is now the wife of Wirt Larrimer.

Everett B. Hamilton moved from Ohio to Kansas with his parents in 1883, and the father bought land in Sedgewick County. With the other children, he was educated in the public schools, and he was graduated from the Derby High School in the class of 1886. He then attended a business college in Wichita, followed by two years of study at Garfield University, after which he taught in Sedgewick County for three years. September 16, 1893, Mr. Hamilton was one of the many who participated in the opening of the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma, and he settled on government land in Grant County, two miles east of Pond Creek. He still owns this land, and has made a success of stock raising on it. Shorthorn cattle have been a feature of his breeding enterprise, and he is counted among the prominent stock men of the county. Mr. Hamilton has been prominent in many phases of life in Grant County since he located here, and has served his town and county well in the various offices to which he has been called. He is a democrat, and in 1907 was elected a member of the Board of County Commissioners of Grant County. He served five years on the board, and the last two years was its chairman. On April 1, 1914, he was appointed to a position in the office of the state auditor, J. C. McClelland. After six months he was appointed appraiser and adjuster with the State Land School Department, which office he is now holding. He is a Mason, and is past worthy master of Pond Creek Lodge No. 125, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

On September 12, 1893, Mr. Hamilton was united in marriage at Derby, Kansas, with Miss Viola Waugh, daughter of John C. and Susanna (Zaneis) Waugh. She was born April 21, 1874, at Kappa, Illinois, the daughter of native born Germans.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton have ten children, named as follows: Ray Wiley; Harold Franklin; Fanchon Marguerite; Max C.; Robert C.; Juanita Lucile; Gretchen Irene; Wanda Viola; and Gail Roberta.

The family are members of the Congregational Church of Pond Creek, and all are prominent in their home community, where they have a wide circle of staunch friends.

GEORGE FRANCIS WOODRING, M. D. In a new country no professional services are so welcome and so much needed as those of the physician. One of the best known citizens of Bartlesville is Dr. George F. Woodring, who chose that locality as the scene of his professional labors in 1889, many years before the development of those interests and resources which have made Bartlesville famous among the cities of the Southwest. For a number of years Doctor Woodring had to practice over a broad range of country, and underwent countless hardships in taking his skill to the isolated homes of the settlers. In later years he has shared in the improvements which have come to the community at large, and has become a man of affairs as well as a pioneer physician.

George Francis Woodring was born at Pulaski, Giles County, Tennessee, November 15, 1856, a son of G. W.

and Frauces (Nave) Woodring. His father, who was born near Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and died in Tennessee in 1907 at the age of eighty-four, was a marble cutter by trade, and spent most of his life in Giles County. The Woodring family had its original seat in Holland, where they were wealthy and influential people. On account of political troubles three brothers of the name emigrated to America. One of them, Jacob, the great-grandfather of Doctor Woodring, located in Kentucky, while the other two settled in Pennsylvania. The grandfather of Doctor Woodring was also named Jacob, and he spent his life as a farmer near Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Doctor Woodring's mother was born at Bunker Hill, Tennessee, and died at Pulaski in 1903 at the age of fifty-six. Her family, the Naves, were Scotch-Irish and came from North Carolina. Doctor Woodring was one of four children: Claude Jacob, who died at the age of about thirty-five; George F.; W. T., deceased; and Myrtle, wife of G. A. Talley of Nashville, Tennessee.

Doctor Woodring grew up at Pulaski, and was educated in Giles College at that place, where he graduated Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1873. He then spent three years as a student of medicine in the Hospital College of Medicine at Louisville, Kentucky, and was awarded the degree Doctor of Medicine, February 28, 1876. He did his first practice at Bunker Hill, about twelve miles east of Pulaski, and in 1879 moved out to Kansas and established his home and office at Elk City. While there for four years of Cleveland's administration he was a member of the pension examining board. In 1889 Doctor Woodring came to what is now the City of Bartlesville, and is now the oldest physician in point of continuous residence and practice in Washington County. While his practice has been general, and particularly in the early years of his work, he has come into a special reputation for his skill in the treatment of diseases of children. He stands very high in professional circles, and in January, 1908, on the organization of the Washington County Medical Society, was honored by being elected first president. He has served as president of the local society for four years, and is also a member of the State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. Besides his private practice he is serving as district surgeon for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway.

Doctor Woodring is hardly less well known as a man of affairs than as a physician. He is a democrat, and in 1897 was elected mayor of Bartlesville and served two years. He has done his share towards the general up-building of the city, and his office is in the Woodring Building, a substantial structure on Second Street, which represents part of his investments in local real estate. He has also interested himself in various oil and gas companies. Doctor Woodring is one of the leading members of the Christian Church at Bartlesville, and is prominent in Masoury, being affiliated with the Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter at Bartlesville, with the Consistory at Wichita, and with the Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Oklahoma City.

Doctor Woodring was married at Elk City, Kansas, May 3, 1881, to Miss Viola L. Morgau, who was born in Illinois but was reared in Kansas. Her father was J. P. Morgan. The doctor has one son, Guy Morgan Woodring, who lives in Bartlesville and is married and has two children named Robert and George.

HENRY C. ROGERS, M.D. Within the pages of this publication will be found specific recognition of a goodly quota of those earnest and able physicians and surgeons who are effectively upholding the dignity and prestige of their profession in Oklahoma, and to such consideration

Doctor Rogers is distinctly entitled, for he is one of the prominent physicians and surgeons engaged in practice in the City of Muskogee and is a broad minded and progressive citizen whose character and achievement have given him impregnable place in popular confidence and good will.

Dr. Henry Collins Rogers was born in the City of Memphis, Tennessee, on the 10th of March, 1867, and is a son of Dr. William E. and Elizabeth (Battle) Rogers, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Tennessee. Dr. William E. Rogers, who became one of the distinguished physicians and surgeons of the State of Tennessee, was a boy at the time he accompanied his widowed mother and his two brothers on the family removal from North Carolina to Tennessee, in which latter state he was reared to adult age in Haywood County. In pursuance of the course along which lay his definite ambition, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, in which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. When the Civil war was precipitated he promptly signalized his loyalty to the cause of the Confederate States by entering service as surgeon in a Tennessee regiment, in which capacity he served, with all of efficiency and self-abnegation, during the entire period of the great conflict between the North and the South.

After the close of the war Dr. William E. Rogers engaged in the practice of his profession in the City of Memphis, where he rose to a position of eminence as one of the leading representatives of his profession in the State of Tennessee. He was known for his great skill as a surgeon and was a prominent figure in the educational work of his profession. He was the founder of the Memphis Hospital Medical College, which is now the medical department of the University of Tennessee, and in this institution he served as professor of surgery. He passed the closing years of his long and useful life at Memphis and was one of the city's honored and revered citizens whose influence was always given in support of things that tended to advance the general welfare of the community and whose abiding sympathy and tolerance were on a parity with his recognized intellectual and professional talent. His wife survived him by several years. They became the parents of four sons and three daughters, of whom one son and two daughters are living. Two of the sons, Dr. Sheppard Ash Rogers and Dr. William Bodie Rogers, likewise entered the profession that had been signally honored by the character and services of their father, and both became able and popular members of the faculty of the Memphis Hospital Medical College.

Upon the one surviving son, Dr. Henry C. Rogers, of this review, has devolved the privilege of being the only remaining one of his generation to perpetuate the high professional prestige of the family name, and that he has succeeded most admirably is evident to all who are in the least familiar with his career in his exacting vocation. The Doctor acquired his early education in the schools of his native city and then entered the Memphis Hospital Medical College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1888 and from which he received his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately afterward he further fortified himself by earnest post-graduate work in New York City, after which he went abroad and availed himself of the advantages of the best surgical clinics in the cities of London, Paris, Vienna and Berlin, having been absent in Europe for the greater part of one year.

Upon his return to America, with exceptionally advanced training for his chosen calling, Doctor Rogers engaged in general practice in his native city, but not long afterward he became severely afflicted with asthma

and was virtually compelled to seek a change of climate. In 1896 Doctor Rogers became a resident of the vigorous Oklahoma city that is now his home, and here his high professional attainments soon gained to him a large and lucrative practice, the same having constantly expanded in scope and importance with the passing years and his success having given him secure vantage-place as one of the leading physicians and surgeons of the state of his adoption. Close study of the best literature pertaining to his profession has been supplemented by Doctor Rogers through successive post-graduate courses in leading institutions of New York, Chicago and other metropolitan centers, and in all things he exemplified the highest ethics of the profession in which his services have been fruitful in the alleviation of human suffering and distress. The Doctor is an influential and honored member of the Muskogee County Medical Society and the Oklahoma State Medical Society, besides which he is actively identified with the American Medical Association.

In politics Doctor Rogers has always been found arrayed in the ranks of the democratic party and while he has taken a commendable interest in public affairs, especially those pertaining to his home city, county and state, he has considered his profession worthy of his undivided fealty and thus has manifested no ambition for personal preferment along political lines. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and both he and his wife are communicants of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which he served as a member of the vestry until he felt prompted to resign the office, owing to the exigent demands placed upon his time and attention by his professional work.

In the year 1890, in the City of Memphis, Tennessee, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Rogers to Miss Helen Clayton, daughter of Henry D. Clayton, who was a distinguished soldier of the Confederacy during the Civil war and who was president of the University of Alabama at the time of his death.

OLLIE SWEET WILSON. Oklahoma is essentially a labor state, has for years been known as the home of the industrious middle class, and in its general social composition and in the tendencies and practice of its laws and government shows many manifestations of the progressive policy which is seeking a fairer distribution of the burdens between capital and labor. Oklahoma labor is fortunate in having for one of its chief official representatives such a man as Ollie S. Wilson, who for the past four years has been secretary and treasurer of the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor. Mr. Wilson justifies his membership in the ranks of laborers by a long experience as a printer and he still carries a printer's card. He is a man of intelligence, has firm convictions of justice and seeks every opportunity to advance the interests of his party, and yet could not be defined as a class man or a partisan in any sense of the term except a good one. Mr. Wilson was for a number of years a newspaper man at Pauls Valley, afterwards was connected with the Metropolitan Press in Oklahoma City, and as the official of the Federation of Labor has his offices in the Patterson Building at the capital city.

Ollie S. Wilson was born in Utica, Missouri, September 19, 1876, a son of Madison G. and Cynthia A. (Hart) Wilson, the former a native of Tennessee and the latter of Ohio. His father was a Union soldier during the Civil war and spent the last year with the Forty-fourth Missouri Infantry. When Ollie was seven years of age his parents moved to Vernon County, Missouri, where he attended common schools until the age of seventeen. Then followed an apprenticeship in a printing office, and he worked in varying capacities and in different localities as a printer up to 1899.

When Mr. Wilson located at Pauls Valley, Indian Territory, in 1899, he established the Chickasaw Enterprise, of which he became editor. Subsequently he founded the Pauls Valley Pantagraph, and was its editor until 1904, when he sold out his holdings at Pauls Valley and moved to Oklahoma City. For six or seven years he did newspaper work in the metropolis on the staff of the Oklahoma Daily Post and the Daily Oklahoman.

In 1910 Mr. Wilson was elected secretary-treasurer of the Oklahoma City Typographical Union and during the following year gave all his time to the duties of that position. This honor at the hands of union labor was followed in 1911 by his election as secretary-treasurer of the Oklahoma State Federation, and he has been retained in that position to the present time. For the two years that he served as secretary-treasurer of the Typographical Union he was also editor of the Labor Unit. Mr. Wilson has a vigorous pen as a newspaper and editorial writer, has the courage to express his views, and under his management the Labor Unit attained its high point in general distinction and editorial character.

His record as secretary-treasurer of the Oklahoma State Federation of Labor has been one of uninterrupted confidence in the minds of those he has so faithfully served, and every labor man in the state that knows of him or his work is his friend. He has been an ardent and effective advocate of the policy of drafting into state laws such measures that would tend to the establishment of equal justice to all toilers. As a member of the Federation Legislative Committee he is untiring during a session of the Legislature in his endeavors to write into the laws of the state provisions that will safeguard the laborer no matter in what position he may work. Conspicuous among the qualifications of Mr. Wilson for the place he holds is the fact that he secures the confidence and respect of every honest law maker or anyone else with whom he becomes acquainted, and is always given a respectful hearing when he has suggestions or requests to offer.

At Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, June 2, 1901, Mr. Wilson married Miss Loura Stark, daughter of Silas and Bell (West) Stark, the father a native of Missouri and the latter of Iowa. Mrs. Wilson's father was a Confederate soldier. They have one daughter, Edith, born July 23, 1902.

ELTON B. HUNT. Equipped with a creditably high literary education and a Bachelor of Laws degree from the law department of the University of Oklahoma, Elton B. Hunt entered upon the practice of his profession at Chickasha in 1913, immediately after his graduation, and since that time has become one of the most popular and successful young practitioners of Grady County. As a member of the firm of Hunt & Rosenstein he has participated in a number of important cases in which he has fulfilled the promise of his brilliant college career, and from the time of his entrance into active professional life his advancement has been consistent and steady.

Mr. Hunt was born May 24, 1886, near Lamar, Barton County, Missouri, and is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth E. (Broyles) Hunt. He belongs to families on both sides which trace their ancestry back to colonial times in this country, and members of which participated in the war for American independence. His parents, who are now farming people and reside on their property in Grady County, Oklahoma, are natives of Tennessee. Mr. Hunt has two brothers: Roy B., who is a successful stockman of New Mexico; and Edwin S., a lad of twelve years, who resides with his parents and attends the Grady County public schools. Elton B. Hunt received his graded school education in Henry Kendall

College at Muskogee, Oklahoma, following which he enrolled as a student in Northwestern State Normal School at Alva, Oklahoma. He completed the literary course at Park College Academy, Parkville, Missouri, in 1904, and in 1906 entered Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado, where he was graduated in 1910 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. By working at odd times he paid his own way through this institution. In 1910 he entered the law department of the University of Oklahoma, graduating therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Hunt participated in activities that made him one of the foremost students of the university. He was one of the charter members of the Grady County Club at the University of Oklahoma, as well as an officer of the Democratic Club there; he still retains membership in the Sigma Chi, Phi Delta Phi and Delta Sigma Rho college fraternities, and was president of the Young Men's Christian Association of the University of Oklahoma. He was also undergraduate orator on the occasion of the inauguration of President Brooks, was a participant in four interstate collegiate debates, was a member of the staffs of all the college publications, and a member of the University of Oklahoma's first student council. While in the Colorado College he also participated in interstate oratorical contests.

After leaving college Mr. Hunt associated himself and for 1½ years remained with the law firm of Randolph, Haner & Shirk at Tulsa, Oklahoma, and in 1914 associated himself with C. H. Rosenstein, a classmate, in the practice of law at Chickasha, where the firm now has offices at 310½ Chickasha Avenue, being known as Hunt & Rosenstein. This is accounted a strong legal combination and its business has enjoyed a steady increase in volume and importance.

Mr. Hunt holds membership in the Oklahoma State Bar Association, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics is a democrat. He is unmarried.

JAMES OSMAN WHARTON, M. D. While building up a successful practice as a physician and surgeon at Duncan during the past ten years, Dr. Wharton's name has also become known over the state at large in medical circles through his service on the State Board of Medical Examiners, and his service and attainments are such as to give him rank among the best representatives of the medical fraternity in Oklahoma.

James Osman Wharton was born at Russellville, Arkansas, October 15, 1879, a son of Dr. J. T. and Kate (Williamson) Wharton. The Wharton family has been one of distinction in this country since it came from England prior to the Revolutionary war and settled in Virginia. Dr. J. T. Wharton was born in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1840, and died at Duncan, Oklahoma, in 1911. Both before and after the Civil war he studied medicine at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and was in practice for many years in the State of Arkansas. In 1889 he became the pioneer physician at Duncan in the Indian Territory, and lived there and practiced until his death. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Masonic fraternity. His wife, a native of Arkansas, is still living at Duncan. Some mention should be made of their ten children. Minnie, the oldest, is the wife of T. J. Smith, who is in the lumber and timber business at Guatemala City in Guatemala; Jesse Lawrence is a graduate of the Memphis Hospital Medical College and a practicing physician at Salina, Oklahoma; Susie May married W. F. Angel, in the insurance business at Collinsville, Oklahoma; Dr. James O. is the fourth in age; John Thomas is a graduate of the Bennett Medical College at Chicago and a physician and surgeon at Ketchum, Okla-

homa; Cloyd W. is bookkeeper for the Caddo Cotton Oil Company at Caddo, Oklahoma; Alonzo is clerk of the postoffice at Duncan; Bettie, a twin sister of Alonzo, married Guy C. Short, a member of the Duncan Hardware Company; Annie is the wife of Carl Frymire, a jeweler at Fort Sumner, New Mexico; Sydney Phillip is connected with the drug business at El Reno, Oklahoma.

James O. Wharton has lived at Duncan the greater part of his life since he was ten years of age. Following his graduation from the Duncan High School with the class of 1899 he became a farmer, and was engaged in looking after a herd of cattle seven miles southeast of Duncan until 1901. His ambition was for a profession, and he followed in the footsteps of his father in his choice. In 1903-04 he attended the Memphis Hospital Medical College, and spent the years 1905-06 in the Physio-Medical College at Dallas, Texas, where he was graduated in the class of 1906 with the degree M. D. He began practice at Duncan but during the years 1907-08-09 was located at Chickasha, with which exception his practice has been confined to the Duncan community. His offices are in the City Drug Store Building on Main street. Besides the large private practice which has come to him he has served for the past five years as city physician of Duncan, and for the past four years has been a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners. He is a member of the County and State Medical Societies and the American Medical Association, and has served as secretary and treasurer of the State Association of Physio-Medical Physicians and Surgeons in Oklahoma.

Dr. Wharton is a republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. In Mistletoe Lodge No. 17 of the Knights of Pythias in Duncan he is a past chancellor and is now serving as chancellor, and other fraternal relations are with Duncan Camp No. 515, Woodmen of the World, with Grove No. 33 of the Woodmen Circle, with the Modern Order of Pratorians, and he is also active in the Duncan Chamber of Commerce.

As Chickasha, Oklahoma, in 1908, Dr. Wharton married Miss Oma Guthridge, whose father, Reuben Guthridge, is a farmer at Cement, Oklahoma. Dr. and Mrs. Wharton have one daughter, Winifred Jewell, who was born December 18, 1913.

EDWARD BRYANT JOHNSON. In the old Chickasaw Indian country of Oklahoma no family has figured more conspicuously since the removal of the Indians to the west of the Mississippi than that of Johnson, prominently represented by Edward Bryant Johnson, now a resident of Norman. Mr. Johnson in his career as a cattleman and banker has become widely known and is now vice president of the First National Bank of Chickasha and for a number of years has been president of the First National Bank of Norman. He was in the Indian Nation when its property and civil regulations were prescribed by tribal government, and though at times the laws of the nation seemed very rigorous, it can be said of him that he always lived up to and helped to enforce the rules and laws, and in business and in all other affairs his career has reflected honor upon his name and he has done much to work out the proper destiny of this section of Oklahoma.

The birth of Edward Bryant Johnson occurred October 1, 1863, near old Fort Arbuckle, on Caddo Creek, in the Chickasaw Nation. His father was Montford Thomas Johnson, who was also born in Indian Territory, at Boggy Depot, which became one of the first distributing points of the Chickasaw tribe after they came to Indian Territory. The Johnson family was founded in Okla-



E. B. Johnson



homa by Charles Johnson, grandfather of Edward B. He was born, reared and educated in England, became an attorney by profession, and some time after coming to America was appointed special agent to assist in settling up the affairs of the Chickasaws in the State of Mississippi. After removing to Indian Territory he was appointed the first agent for this tribe. To him was attached the name "Boggy," and as Boggy Johnson he figured conspicuously in the early history of the Chickasaws. That name is said to have been given him because of his assistance in helping the Indians out of a bog during their removal to the West, and the old town already mentioned, Boggy Depot, was also named in his honor. By marriage he was a member of the Chickasaw tribe, and throughout his career enjoyed their complete confidence, having been selected as a delegate to Washington to care for their interests and securing rulings from the department of benefit to the Indians. He finally removed to New York City, and as a democrat was an active figure in political affairs in that city, and also had extensive interests in an importing firm. He died when nearly eighty years of age. Charles Johnson first married Rebecca Tarntubby, who was born in Mississippi, being a half-breed Chickasaw. To this union were born two children: Montford T., father of Mr. E. B. Johnson; and Adelaide, who is the wife of Mr. J. H. Bond, of Minco, Oklahoma. About three years after the death of his first wife, Rebecca, he married Rose Blackmon, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they both died in the same year.

A paragraph should also be devoted to Montford T. Johnson, who in his time stood among the leaders as a business man and citizen in the old Chickasaw Nation. He completed his education in the Robinson Male Academy near Tishomingo, took up the stock business, conducted a ranch on Caddo Creek until 1869, then established a ranch on Walnut Creek near what is now known as Purcell. He moved his family and located on the South Canadian River and here a village grew and was named in his honor Johnsonville, on the first old Chisolm cattle trail. In that locality he carried on a store until 1878, and then moved to the western border of the Chickasaw Nation, buying the Caddo Bill Williams residence and ranch at Old Silver City, again locating on the Second Old Chisolm Cattle Trail. His operations there included both merchandising and cattle raising. His wife died there in 1880. In 1881-82 he spent some time in New York with his son, Ed B., and his father. In 1883 he married the second time and settled five miles west of Silver City, where he owned what was regarded as the best farm and the finest home in all Indian Territory. He was prominent in financial affairs, assisted in organizing the bank at Minco, of which he was vice president until his death. Montford T. Johnson was only fifty-two years of age when he passed away in 1896. He was a Methodist, a member of the Masonic order, and during the war had served with the Chickasaw Battalion in the Confederate army, being on the staff of his brother-in-law, Maj. Michael Campbell. Montford T. Johnson's first wife was Mary Elizabeth Campbell, who was born in Texas, daughter of Maj. Charles Campbell, a native of Ireland and of Scotch-Irish descent, who gained distinction as an officer in the United States army. Major Campbell at one time had command of a frontier post in Texas, subsequently commanded at Fort Arbuckle, and also was stationed at a fort in Alabama. He died in Alabama after resigning his office in the army. Major Campbell married Miss Bryant, who was also of Scotch-Irish descent. At her death in 1880 Mary Elizabeth Johnson was survived by seven children, five sons and two daughters. The sons were: Edward B., Henry B., Robert M., Tilford T. and

Benjamin F. The daughters were Stella and Frances, but both daughters are dead. Montford T. Johnson's second wife was Adelaide B. Campbell, daughter of C. L. Campbell and a niece of his first wife. To this union were born five children: Gettye, Ira M., James W., Charles B. and Vivian.

The early life of Edward Bryant Johnson was spent in the different localities where his father had his business and ranching interests, living at Johnsonville until 1878. He attended the local schools, an academy in Indian Territory, was a student at Cane Hill College in Arkansas, and completed the junior year at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute of New York, where he pursued a course in civil engineering. However, his life has been identified primarily with the live stock and business interests of Indian Territory and Oklahoma. In 1884 he took charge of his father's business as a merchant and cattle raiser, bought out the store the following year, and for a time conducted his father's cattle interests for a per cent of the increase. Having sold his store in 1890 he became interested in the bank at Minco, and his resources as a capitalist have entered into a number of the leading financial and industrial concerns in that section of the state. In 1886 Mr. Johnson established his ranch on Pond Creek, three miles from the South Canadian River, and his improvements made that one of the best stock ranches in Southwestern Oklahoma. He lived there until 1899, when he moved his family to Norman to educate his children. He still operates his ranch in the old Chickasaw Nation and has large investments in the cattle business in the Panhandle of Texas. His operations as a livestock man were so extensive as to justify his title as a cattle king. He formerly shipped as high as 4,000 steers in one season, and usually kept about 10,000 head on his ranch. He also did much to raise the standards of the general stock industry, and it is said that his father was the first to introduce full-blooded Shorthorn cattle into Indian Territory. For a number of years Mr. Johnson made a specialty of the breeding of Poland-China hogs and the Hereford and Durham cattle.

At Norman, where he has made his home for the past fifteen years, Mr. Johnson owns a beautiful home, a large amount of land, and has brought all his property under improvement and has built a number of substantial brick buildings in Norman. His other business interests include holdings in banks at Minco, at Norman, at Chickasha, and in various local industries. He was one of the prime movers to cause the treacherous Canadian River to be bridged, spending much of his time and capital to accomplish it, and which stands as a monument to the men who built it. He was married at Johnsonville in old Indian Territory, to Miss Mollie E. Graham. Mrs. Johnson was born near Chillicothe, Missouri, the fourth in a family of six children of R. M. and Marillis (Froman) Graham. Her father was a native of Illinois and of Scotch-Irish descent, conducted a mill at Chillicothe for a number of years, but in 1883 removed to the Caddo Reservation in Indian Territory, was engaged in farming and stockraising and finally took up the real estate business in Norman. Mrs. Johnson's mother was born in Danville, Illinois. To Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were born eight children: Veta, Ina, Neil Robert, Montford T., Belton Graham, Froma, Arline and Edward B., Jr.

Mr. Johnson has shared the views of the dominant party in Oklahoma, but his public service has been mainly in behalf of the Chickasaw people. The Interior Department and the Chickasaw tribe appointed him at different times to committees for settling the affairs of the Chickasaws. He was selected by them to divide up their land and was a member of a land appraisalment commis-

sion for valuing the lands of that tribe preparatory to allotment. He was also a member of a finance committee for settling differences and accounts between the Choctaws and Chickasaws. During 1887-88 he served as a member of the Chickasaw Legislature, being appointed to the finance, school and other committees in the Legislature, and at different times represented the Chickasaws before the National Congress. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Texas Cattle Raisers Association. He also belongs to the Oklahoma City Lodge of Elks and is an Odd Fellow and a W. O. W. in good standing. He took his first degrees in Masonry in New York City, and is affiliated with Norman Lodge No. 5, A. F. & A. M., and Lion Chapter No. 46, R. A. M., at Norman, and Oklahoma Commandery No. 2, Knights Templars, Oklahoma City; Guthrie Consistory of the Scottish Rite and India Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Oklahoma City. He and his wife are members of the Eastern Star chapter. He and his family are members and active workers in the First Christian Church at Norman.

WILLIAM T. HUTCHINGS. The law is known as a stern mistress, demanding of her followers constant and unremitting attention, and leading them through many mazes and intricacies before granting them success at her hands. This incessant devotion frequently precludes the idea of the successful lawyer indulging in activities outside of the straight path of his profession, especially if his vocational duties are of a large and important character. There are men, however, who find the time and the inclination to devote to outside interests, and who, by the very reason of their ability in the law, are peculiarly and particularly fitted to perform capable service therein. William T. Hutchings, of Muskogee, has been known in that city for a quarter of a century as a close devotee of the law. A master of its perplexities and complexities, his activities have been directed incessantly to the demands of his calling. Yet he has found the leisure to discharge in a highly efficient manner the duties dictated by a high ideal of citizenship, and he is therefore probably as well known as a public spirited factor in civic affairs as he is as a thorough, learned and profound legist.

William T. Hutchings was born on his father's plantation in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, September 6, 1858, a son of Dr. John M. and Sallie Anne (White) Hutchings, natives of the Old Dominion and both members of "first families" of Virginia. The ancestors of both the Hutchings and White families came to America from England during Colonial days, and members of both assisted in the winning of American independence. Dr. John M. Hutchings was a physician and planter, and both in his profession and his pastoral pursuits gained more than an ordinary success.

William T. Hutchings was twelve years of age when his parents settled at Danville, Virginia, and there he grew to manhood. His early education was received under the instruction of a private tutor, and he was then sent to the Bingham School, in North Carolina, where he was prepared for college. He matriculated in Richmond College, Richmond, Virginia, and was graduated therefrom in 1878. Predilection led him to the law, and after studying in a lawyer's office at Danville, and there gaining a practical knowledge of the law and its practice, and in fact laying the foundation of his subsequent success, he was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1880. In order to better equip himself for the profession, he next entered Yale College, where he was graduated with his degree in 1881. Mr. Hutchings began his professional career at Danville and made rapid progress. In 1886 he was made index clerk in the House of Represen-

tatives, at Washington, a position which he held for two years and then resigned because of the death of his father, an event which necessitated his return to Danville to settle up the estate. In the fall of 1888 he removed to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and in the following fall came to Muskogee, then in the Indian Territory, where the young attorney soon attracted the best kind of business that can come to a lawyer. He has continued to make this city his place of residence and field of professional endeavor, and during his more than twenty-five years here has come to be numbered among the most prominent and influential members of his profession. He has been active in promoting the growth and development of the interests of Muskogee and has served as a councilman and as city attorney. While he is a democrat and well known among the leaders of his party in the state, he is not a politician in the generally accepted meaning of the word, but rather a good citizen to whom public service means a duty. In the law, Mr. Hutchings has been the preceptor of several young men who have since made their mark in their calling, as well as in politics. Fraternally, Mr. Hutchings is a prominent Mason, being a Knight Templar, a member of the Mystic Shrine and past commander of his commandery; and is also a Pythian Knight and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In fraternal circles, as well as in professional and public life, he has numerous admiring friends. Reared in the faith of the Baptist Church, on coming to Muskogee Mr. Hutchings identified himself with that denomination here, and for many years has taken a prominent part in movements which have made for moral and spiritual advancement.

Mr. Hutchings was married, in 1885, to Miss Mary E. Key, of Texas, and they have one daughter: Ellen Blair, who is the wife of C. A. Looney, a well known newspaper man and managing editor of the Muskogee Times-Democrat.

GEORGE F. LINDSAY. For nearly forty years Mr. Lindsay was prominently identified with the cotton industry, principally as a representative of the same in the great State of Texas, whence he came to Oklahoma City in 1898 to assist in the organization and establishing of a large cotton-compress company, of which he became vice president and manager two years later and from his active association with which he did not retire until he had attained to an age when the average man would consider such onerous duties and responsibilities beyond the limitations of his powers. He initiated his connection with the cotton industry in 1866 and did not sever his association with the same until 1902—a record with few parallels in this field of enterprise. Mr. Lindsay is now secretary of the civil service commission of Oklahoma City and has been a valued member of this important body from the time of the adoption of the commission system of municipal government in the city, in 1911.

George Fry Lindsay was born in the City of Mobile, Alabama, on the 8th of September, 1849, and is a son of George Fry Lindsay and Ellen C. (Knox) Lindsay, the former of whom was born in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and the latter in Sumter County, South Carolina. Mrs. Lindsay died in Oklahoma City, in July, 1902. Mr. Lindsay became one of the representative members of the bar of Alabama and served two years as judge of the Probate Court of Mobile County. He died in Alabama in March, 1850.

George F. Lindsay, of this review, acquired his early education in a private school at Selma, Dallas County, Alabama, and in the same county he completed a higher academic course in Stonewall Institute, an excellent institution of the locality and period. While he was too young to be eligible for military service at the time of

the Civil war, yet when General Wilson attacked Selma, in April, 1865, Mr. Lindsay, who was then a lad of fifteen years, shouldered his gun and joined the Confederate forces that were engaged in defending the city. He thus served during the siege of the beleaguered city until he was captured and made prisoner by the Federal troops. His mother, then a widow, made earnest application to the Union commander, General Wilson, after the capitulation of the city, and on account of the youth of the loyal little defender the general consented to his returning to his devoted mother.

Upon attaining to years of maturity Mr. Lindsay became associated with the operation of a cotton warehouse in Selma, and within the eight years of his connection with the same he gained broad and exact knowledge, as he served in virtually every position to be filled in the cotton business. After severing his association with this warehouse he served eight years as cotton-weigher at Selma, and during this period also he was unremitting in his study of all details pertaining to the industry. During the last five years of his residence at Selma he owned and had the supervision of a cotton plantation of 500 acres, situated a short distance east of the city, and on this place he raised from 125 to 250 bales of cotton of his own each year.

In 1884 Mr. Lindsay removed to Belton, Bell County, Texas, where for eleven years he was manager of an extensive cotton-compress business, besides becoming lessee and finally owner of another compress, at Temple, in the same county. In 1890 he had the supervision of the erection of a compress at Hillsboro, that state, and in 1895 he removed from Belton to that place to assume the practical management of the same. While a resident of Belton he assisted in the organization of the company which erected and placed in operation the Belton Cotton Seed Oil Mill, and was a stockholder and secretary of the company controlling the same. During his last two years at Belton he fed more than 2,000 head of cattle as an adjunct enterprise. Mr. Lindsay continued his residence at Hillsboro, Texas, for two years after he had come to Oklahoma City, in 1898, to assist in the organization of the large and important cotton-compress company in this city, and after establishing his home here, in 1900, he continued as vice president and general manager of the company until 1902, when he sold his interest in the same and permanently retired from the business that had largely engrossed his attention from the days of his youth.

Thereafter Mr. Lindsay was engaged in the real estate business in Oklahoma City until the commission form of government was here adopted and he was soon afterward elected a member of the city civil service commission. His effective and loyal service led to his re-election for a term of six years, beginning in May, 1913, and the other members of this important municipal board place the highest valuation upon his services, owing to his scrupulous integrity of character and his mature judgment. He has served as vice chairman and chairman of the board. Mr. Lindsay is now chairman of the civil service commission of Oklahoma City. For several terms he was chairman of the Oklahoma Traffic Association and a member of the board of directors of the same for twelve years; was also a member of board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce for some time, and has always taken an active part in public affairs. He has never wavered in his allegiance to the democratic party and as a citizen is essentially progressive and public-spirited, with a vitality and zeal possessed by few men upon whose heads rest so many years.

At Selma, Alabama, on the 11th of June, 1873, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lindsay to Miss Mary C. Corbin, daughter of John S. and Mary C. (Blackwell)

Corbin, both natives of Virginia and members of sterling old families of that historic commonwealth. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay became the parents of four children, of whom three are living: Franklin was born April 16, 1874; Emma C. was born January 20, 1877; George Fry III, who was born September 20, 1878, died on the 20th of January, 1906; and Virginia C. was born October 23, 1880.

ARTHUR L. WALKER. As a Western Union messenger at Fort Worth, Texas, at the age of fifteen Arthur L. Walker began what has proved to be an exceptionally interesting career, during which he has achieved the distinction of becoming one of the leading business men and democratic politicians of Oklahoma. Nearly fifteen years ago he identified himself with the development of the newly opened territory in Southwestern Oklahoma, and in that section has employed his talents and business judgment in many of the most important undertakings in several towns, and still at an age when most men are at the outset of their productive careers he has achieved gratifying financial success. Mr. Walker is now a merchant, banker, publisher, and interested in other affairs at Waurika, and is secretary to the speaker of the House of Representatives of the Oklahoma Legislature, chairman of the state election board and state conservation officer for the corporation commission of Oklahoma.

Arthur L. Walker was born December 16, 1879, on a ranch near Venus, Texas, a son of T. F. and Cornelia (Williams) Walker. His father, who was born near Palestine, Texas, was a railroad contractor, and superintended much railroad construction in the early days of the state, among other enterprises having had an important part in the building of the Fort Worth & Denver City Railway into Wichita Falls during the early '80s. Now, at the age of seventy-one, he makes his home at Waurika and Fort Worth, Texas, living with his children. Mrs. Walker, the mother, was also a native of Texas, the daughter of an Alabama man whose chief business was sawmilling.

Arthur L. Walker's wide experience has been his education. As a school boy in Fort Worth and Waco he pursued his studies only to the fifth grade. At the age of fifteen he began making his own way as Western Union messenger in Fort Worth, later was a newsboy, and advancing in that work became state agent for the Kansas City Sunday Sun, establishing sub-agents over a large part of the state. Later he was a carrier for the Evening Telephone, a Waco daily paper, of which he subsequently became circulation and advertising manager. A printer's strike caused him to sever his connection with the paper, although he was not a union card holder, and he took charge of the circulation and advertising department of a new paper founded by the striking printers. This, it is a matter of interest to note, was the first penny paper published in Texas. His next employment was in the business office of the Waco Times-Herald, with which he was identified until 1901. Thus Mr. Walker came to Oklahoma with an experience and training that had brought him into contact with all sorts of men and conditions, and had developed his powers adequate to solve each successive problem as it arose.

Mr. Walker was at the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche country in 1901, and was for some time located at Lawton, the metropolis of that district. There he became associated with L. T. Russell in the publication of the Lawton State Democrat, one of the first newspapers in the town. In 1902, with E. G. Etzold and Russell Monroe, he established the Botsford Tribune at a new town thirty miles south of Lawton. He also became associated with the townsite company engaged in promot-

ing new towns along the line of the Rock Island Railroad, then building south of Lawton, and in this way assisted in the establishment and organization of Temple, near Botsford. At the age of twenty-one he was the first mayor of Temple. The plant of the Tribune was moved to Temple and the paper has since been known as the Temple Tribune, Mr. Etzold remaining in charge. Mr. Walker assisted in the organization of the First State Bank of Temple, was its first president, but in 1905 removed to Waurika and organized the First State Bank, of which institution he also became president. Later he and associates bought a ranch of 10,000 acres near the town, and he still retains interests in that property. He has been secretary of the Waurika Chamber of Commerce and now a member of the executive committee, is a member of the city board of education, and chairman of the teachers' committee, is vice president of the News-Democrat Publishing Company of Waurika, also deals in real estate, and has a large business as a hardware and implement dealer.

Mr. Walker was secretary of the State Federation of Commercial Clubs when that organization made the first effort to secure the repeal of an article of the constitution forbidding the consolidation of railroad companies, and he was in active charge of the campaign. He was a member of the first Democratic Central Committee of Comanche County, and secretary of the first two democratic county conventions. He was secretary of the Hobart convention of 1907 that nominated Scott Ferris of Lawton, for Congress. He was the first chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Jefferson County after statehood, and has been chairman of all democratic campaign committees except one in that county since Oklahoma became a state. Mr. Walker was a member of the state committee that raised funds in behalf of the national campaign of 1912 and sat in the Democratic State Convention of that year as a delegate pledged to the support of Woodrow Wilson. He was also chairman of the campaign committee in Jefferson County that brought about the removal of the county seat from Ryan to Waurika.

His most recent as well as his most notable achievement in state politics was in 1914, as manager of the campaign of A. McCrory of his county for speaker of the House of Representatives. He was also a member of the committee chosen to take of the interests of Judge Williams, who in the same year was elected governor. The campaign of Mr. McCrory was somewhat unique in politics owing to the fact that his election as speaker was brought about without a single promise or pledge which would in any way trammel his independence as the executive leader of the House. The hand of Mr. Walker was in this proceeding, and he must be given a large share of the credit for clearing the way for a successful administration by the present speaker. The result also established him among the leading young reform democrats of Oklahoma.

Mr. Walker was married in Duncan, Oklahoma, March 1, 1908, to Miss Prudence Morgan, who died in Omaha, Nebraska, the home of her parents, September 7, 1915. Her father, Clinton Morgan, has for years been with the firm of Clay-Robinson Commission Company of Omaha. Mrs. Walker was a prominent club and social worker of Waurika. She was one of the founders of the Waurika Public Library, and treasurer since its establishment, and a member of its board of trustees. She was a member of the Eastern Star and the Royal Neighbors, serving through all chairs in each. They have no children. Mr. Walker has two brothers and a sister: Raymond Franklin and Edgar, both employed in the plant of the Swift Packing Company at Fort Worth,

the latter as a machinist; and Miss Ruby, who lives with her brother in Waurika. Mr. Walker is affiliated with Waurika Lodge of the Masous, with the Royal Arch Chapter of Lawton, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Lawton, and the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Waurika.

ILON. ADDISON C. BEEMAN. An expanse of woodland often takes its character from several conspicuous trees. When one of these giants is overthrown the entire forest seems desolate. The same is true of humanity. When death overwhelms one of its broad and massive characters, an entire community, loses an important feature of its rugged outline and there is a widespread sense of grief as of a permanent loss.

All this and more were true of the late Senator Addison C. Beeman of Alfalfa County, who died suddenly at his home in Cherokee Thanksgiving morning November 25, 1915. His loss was felt the more keenly because he was still a young man, less than forty-six. He was born in Sharpville, Ohio, June 19, 1870. When he was six years old his parents moved to Pennsylvania where he attended common schools, and in 1896 he graduated with honors from Valparaiso University in Indiana.

He was a very capable educator before he took up the law. After graduating from college and after his marriage he taught school for a number of years at Tassanong, Indiana, and for three years was principal of the city schools at Wheatfield, Indiana. He then removed to Oklahoma, was in the real estate and loan business at Carmen, and then lived at Alva, the county seat of old Woods County, where he was under-sheriff until statehood.

Senator Beeman became one of the pioneers of Alfalfa County, locating there on November 16, 1907, the date of Oklahoma's admission to the Union. In the meantime he had studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began practice at Cherokee. As a lawyer he was remarkably successful, and his success has further distinction because he did not take up the law until comparatively late in years, being past thirty when he was admitted to the bar. It is said that at the time of his death he enjoyed the largest practice of any attorney in Cherokee. His diligent application to his work, the absolute confidence clients imposed in his integrity and devotion to their interests, won him a recognition and standing such as few attorneys could expect to enjoy anywhere. The esteem of his colleagues in the law was well expressed in resolutions by the Alfalfa County Bar Association. A few sentences from these resolutions should be quoted: "The bar of which he was a member here had learned to honor and to love him. He typified to a rare degree that ultimatum of industry and integrity toward which we know it to be the duty of every right-thinking lawyer to strive. We feel that his life as a citizen and a lawyer exemplified that enlightened morality which is the essence of that spirit of Divine Justice with which the best of our profession strive to vivify and inspire all laws. The tenderness of his nature wove into the sterner web of statute and decision the golden web of sympathy which tempered justice with mercy. In our daily struggle to combine loyalty to client with obedience to law and reverence for right, his example of unswerving rectitude has always made the path of duty less hard and less lonely."

At the time of his death Senator Beeman was serving his first term as a member of the Oklahoma Senate. He was elected by a large majority to that office in the fall of 1914. So well and favorably was he known over his district that he was elected with practically little effort



R. H. Foster.

in campaigning on his part, either in the primaries or in the general election. He was also the Alfalfa County member of the Republican State Central Committee.

He was a man of many interests and sympathies. About four years before his death he and his family joined the Friends Church at Cherokee, and he served his church as chairman of the Finance Committee and for over two years as teacher of the Men's Bible Class. His loyalty to church work was indicated by the fact that only a few days before his death, though suffering from illness, he was found at his regular place in the Sunday School room. He was also a member of the Masonic Order, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen at Cherokee, The Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America at Carmen.

Mr. Beeman was the oldest of ten children, and his was the first death in the family circle. His aged father, a minister of the Baptist Church, is still living. On July 23, 1896, Senator Beeman married Miss Hulda Davidson, who had been a fellow student with him in Valparaiso University in Indiana, and they were married a few weeks after he graduated from that school. To their marriage were born two children: Virgil and Maecil Beeman, both of whom are still living.

As an appropriate conclusion to this brief review of Senator Beeman's activities and influence there should be quoted a few editorial paragraphs from the newspaper of his home community:

"In the death of Senator A. C. Beeman Alfalfa County sustained the loss of one of her very best citizens—a man whose place in the public estimation it will be difficult to fill. There was not a better man from the standpoint of usefulness in all Alfalfa County than Senator Beeman. He was highly respected even by those with whom he had legal and political difficulties. He was universally honored and trusted by every one who knew him. His very name was a synonym for honesty and squareness and in the days that he was a useful member of Alfalfa County life he established a reputation that few men build in the community in which they live.

"As a citizen Ad Beeman was always to be found on the right side of every proposition. Whatever was best for his community and his neighbors was his creed. To better humanity was to better himself, was the theory on which his life practices were founded. A loyal and patriotic citizen, a cheerful and desirable neighbor, and a devoted and attentive head of a family, he stood for everything that builds the moral, civil and religious life of a community. As a citizen of the county he took the view that it was the best county in Oklahoma, as a citizen of Cherokee he adhered vigorously to the theory that it was the best town on earth, and an entire citizenship of men like Beeman would make it so. Rigidly industrious and perhaps giving more attention to his business than any man in Cherokee, yet he could always find time to do something for the good of the town.

"As an attorney, the leader of the local bar, he was all that a lawyer should be and nothing that one should not be. With as high a regard for the ethics of his profession as any man ever admitted to the bar, Mr. Beeman put the beautiful theories of law into the practical application. His large business came almost entirely from the fact that men had absolute confidence in what he told them and that he was more likely to honestly advise a man out of a law suit than try to advise him into one. So few lawyers of today have this virtue that it was singular in Senator Beeman. No set of people will miss him so much as those who entrusted him with their business affairs. The splendid reputation he built for himself is a model that any young lawyer can well afford to follow.

"As a public officer Senator Beeman was faithful to every trust the same as he was in the private business that was given him for his attention. He regarded his duties as a member of the State Senate very much as he regarded the interests of his clients. Although he had served but one term in that body every fellow member learned to respect and honor him.

"The loss of no man in this community could have caused more of a shock or a deeper sorrow than the untimely death of Senator Beeman. To his family, richer than any worldly goods, he left a name of which they will always be proud, a memory which they can always honor and a record of having been a real man."

BUCKMAN B. FOSTER. Like numerous of his fellow practitioners at the Oklahoma bar, Buckman B. Foster is a native of Illinois and a product of the farm. Previous to entering the practice of law, he was in his early manhood engaged in different lines of business, and since he has engaged in practice he has resided in different localities, thus securing experience and training that has proven of much value to him. Since 1907, however, he has lived at Bartlesville, Washington County, and has confined his activities to the duties of his profession, in which he has attained a high reputation and an excellent business.

B. B. Foster was born on a farm in Sangamon County, near the City of Springfield, capital of Illinois, May 25, 1865, and is a son of Jacob and Roxanna (Bates) Foster, and of a family of English and German descent. His father was born at Cape May, Cape May County, New Jersey, in 1829, and his mother at Potsdam, Lawrence County, New York, in 1832. Both were children when taken to Illinois by their parents, the two families settling in Sangamon County, where the children were reared and educated, and where they resided for many years after their marriage, being engaged in agricultural pursuits. About the year 1885 they removed to Iowa, where the father died in 1902, at Pocahontas, and the mother died in 1897, at Manson, Iowa. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters, of whom three sons and one daughter now survive: Charlie F., who is a retired real estate dealer at Bartlesville, Oklahoma; Oliver C., engaged in merchandising at Correctionville, Iowa; Ella C., who married Dr. W. W. Crane and died at Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1913; Eugene E., who died at Moberly, Missouri, in 1907, leaving a widow and children who now reside at Bartlesville; B. B., of this review; Katherine, who married J. G. Hillbury, a resident of Alberta, Canada; and Mae, who died in infancy.

B. B. Foster received his early education in the public schools of Illinois, and resided on his father's farm in Sangamon County until he was eighteen years of age, at which time he moved with his parents to Moberly, Missouri, there securing employment with the Wabash Railroad. When his parents went to Northwest Iowa he accompanied them there, and for a time assisted his father in the conduct of a furniture business, but finally turned his attention to the law, for which he had always had a predilection, and went to Council Bluffs, where he studied in the office of Finley Burke, a prominent attorney who is now deceased. After two years thus spent, Mr. Foster was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Iowa, in 1889, and at once began the practice of his profession at Council Bluffs, but soon removed to Onawa, Iowa, and then to Manson, Calhoun County. While residing at Manson, he served one term, 1897-8, as county attorney of Calhoun County, and then went to Pocahontas County, Iowa, and for about nine years was engaged in practice there. Mr. Foster came to Bartlesville, Oklahoma, September 9, 1907, and since that time has main-

tained his office here, having built up a large and lucrative clientele. He has had charge of a number of important litigated interests, his success in which has given him a high standing among his fellow-practitioners. He belongs to the Washington County Bar Association, the Oklahoma State Bar Association and various other organizations of his calling, and to the Masonic and other fraternal orders. An enthusiastic booster of the interests of Bartlesville, he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and has been connected with other stirring and public-spirited citizens in the promotion of movements for the public welfare. In political matters he is a republican, but has not been a seeker for personal preferment. His religious connection is with the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Foster was married in 1897 to Miss Ella D. Graves, a native of Ackley, Iowa, and a daughter of Prof. G. A. Graves, the head of an academy at Iowa City which was a preparatory institution for the University of Iowa. On her father's side, Mrs. Foster traces her ancestry back to John and Priscilla Alden, and on the maternal side to John Quincy Adams. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Foster, namely: Laura Munson, born April 20, 1899; and Galen Allen, born December 29, 1904.

JUDGE D. A. MCDUGAL. For the past twelve years Judge McDougal has been not only one of the leading lawyers of the City of Sapulpa, but has been one of the live and pushing citizens who have brought that town into prominence as an important commercial center in Eastern Oklahoma. He is now senior member of the firm of McDougal, Lytle & Allen, lawyers in Sapulpa, but has many interests by which he is identified with this great new state.

Of a Tennessee family, he was born at Wayland Springs in that state, January 14, 1865, a son of Dr. J. F. and Mary Davis (Carmack) McDougal. His father was born in Alabama and his mother in Mississippi. Doctor McDougal was reared in Tennessee, and spent most of his active career there, where he practiced medicine for a great many years. The mother died in that state in September, 1880. She was born in 1822. Doctor McDougal was born July 16, 1820, and died in 1905, being buried on his eighty-fifth birthday.

The youngest in a large family of thirteen children, Judge McDougal grew up in the Town of Savannah, Tennessee, to which place the family removed in 1871. With the exception of one year spent in the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, he acquired his education at Savannah, first in the public schools and later became a student of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1886, and for eleven years practiced at Selmer, Tennessee. Returning to Savannah in 1896 he remained there in the enjoyment of a large and profitable clientele until 1903, in which year he became a permanent resident of Sapulpa. At that time Sapulpa had a population of only 2,500, and was a town of possibilities rather than actualities. While building up a practice as a lawyer, Judge McDougal has kept himself constantly alert in behalf of the general advantages and advancement of his home city. His administration as mayor of Sapulpa from May, 1909, to October, 1910, is well remembered and stands to his credit. While mayor he took an active part in the campaign to secure a commission form of government and thus served as the last mayor under the old regime. He is well known in the democratic party in Eastern Oklahoma and served as a presidential elector in 1908. For several years he was president of the Sapulpa Commercial Club, and while in that office, and always as a member, has done much to secure new factories for the town. Judge McDougal has some interest in Oklahoma oil fields, and derives some revenues from royalties.

He is a trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is a member of the Masonic Order and the Knights of Pythias, and belongs to the County, State and American Bar associations. He is one of the three Oklahoma members on the commission on Uniform State Laws.

On February 12, 1888, Judge McDougal married Miss Myrtle Archer, of Baldwin, Mississippi. Judge McDougal is properly proud of his three daughters. Myrtle A., the oldest, is now the wife of Hugh J. MacKay, and both are graduates of the School of Journalism at Columbia, Missouri, and still live there, where Mr. MacKay is manager for the University of Missouri Publications. Mary Carmack, the second daughter, is now at home, having graduated from the North Texas Female College at Sherman, while she and her younger sister were also students in the Oklahoma University at Norman. Violet A., the youngest, is now a student in the University of Missouri.

Mrs. McDougal has been one of the active leaders in women's movements in Oklahoma, and was formerly president of the Indian Territory Federation of Women's Clubs, and also served as president of the Oklahoma State Federation of Clubs from November, 1911, to November, 1913. Though Judge McDougal did not become a resident of Oklahoma until 1903, he was a participant in some of the earlier land openings here. In 1893 he was at the opening of the Cherokee Strip, and slept on the bare ground at Perry on the night after the opening. In 1901 he was also at the Kiowa and Comanche opening.

HON. ROBERT A. KELLER. A lawyer by profession, with residence at Marietta in Love County, Robert A. Keller entered the Oklahoma Senate from the Eighteenth Senatorial District after his election in 1914. Senator Keller has spent all his active career in the Southwest, as a young man was a Texas cowboy, was admitted to the bar in that state about twenty years ago, has been a resident of Oklahoma more than ten years, and his official record also contains service as county judge.

Robert A. Keller was born in Knox County, Tennessee, July 11, 1872, a son of William S. and Ann (Matlock) Keller. Senator Keller has a brother, A. L. Keller, who is in the office of the State Fire Insurance Commissioner at Austin, Texas, another, C. F. Keller, a resident of Knoxville, Tennessee, and associated with the Knoxville Coffin Company, two sisters Mrs. Margaret Daniels, of Los Angeles, California, and Mrs. Mary Cotten of Gainesville, Texas. Senator Keller's father was a Confederate soldier, and had the distinction of being one of the youngest participants in the battle of Chickamanga, where he fought when only sixteen years of age. He was in Company F of the Second Tennessee Cavalry, and during much of the war was under that intrepid leader General Joe Wheeler. William S. Keller is now a resident of Knoxville, Tennessee. His wife was the daughter of Col. A. Matlock, who was in the quartermaster's department in the Confederate Army in Tennessee. Senator Keller is a descendant of Casper Keller, who lived in Hagerstown, Maryland, and who received a land grant in Maryland from Charles II after coming to this country from Switzerland. One of Casper Keller's sons married a daughter of Governor Spotswood of Virginia, while another daughter married the gallant Richard Henry Lee of Revolutionary fame. Helen Keller, the noted blind girl who has achieved international reputation through her remarkable talents and accomplishments, is a second cousin of Senator Keller, being a daughter of his grandfather's brother.

Senator Keller attended the public schools of Tennessee until ten years of age, when his parents removed to Montague County, Texas, where he grew to manhood. Montague County was at that time on the great border

of the cattle range, with somewhat limited school facilities, but he had such advantages as were offered by the common schools there until fifteen. He subsequently took a shorthand and typewriting course in the Gainesville Business College at Gainesville. From 1889 to 1892 he spent as a cowboy and rancher on the plains of West Texas. Senator Keller studied law at home, and was admitted to the Texas bar in 1895.

In 1904 he removed to Marietta, Oklahoma, and has since been one of the active citizens of Love County. In 1909 he was appointed county judge of Love County, and the following year was elected to that office and served with admirable efficiency until 1912. In 1914 Mr. Keller was elected a member of the State Senate from the Eighteenth District. During his first term in the Senate he was chairman of the committee on insurance and a member of the committees on legal advisory, judiciary No. 2, fees and salaries, public buildings, school lands, and prohibition enforcement. He has been primarily interested in such constructive legislation as would carry out the expressed program and desires of the democratic party, with which he affiliates, so as to make the party a balance between the two extremes of socialism and standpatism.

Senator Keller was married March 8, 1898, to Lillian Davis, daughter of Capt. J. H. Davis, who was a soldier in the Confederate army with a North Carolina regiment. Mr. and Mrs. Keller were married at Bowie, Texas, where Mrs. Keller for some years had been a popular and successful teacher. Into their home have come three children: Helen, aged fifteen; James, aged fourteen; and Robert, aged nine. Senator Keller is a past master of the Masonic lodge at Marietta and a past high priest of the Royal Arch Chapter. He is past chancellor in the Knights of Pythias Lodge No. 137 at Marietta, and is a grand trustee of the Knights of Pythias Grand Lodge of Oklahoma and a past grand tribune of the Grand Lodge. He is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Marietta.

JEROME ROBERT GAMBLE. Though now well established in business as a real estate and loan broker at Alva, Mr. Gamble is best known over Northwestern Oklahoma as a printer and newspaper man, and though by no means old in point of years is a veteran of the printing craft, which he began to learn when a boy of about twelve years. Before taking up his present line of business he was connected with the Alva Pioneer as one of its editors and proprietors.

Jerome Robert Gamble was born November 30, 1874, at Lancaster, Missouri, a son of Jerome Bonaparte and Mary B. (Frank) Gamble. His father, who was born near Nashville, Tennessee, in 1847, was the son of a farmer, who came to Missouri at an early day, and early in life the son left the farm and began the study of law. From the age of seventeen he had taught school, and at the age of twenty-four was admitted to the bar at Lancaster, Missouri. Though his early life was one of considerable hardship and out of sheer necessity he had educated himself, he became a prominent lawyer and for twenty years practiced at Lancaster, Missouri. He also took an active part in democratic politics, and for a number of years was county attorney of Schuyler County. In 1888 he removed to Manhattan, Kansas, practiced there two years, and was then located at Wallace, Kansas, nine years. In 1900 he brought his family to Alva, Oklahoma, and was one of the members of the Woods County bar until his death in 1905. Jerome B. Gamble was married at Lancaster, Missouri, in 1868, to Mary B. Frank, a daughter of Sanford Frank, and she was born in 1853. There were eight children in the family. Alma Matilda is now the wife

of Benjamin Johnson of Fredonia, Kansas; the next two were twins, a son and daughter, who died in infancy; Jerome Robert; Myrtle Mary, widow of B. M. Spaulding, living at El Campo, Texas; Nellie Helen, wife of Elmer Pugh, of El Reno, Oklahoma; Sarah Jane, wife of Lewis Gascho, of El Campo, Texas; and Carrie Etta, wife of C. J. Snoddy, a farmer in Woods County, Oklahoma.

Jerome R. Gamble finished his education in the public schools of Manhattan and Wallace, Kansas. Prior to that time, at the age of twelve, and following an enthusiasm which has led a great many boys into the printing and newspaper business, he found opportunities to learn the printing trade in an office at Lancaster, Missouri. He finished his apprenticeship at Sharon Springs, Kansas, and at the age of twenty bought the office of the People's Voice at Sharon Springs, and was editor and owner of that small journal two years. When he sold out he returned to the case as a practical printer, and worked at different points in Kansas and Oklahoma until 1910. He then secured an interest in the daily and weekly Pioneer of Alva, and was one of its editors and proprietors four years, since which date he has been out of the newspaper business altogether and now has a large clientele as a real estate and loan broker.

In politics Mr. Gamble is a democrat, and for two years served on the state committee from Woods County. He is one of the veterans of the Spanish-American war. Early in that period of hostilities in 1898 he enlisted as a private in Company L of the Second United States Volunteer Infantry, a regiment that was of the "Rough Rider" class and was recruited from the territories of Oklahoma, Arizona, New Mexico and Indian Territory.

On January 1, 1902, at Alva Mr. Gamble married Miss Evangeline Matilda Lloyd, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Lloyd, a sketch of whom appears in following paragraphs. Mrs. Gamble was born February 28, 1875. To their marriage were born four children: Robert Jerome, who died in infancy; Daisy Marie; Robert Jerome; and Thomas Frederick, born August 20, 1914. Mr. Gamble and family are members of the Episcopal Church.

REV. DR. THOMAS LLOYD, D. D. For a number of years Doctor Lloyd was in the active work of the Episcopal Church in old Indian and Oklahoma territories, but for the past five years has lived retired and has his home at Alva. His has been a notable career of service and disinterested devotion to his high calling, and for that reason it should not pass without some mention and tribute in this publication.

Thomas Lloyd was born July 6, 1836, at Milford Haven, Wales, a son of Rev. Dr. John and Elizabeth (Evans) Lloyd. His father was a native of England, became an Episcopal clergyman at the age of twenty-three, spent his life in the ministry and died in England at the age of seventy-seven. He had eight children, four sons and four daughters, namely: David, William, John, Thomas, Matilda, Jessie, Jane and Anna, of whom the only survivor is Reverend Doctor Thomas.

Doctor Lloyd is also the only member of the family who came to America. He received his education in England and is a graduate of Caermarthen College, an Episcopal institution. The degree Doctor of Music was conferred upon him in 1877, and he was regularly ordained to the ministry in 1886. On coming to America he was first located in Canada, where he was a deacon in the Diocese of Quebec for ten years. Since then he has been located in the United States, and had charge of churches in various states. He came to Alva from Vinita, Indian Territory, in 1900, and was rector

of the first Episcopal Church in Alva. He retired from the ministry in 1910, and is now a beneficiary. However, in 1914, he was partially recalled to public duty by election as a justice of the peace. In 1915 he had conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity by the College of Church Missions of Kansas City, Missouri, a branch of an English college.

On May 24, 1857, in Wales, he married Miss Marie Clay, daughter of Capt. William and Fannie E. (Griffith) Clay. Mrs. Lloyd was born in Wales July 4, 1838. To their marriage were born nine children, three sons and six daughters, as follows: Frederic E. J., who was born June 5, 1859, is now rector of an Episcopal Church in Chicago and served as a member of the Illinois Senate in 1913; John David, Thomas Henry, Gertrude Mary, Isabelle Clay, Edith Fannie Elizabeth, all of whom are deceased; Evangeline Matilda, wife of Robert Gamble, of Alva, Oklahoma; and Monica Daisy, wife of Rev. D. C. Lees, rector of the Episcopal Church at Enid, and they have one child, Jane. Reverend Doctor Lloyd is a Scottish Rite Mason.

JUDGE WILLIAM HARRISON JACKSON. The careers of few individuals furnish more instructive and interesting commentary upon the history and life of that section of Oklahoma originally known as the Chickasaw Nation than that of Judge Jackson, a splendid type of the pioneer white man in the Indian country, and who is the recognized founder and developer of that beautiful resort and industrial town known as Bromide, where he has his attractive home, and is now engaged largely in looking after his real estate, mining and other extensive interests.

Until the adoption of an amendment to their constitution that placed the government exclusively in the hands of men of Indian blood, the Chickasaw Indians probably never conferred as many distinguished honors upon a person outside the tribe as upon Judge Jackson. And in view of the fact that no tribe of Indians in America ever had a more perfect system of government or conducted it with more regularity and regard for the interests of their people, the honors Judge Jackson received differ materially from and are of far more interest than those given by any other nation of red men to their white citizens. He came among those Indians forty-five years ago, a stripling of eighteen, lured into the virgin West through association with a young Chickasaw who was living in Lebanon, Wilson County, Tennessee. The place of Judge Jackson's birth was Ray County, Tennessee. The Chickasaws all but adopted him into the tribe, and after his marriage to a maiden of Indian blood, whose antecedents were the notable family of Maytabbys, he became as near one of the tribe as a white man could possibly be.

After coming into the Indian country forty-five years ago, Judge Jackson's first experience was as a cowboy on the old ranch of David A. Folsom on Blue River at Nail Crossing, a point of historic interest because of its being a station on the military stage coach line between Fort Smith, Arkansas, and El Paso, Texas. Judge Jackson's father was James Madison Jackson, a native of Virginia and a veteran of both the Mexican and Civil wars. His mother is now living in Tennessee at the age of eighty. Judge Jackson has a brother and a sister living: Andrew Perry Jackson, of Sycamore, Tennessee; and Mrs. Katherine Shaw, wife of a physician at Ashland, Tennessee. Judge Jackson acquired his early education as a pupil under Prof. J. E. Seoby, one of the best-known educators in Tennessee half a century ago.

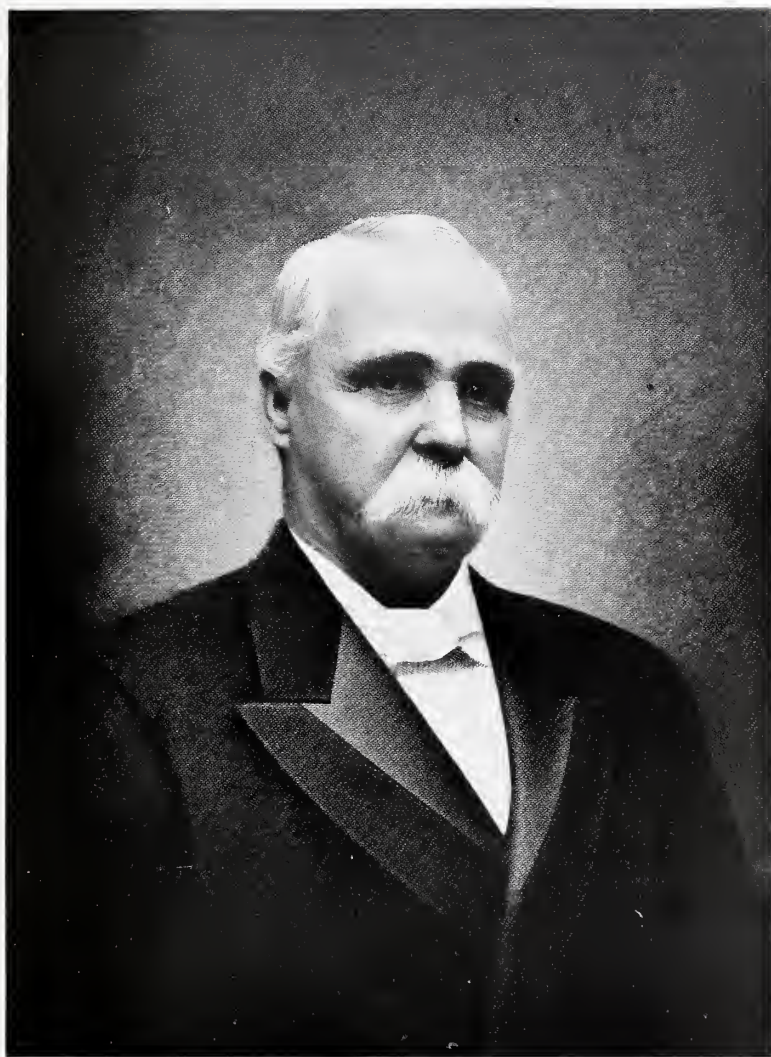
At the age of twenty-three Judge Jackson was elected county judge of Pontotoc County, then one of the most progressive counties of the Chickasaw Nation. That position he held for two years, after which he served two

terms as a member of the Lower House of the Chickasaw Legislature. It was during the first of these terms that Capt. David L. Payne, Captain Couch and others of the type known as "Oklahoma boomers," by making expeditions into the western part of the territory, since Oklahoma, caused the Chickasaws much perturbation since these movements foretold the ultimate division of the country, the opening of Oklahoma Territory to white settlement, and eventually the creation of a state that would bring about the dissolution of the tribal government. Thus the session of which Judge Jackson was a member was marked with much Indian oratory in opposition to any probable action by Congress that would bring about these results.

After his term in the legislature Judge Jackson was elected attorney general of the Chickasaw Nation. During this period the question of citizenship was the most important that came before the nation's legal adviser. Hundreds of applications were filed, and they came from Mississippi and various other states to the east. Many of those who applied made the most absurd and ridiculous claims. Judge Jackson relates that some sent photographs accompanied by locks of hair that always were coal black, and never a blue eye was shown in a picture, whereas there are many persons of Indian blood who have blue eyes and light hair. And it is significant that no witness ever came in person to assist in establishing the professed right of a claimant. So varied were these claims and so preposterous some of them that Judge Jackson declined to consider them at all. He made an extended report to the Legislature regarding them, asking that body to pass a law defining the grounds on which a claimant should be considered. The Legislature did so, and provided that each claimant should thereafter give the family and "house" name. As a result applications became fewer, though the new law brought out many applications from persons claiming to be descendants from Pocahontas.

During his term as attorney general Judge B. W. Carter, father of Congressman Charles Carter of Ardmore, was district judge of the Chickasaw Nation. Judge Carter was one of the most advanced men of the nation in educational matters, and the Legislature requested that he resign to become the head of the National Academy at Tishomingo, the capital. Judge Carter replied that he would be pleased to accept the place if Judge Jackson were elected to succeed him on the bench. Carter resigned and Governor Guy appointed Jackson as his successor, and for two years Judge Jackson was incumbent of that judicial position.

Though his early education in Tennessee had been somewhat limited, Judge Jackson all his life had been a student, many years ago gained admission to the bar of the Chickasaw Nation, and was considered one of the best educated men in his part of the territory. Having filled the various places above enumerated so satisfactorily, the Indian people picked him for an educational post, and he was made superintendent of Rock Academy, afterwards known as Wapanucka Institute, in which a number of the state's most prominent men of Indian blood have been educated. The school during his administration had sixty students, and was conducted at the expense of and under the supervision of the nation. Judge Jackson remained at its head five years, resigning to become superintendent of Collins Institute, a Chickasaw school for girls that was located near old Stonewall, now known as Frisco. Here forty girls were under his tuition, and he continued as superintendent there five years. Then came the disfranchisement act of the Legislature, excluding all intermarried citizens from official positions. Thereupon Judge Jackson took



W. H. Jackson

charge of his ranch, located four miles west of the present Town of Bromide.

Important though his public service has been, Judge Jackson has probably contributed his greatest work through his share in the industrial development of the Chickasaw country. He became familiar with the mineral resources of the nation, but for many years was unable to develop them because of an act of the Legislature that prohibited mineral development. This act was an expression of the Indian feeling that a source of sacredness resided in minerals, and that their development would fill the nation with white speculators who eventually would take possession of the land and thereby deprive the Indians of their freedom and incidentally of their hunting grounds and game. As is well known at the present time, the old Chickasaw country abounded in deposits of manganese, oolitic stone, glass sand, limestone and other minerals. At length through the influence of Col. M. Lem Reynolds, a member of the Chickasaw Senate and one of the most influential men of the nation, Judge Jackson persuaded the Legislature to pass a law permitting prospecting for coal. This was already being done in the Choctaw Nation, where large deposits of coal were found. Meantime, the manganese deposits were discovered in great quantities in the region of the bromide and sulphur springs about Wapanucka. Judge Jackson, Douglas H. Johnston, afterwards governor of the nation, Governor R. M. Harris and Richard McLish formed a company for the development of this mineral. They went before the Legislature, presented their charter, and procured the passage of an act giving them the right to prospect for all kinds of minerals.

It was eighteen years ago that manganese development was begun, and the first shipment of ore, consisting of 210 tons, was sent to the Illinois Steel Company, being hauled with ox teams to Lehigh, the nearest railroad station, a distance of twenty miles. Afterwards 800 tons were shipped from Wapanucka, a distance of nine miles from the mines, to the American Car Foundry Company at St. Louis. A few years later, Robert Galbreath of Tulsa, one of the state's leading oil operators and capitalists, purchased a half interest in 150 acres of land containing manganese deposits, from Judge Jackson, and still later Galbreath contracted for the other half interest, Judge Jackson holding a one-third interest in the company that was formed. Mr. Galbreath has since been developing this property.

In the vicinity of the present Town of Bromide explorations were undertaken some years ago by B. A. Ludgate, a Canadian geologist, who was the first to ascertain the medicinal properties of the springs. About this time the Dawes Commission had begun its inquiry into the nature of the land and was preparing to set aside into a special class those of mineral value. These activities led to the establishment of Platt National Park at Sulphur, where mineral waters similar to those at Bromide were found. Judge Jackson, who had already done some development work and had the report of the geologist above named before him, covered up his springs and withheld from the commission and from the public the true nature of the waters. Some suspicion was attached to his acts, however, and it required two years for him to get a patent to the land on which the springs are located. When the patent was finally obtained his activities were renewed, and eventually the Town of Bromide was established, and owing to its picturesque situation, the presence of the springs and the abundance of minerals in that section, it has become one of the leading health and pleasure resorts of the state.

The spirit of enterprise which has been exemplified by Judge Jackson is well illustrated in one of his earlier and less successful undertakings. In 1886 he built one

of the first mills operated by water power in the Chickasaw Nation. At Viola he found a waterfall of fifty-two feet, and the overshot wheel which he installed was forty feet in diameter. This made the plant one of the largest in the Southwest, and the power was used for the operation of a sawmill, a grist mill and a cotton gin. Though the plant cost \$9,000, it was never successful, and Judge Jackson soon discovered that he was about twenty-five years ahead of the development of the country.

The history of the Bromide community might be entirely told in the record of Judge Jackson, but it will suffice to merely mention some of his more important activities in recent years. One of these was in procuring the construction of a branch of the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railroad to Bromide, a project that cost him personally \$7,500. He was also instrumental in the opening of the extensive deposits of limestone near his home; the establishment of the oolitic stone plant, which turns out some of the finest building material found in the United States; the establishment of a rock crushing plant by the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Company, which is furnishing ballast material for railroads and paving material to cities all over the Southwest; and the opening of high grade glass sand deposits near Bromide.

Many years ago during his activities as a cowboy along Blue River, Judge Jackson married Annie Donovan, who is of one-half Chickasaw blood. She is a niece of Peter Maytubby, one of the foremost men of the Chickasaw Nation thirty or forty years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson have four sons and three daughters: Mrs. H. H. Burris, wife of a prominent Indian citizen of Tishomingo; C. W. Jackson, a civil engineer now employed by the M. O. & G. Company at their rock crusher at Bromide; Thomas P. Jackson, who looks after his land interests at Bromide; William Byrd Jackson, engaged in the oil business at Thrall, Texas; Othello Jackson, a cattle dealer at Bromide; Mrs. J. C. Gunter, wife of a ranchman at Bromide; Mrs. Gerald Galbreath, wife of the manager of the Galbreath Hotel at Bromide; and Miss Zenobia Jackson, an invalid living at home with her parents.

As already stated, Judge Jackson now spends much of his time in looking after his real estate interests, and is president of the Jackson Land Company of Bromide. He is devoted to his home and his children, and everywhere in that section of the Chickasaw country is known as the Grand Old Man of Bromide. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has fraternal affiliations with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. He was a delegate to the last territorial meeting of the Indian Territory A. F. & A. M., during which the domain was dissolved and united with that of Oklahoma Territory.

CHARLES E. TRUMBO. It is in the field of banking and finance that Charles E. Trumbo has chiefly distinguished himself, and he came to Oklahoma about thirteen years ago after a varied country and metropolitan banking experience in his native State of Missouri. Mr. Trumbo is now cashier of the Citizens' State Bank of Wagoner, but has been president and otherwise officially identified with the executive management of several other institutions in the eastern part of the state, and has interests which would also classify him as a farmer.

His birth occurred on a farm in Linn County, Missouri, May 24, 1870. His parents were Charles W. and Mary F. (Carter) Trumbo, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Missouri. Charles W. Trumbo, who was of fine old Kentucky stock, went to Missouri when quite young and though possessed of little money started out with an energetic spirit and worthy ambition to gain

for himself and family the best possible advantages of life and at the same time do service to others. For a number of years he lived on a farm in Linn County, and while in the active work of that vocation was one of the most successful agriculturists in his part of the state. About 1888 he extended his interests to the banking business at Linneus, and for many years was president of the Farmers & Merchants Bank of that city, continuing the active head of the institution until about five years ago, when he retired. He has now reached the eighty-second milestone on a well directed life, and from small beginnings has reached a success that makes him one of the wealthy men of Linn County. He reared a family of seven children, and their mother, a woman of many excellences of heart and mind, died several years ago. Charles W. Trumbo in politics has always been a staunch democrat, and served with distinction in the Thirty-fifth General Assembly of Missouri and has held several local offices. He has shown the example of high character to his children, and in addition gave them splendid educational advantages and other opportunities for successful beginnings.

The first eighteen years of his life Charles E. Trumbo spent on his father's farm near Linneus, and acquired his early education from the district schools in that neighborhood. After passing the entrance examination he became a student in the academic department of the University of Missouri, but after a year specialized in commercial law, and for a similar period was a regular student in the business or commercial course. He received a diploma from the commercial department of the university, as it was then maintained, and returned home to become cashier of his father's bank, the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Linneus. During nine years of service as cashier he gained an intimate knowledge of all details of the banking business, and supplemented that training by one year as mailing clerk and paying teller in the Traders National Bank of Kansas City. The stockholders and directors of that institution then sent him in October, 1902, to organize the Farmers & Merchants Bank in Coweta, Oklahoma, and he became its first cashier and held that post eight years. Selling his interests in the Coweta bank, he next organized the Security Abstract Company of Wagoner County. About that time his first and only important excursion was made into the field of practical politics. In 1910 he was elected on the democratic ticket to the office of county treasurer of Wagoner County. Soon after taking office he sold his interests in the abstract company, and for two and a half years devoted himself with characteristic fidelity and energy to his official work. On retiring from office, associated with other prominent citizens of the county, he bought the Central State Bank of Muskogee, the First State Bank of Webbers Falls and the Porter State Bank of Porter. In this chain of banks Mr. Trumbo became president of all of them. The next change in his financial relations came in January, 1915, when he sold his stock in the Central State Bank, removed from the City of Muskogee to Wagoner, and is now giving his principal attention to his work as cashier of the Citizens State Bank of that city. He is also vice president of the National Bank of Commerce of Coweta, near which town he owns one of the best improved farms of Wagoner County.

His career, as these facts indicate, has been essentially that of a banker, and he has won an enviable reputation and enjoys a large acquaintance among banking men both in this state and elsewhere. Fraternally he is a Master Mason, a Knight of Pythias and also a member of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In June, 1898, Mr. Trumbo was married at Columbia, Missouri, to Miss Nellie Newman.

WILLIAM H. H. KELTNER. The paternal great-grand-son of William Henry Harrison Keltner was Henry Keltner, one of four brothers who came from Germany to America in early Colonial times and settled in Kentucky, in what came to be known as Keltner Township. He spent his life there, a planter of prominence and wealth. He had four sons who served in the long-fought war for American independence. One of the four was William Keltner, the father of J. C. C. Keltner, and grandfather of this subject. This patriot, William Keltner, fought with General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and he died in Dardanell, Arkansas, a prosperous planter and mill owner.

William Henry Harrison Keltner was born in Bonham, Fannin County, Texas, July 18, 1852, and is the son of J. C. C. Keltner, born in Kentucky in 1828. In 1844 J. C. C. Keltner came from his native state to the Indian Territory, where he worked for his father-in-law on one of his plantations, and later he became overseer of his wife's father's plantation, and in 1851 he married the daughter of Arnus Spring, his employer. Crossing Red River in 1852, he resided in Bonham, Fannin County, where W. H. H. Keltner was born. In that year he came back to the Choctaw Nation, settling near Hugo, thence to near Atoka, and finally to near Leon, Chickasaw Nation, and spent the remainder of his life there, engaged in stock farming. He died there in the year 1910. He was captain of an Indian company of volunteers in 1861-5, and was a staff officer in Gen. Joe Wheeler's regiment throughout the war. He was a member of the Church of Christ, and in politics was a whig, but after the war became a democrat. He married Nancy E. E. Spring, born in the Choctaw Nation, and a quarter-blood Indian. She died in Wise County, Texas, and William H. H. Keltner was her only child.

Mr. Keltner attended the Spring Chapel School under the tutelage of Doctor Dabney, now a resident of Sulphur, Oklahoma, and when he was sixteen years old he left school and went to work as a cowpuncher, in which he continued until 1874. However, in 1871-2 he found it possible to attend Oplaca Academy, in Alabama, for about twenty months, which was a very valuable addition to what had been a somewhat meager education. When he left ranch work in 1874 he became a stake driver in a railroad engineering camp, and in 1877, after three years of continuous work in that line, he took a field position as a qualified civil engineer. He followed that work through the Indian Territory, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, until the year 1895. During those years he had been accumulating farming lands, and in 1895 he retired from his engineering work to his farm at Hickory, Pontotoc County, where he remained until 1900. In that year he moved to his farm on Red River, continuing there until 1912, when he moved to his farm at Reck, Oklahoma, six miles south of the town of Wilson. This place of 600 acres is the present home of the family. Another valuable farming property of Mr. Keltner's is his Red River farm of 2,100 acres, and he has title to 170 acres of lead and zinc lands in the Arbuckle Mountains. Mr. Keltner also is interested in certain valuable oil lands in the Healdton fields and in the Madill District as well.

It is perhaps unnecessary to say that Mr. Keltner is a republican of the old school. His name would carry that assurance with it, and it is safe to assume that any man who signs himself William Henry Harrison would vote the republican ticket. Mr. Keltner was a deputy marshal in the Indian Territory, and he served on the election board in Love County in 1911-12 and 1913. In 1876 he became an ordained minister in the Church of Christ, and since that time he has devoted a good deal

of his time to the ministry. He is a member of Leon Lodge No. 189, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1876 Mr. Keltner was married at Pilot Point, Denton County, Texas, to Miss Susie Potter, the daughter of Col. Zack Potter, a farmer, now deceased. He was a colonel in the southern army, serving in a Missouri regiment throughout the war.

Five children were born of this union. Hattie May married John Moore, a farmer, and they live in Hickory, Oklahoma. Nema Pearl married F. E. Kinney, and they have their home in Durant, Oklahoma, where Mr. Kinney is a merchant. J. Arthur lives in Madill, Oklahoma, and is engaged in the real estate business, as well as giving some time to the ranching business. Hazel is the wife of Oscar Babb, a Nebraska farmer. Ruby married Walter Middleton, and they live in Chicago, where he is the superintendent of an electric power plant.

The wife and mother died in 1897 and in 1898 Mr. Keltner married in Stonewall, Oklahoma, Miss Mattie Burns, the daughter of S. B. Burns, of LeFlore, Oklahoma. She has borne him four children. They are named Goodwin, Neroli, William H. H., Jr., and Wallace L. All of them are attending school in Reek, where the family home is located.

SANDOR J. VIGG. A leading member of the legal fraternity of Woods County, Sandor J. Vigg has been a resident of Alva during the entire period of his professional career. Coming here in 1908, he soon attracted to himself a clientele of the most desirable kind, and having displayed his ability and learning was called upon to serve in offices of public trust, the duties of which he discharged with a fidelity that placed him in the confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Vigg was born July 22, 1879, in Austria-Hungary, and is a son of Georgia and Elizabeth (Berekszazi) Vigg. The father was born in 1852, in the same country, and was a small farmer in his native land, where the family had lived for generations. He could not see any promising future before him in Austria, and accordingly, in 1891, came to the United States, of the opportunities of which land he had heard so much. He was without capital, but located on a farm in Barber County, Kansas, where through economy and thrift, united with tireless labor, he managed to secure a small property, and in 1897 moved to Woods County and settled on Government land, twelve and one-half miles northwest of Alva. Here he has since developed into a successful farmer, and his career is one worthy of emulation by the youth of the land, and worthy of the respect of all who admire self-made manhood. Mr. Vigg was married in 1876 to Miss Elizabeth Berekszazi, who was born in 1852 in the same locality as her husband, and they became the parents of four sons and three daughters, as follows: Sandor J., of this notice; Mary K., educated at Northwestern State Normal, of Alva, married in 1912, Charles Duncan, a native of New Jersey and a successful merchant at Culver City, California, and has one child, Eugene; Julia, educated at Oklahoma Northwestern Normal School, taught in the public schools of Woods County, but now resides at Los Angeles, California; and three sons and one daughter, who are deceased.

Sandor J. Vigg received his early education in the schools of his native land and was twelve years of age when he emigrated to the United States with his parents. Later he went to the public schools of Barber County, Kansas, and completed his preparatory studies in the Oklahoma Northwestern Normal School, at Alva, where he was graduated in the class of 1906. At that time he entered upon the study of law, in the legal department of

the University of Kansas, and graduated therefrom in 1908, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and June 4th of that year was admitted to the bar of Oklahoma, after successfully passing an examination before the Supreme Court. Mr. Vigg took up his professional duties at Alva, where he opened an office and continued in a general practice until 1910, when he was elected prosecuting attorney of Woods County. His services were of an eminently satisfactory nature, and in 1912 he received the re-election. Mr. Vigg is a republican and takes a keen interest in the success of his party. Fraternally, he is connected with the local lodges of the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America. Every movement which promises to be of benefit to his community may rely upon his hearty support and co-operation.

On June 25, 1910, at Cherokee, Oklahoma, Mr. Vigg was married to Miss Nettie A. Paul, daughter of Otto and Callie (Davis) Paul, natives of Franklin, Indiana. Mrs. Vigg was born in June, 1884, at Franklin, Indiana, and graduated from the Oklahoma Northwestern Normal School in 1908, and before her marriage was for four years a teacher in the Cherokee High School. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Vigg: Harriet, born September 15, 1911; Paul, born January 14, 1914; and Karl, born October 25, 1915. He was appointed county attorney of Woods County, Oklahoma, in October, 1915, to fill a vacancy occasioned by the removal of the regularly elected county attorney of said county.

EBEN P. CLAPPER, M. D., a member of the Waynoka medical profession since 1901, is one of the well known residents of Woods County and has enjoyed a life's career which illustrates a high order of intelligence, dignity of bearing, nobleness of purpose and a steady aim; for as a physician he has been successful both in a material way and in the gaining of a reputation, and as a citizen he has been thorough and faithful in the discharge of the duties which have devolved upon him.

Born in Memphis, Missouri, October 28th, 1869, Doctor Clapper is a son of Henry D. and Ann E. (Ford) Clapper, while his father was a native of Ohio, born June 30, 1834, and the latter was a son of parents who were born in Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively. Henry D. Clapper was brought up amid rural surroundings and remained on his father's homestead until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he turned his attention to mercantile pursuits, beginning as a clerk in a store at Memphis, Missouri. He was industrious and ambitious, carefully saved his wages, and learned every detail of his chosen occupation, finally entering business on his own account as the proprietor of an establishment at Unionville, Missouri, and later at Downing, Missouri. He died at the latter place, July 10, 1882, after a long and successful career, and was known as one of the substantial men of his community and as a good and public-spirited citizen. He was a member of the Christian Church and supported its movement throughout his life. Mr. Clapper was married in 1856 to Miss Ann E. Ford, who was born August 8, 1831, in Kentucky, a daughter of Minor L. Ford, a native of Kentucky. She died at Palisade, Colorado, February 23, 1909, in the faith of the Christian Church, of which she had been a life-long member. Mr. and Mrs. Clapper were the parents of five daughters and one son, as follows: Ida S., who is deceased; Clara M., who has also passed away; Martha A., who is now the wife of Dr. J. L. Tadlock, of Palisade, Colorado; Ella J., who is deceased; Nancy E., who is the widow of J. M. Guinn, of Bartlesville, Oklahoma; and Dr. E. P., of this review.

Dr. E. P. Clapper was educated in the public schools of

Downing, Missouri, and as a youth was engaged in working in his father's store as a salesman. He continued thus for a number of years, but had always cherished an ambition to enter the medical profession, and when twenty-seven years of age allowed his inclinations to have full sway, entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa. He was graduated from that institution in 1901, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and since that time has been steadily engaged in the practice of his profession at Waynoka. Here he now has a large, well-appointed office, with an extensive library and all instruments and appliances for handling the most delicate and complicated medical and surgical cases. His acknowledged skill, thorough knowledge and broad sympathy have attracted to him a large and representative practice, and he is justly numbered among the leading practitioners of Woods County. Doctor Clapper maintains membership in the leading medical societies, is a close and attentive student, and subscribes to the foremost journals of his profession, thus keeping fully abreast of the various changes and advancements made in the calling. He is well known in Masonry and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with his family attends the Christian Church.

Doctor Clapper was married January 11, 1893, to Miss Belle Guinn, who was born at Coatesville, Missouri, December 22, 1874, and died at Waynoka, Oklahoma, March 21, 1906, daughter of J. C. and Susan E. (Epper-son) Guinn. Two children were born to this union: Leou G., born January 28, 1895, who died December 1st, 1915; and Eben Paul, born December 15, 1893. Doctor Clapper was again married, October 28, 1908, at Cleo, Oklahoma, to Miss Della M. Manley, who was born July 4, 1877, daughter of Elijah W. and Martha (Weinenger) Manley. To this union there have been born two children: Martha Elizabeth, born December 15, 1913, who died March 27, 1914; and Rachel, born February 16, 1915.

CHARLES W. PENNEL. One of the most reliable and progressive of the younger members of the Washington County bar, who stands high in professional ability and as a man of broad business and financial judgment, is Charles W. Pennel, of Bartlesville, president of the Buzz Oil Company, and an active factor in civic and political circles. Mr. Pennel was born at Peru, Chautauqua County, Kansas, March 15, 1880, and is a son of S. W. and Almyra (Jones) Pennel.

S. W. Pennel was born at Taylorville, North Carolina, May 4, 1845, and was a mere youth when he enlisted for service in the Confederate army during the Civil war, in which he served four years as a private in a North Carolina regiment, being with General Lee at the time of his surrender. After the war he moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he received an appointment under President Grant to assist the Osage Indians in their removal from Kansas to Indian Territory, where he was placed in charge of the Osage Reservation. In that capacity he rendered invaluable services in teaching the Government's wards how to farm, assisting them in raising the first crop of wheat grown in Indian Territory. While thus engaged he met and married Almyra Jones, who was born at Dows, Iowa, October 12, 1847, educated well in her native state, and at the time of their marriage, in 1873, a teacher in the Government Indian schools. Following their marriage they purchased a farm one-quarter of a mile across the Kansas line, where they have since resided, Mr. Pennel being engaged in farming and raising stock. He has been prominent in local affairs and is known as one of the influential men of his community. There were four sons and three daughters in

the family: R. L., postmaster of Lewiston, Idaho; Charles W., of this notice; Maude, who is the wife of John W. Oaks, of Peru, Kansas; Mollie, who is the wife of W. E. Green, of Okmulgee, Oklahoma; G. C., an attorney of Nezperce, Idaho; T. F., who is engaged in the oil business and resides with his parents; and Jennie, who is the wife of Willard Hills, of Peru, Kansas.

Charles W. Pennel attended the country schools of Kansas, after leaving which he taught school in his home district for one term. In 1900 he entered the State Normal School, at Emporia, Kansas, from which he was graduated in 1902, and in that year became superintendent of schools at Moline, Kansas, a capacity in which he acted for two years. In the meantime he had applied himself to the study of law, and in 1904 entered the Valparaiso (Indiana) Law School, where he was graduated in 1906, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and at once settled at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, where he has since continued in a general law practice. He has personally represented a number of large interests in important litigation during the last few years, and is now an active and successful practitioner. In addition to his practice, Mr. Pennel is largely interested in the oil business, and at present is president of the Buzz Oil Company. He is a democrat in his political views and has taken an active part in the movements of his party during the past several years. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Aside from the organizations of his profession, Mr. Pennel belongs to the local lodge of the Masonic order and to the Bartlesville Gun Club.

On June 11, 1911, Mr. Pennel was married to Miss Jennie Saxon, a native of Chautauqua County, New York.

THOMAS JEFFERSON WATTS. With the exception of a short period at Sallisaw, the entire professional career of Thomas Jefferson Watts has been passed at Muldrow. Admitted to the bar of Oklahoma in 1898, he has attained a position of leadership among the fraternity here through his own efforts and ability, and has always used his fine legal talent in the furtherance of movements for the community welfare. Mr. Watts is an Arkansan by nativity, his birth having occurred at Fort Smith, Sebastian County, July 4, 1876, and is a son of Alfred J. and Mary (Reed) Watts. His parents, natives of Tennessee, went as children to Arkansas with their respective families and there met and were married, and in 1876 removed from Fort Smith to a farm located on the present site of Muldrow, in Sequoyah County, Oklahoma. There the parents continued to be engaged in the pursuits of farming and stock raising during the remaining years of their active lives.

Thomas Jefferson Watts was an infant when brought by his parents to Sequoyah County and here grew to manhood. His early education was secured in the district schools while he was helping in the work of the home farm and later he further pursued his studies at Hiram and Lydia College, in Arkansas. Thus prepared, he began teaching in the public schools, but after two or three years devoted to this vocation entered upon the study of law in the office of Winchester & Martin, attorneys of Fort Smith, Arkansas, a concern with which he remained for several years, first in the capacity of student and later as clerk. Mr. Watts began the practice of his profession at Muldrow in 1898, and here has continued to energetically represent and protect the interests of his clients, with the exception of the short time passed at Sallisaw, as before noted. Mr. Watts is possessed of an excellent practice, both civil and criminal, and seems to be thoroughly trained in each branch of his calling. As a citizen he has been concerned as an active factor in his



Chas. H. Pennel.

support of or opposition to almost every measure of vital importance, for he has been as strong in denouncing movements which he has believed bad as he has in promoting enterprises which his judgment has told him would be beneficial. Politically a strong and active democrat, he has not sought public office, preferring to devote himself to his large and constantly growing professional business. He belongs to the various associations of the profession, and is fraternally identified with the Masons, in which he has attained the master's degree, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Aside from the law, Mr. Watts is widely interested in agriculture, being the owner of 1,000 acres of river bottom land and 150 acres of land devoted to the raising of alfalfa, perhaps one of the largest and best of its kind in Oklahoma.

Mr. Watts was married December 7, 1900, to Miss Zoe A. Wyly, daughter of the late Judge R. F. Wyly, who was attorney general for the Cherokee Nation for a number of years. To this union there have been born three daughters, namely: Mildred, Mary and Helen.

LOUIS CAMPBELL LEFLORE. There are three families in the old Choctaw and Chickasaw nations that stand out prominently for their size and distinguished part in the development of these two Indian tribes. They are the LeFlores, the Colberts and the Folsoms. The history of these two tribes would be incomplete without a history of these families, and extended mention of them will be found in the pages of this work.

The LeFlore family is of French origin, as is also the Colbert family, but the Folsoms are of English origin. The LeFlores were established in America with the arrival of three brothers from France, who settled on a homestead tract near where the City of Mobile, Alabama, now stands. Two of the brothers married into Indian families of prominence and wealth—one in the Choctaw tribe and the other in the Chickasaws. Greenwood and Basil LeFlore were own brothers, while Benjamin and Forbes LeFlore were the half-brothers of the two first named—all of them the sons of a full-blooded Frenchman and Indian women of purest Indian ancestry. Benjamin LeFlore was the grandsire of L. C. LeFlore of this sketch. He was married to Miss Mary Juzan of the Chickasaws, and Louis LeFlore, father of Louis Campbell LeFlore of this review, was their son. The uncle of Louis, Greenwood LeFlore, was chief of the Choctaw tribe in Mississippi, and when they came west he remained in Mississippi, later representing his district in the State Senate. For him LeFlore County in Mississippi was named, and the county seat was designated as Greenwood in his honor.

Louis LeFlore, father of Louis Campbell LeFlore, was born in Mississippi in 1835. Before the war he was a prominent and wealthy planter and slave owner, but he suffered the loss of his wealth during the war, as did others throughout the Southland. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Confederate service, and he served in the command of Colonel Ross. He died when the war was nearing its end, and while still in the service. He married Josephine Carrington, the daughter of W. D. Carrington, formerly of North Carolina, but then a resident of Tennessee, and later of Texas. He finally died in Mississippi. In Texas the family was among the first settlers of Leon County, and they were representative and prominent people wherever they made their home. The children of Louis and Josephine LeFlore are as follows: Louis Campbell, of this review; Abbott, who lives near Kenefick; Felicia, who married J. M. Goddard, of Caddo. Two died young. Marcellus, the third born

child, died in Texas, and Phoebe was but an infant when death claimed her.

Louis Campbell LeFlore was born near Carthage, Leake County, Mississippi, on July 23, 1857. He was educated in the common schools of Mississippi before his migration to Texas, at the age of thirteen years. He remained in that state for ten years, during which time he attended school in Austin, and gained a very creditable education, under the guidance of his mother's people, who were then residents of Texas. In 1874 he came to the Indian Territory. His stay was brief, however, and two years later saw his return to Texas, where he remained until 1896. In Texas he devoted himself to the merchandise business, and was successful in that line. In 1903 Mr. LeFlore was appointed by the government as one of a committee of three to remove and locate about 300 Mississippi Choctaws in the Indian Territory. He was engaged in that work until April, 1904, when he was appointed office deputy United States marshal, with headquarters at Atoka. He filled that office until the coming of statehood, when he was appointed as Choctaw townsit commissioner to appraise the lots of townsites located on the segregated coal lands. On that commission Mr. LeFlore represented the Choctaws and Mr. Charles A. Wilson represented the white population. In 1910 Mr. LeFlore saw the possibilities in the new town of Kenefick, which had just been started in February of that year, and which was located on the M. O. S. G. Railroad, then in course of construction from Muskogee to Denison, Texas. He established a mercantile business in the embryo town, and so well did it succeed that he is still actively engaged in business there. In 1914 he installed an ice plant, and in the past few months he has secured the franchise for a lighting plant, which it is his plan to bring to completion in the coming year. Besides being a successful merchant and a town builder, as he may well be said to be, Mr. LeFlore owns and manages a large black-land farm near Kenefick, which is a source of much pleasure to him, as well as not a little profit.

In 1883 Mr. LeFlore was married to Miss Keturah Coleman, of Texas birth and parentage. To them have been born the following children: Mrs. Rosa Dennett, of Carter, Wisconsin; Michael, who manages the ice plant for his father; Mrs. Josephine Kirkendall, of Atoka; Helen, who lives with her mother at the LeFlore home in Atoka; Campbell, Jr., who is attending the University of Oklahoma, and who, during his vacations, is associated with his father in the mercantile business at Kenefick.

Mr. LeFlore is a Mason, a Pythian Knight, an Odd Fellow and a Woodman of the World. He is a democrat and has always loyally supported the men and principles of that party. The family home is maintained in Atoka, where the LeFlores are socially prominent and popular, as they are wherever they are known.

HON. GUS HADWIGER. Whether as jurist, legist, soldier or citizen, the record of Hon. Gus Hadwiger, of Alva, Oklahoma, is one which reflects honor upon him and entitles him worthily to the confidence and esteem so freely granted him by his fellow-citizens. The present county judge of Woods County was born May 31, 1869, in the State of Moravia, Austria, and is a son of Augustine and Louise (Heinz) Hadwiger. His parents came to the United States in 1878, locating on Government land in Barton County, Kansas, but subsequently removing to Harper County, where they engaged in farming. Augustine Hadwiger died at Attica, Kansas, in 1896, at the age of sixty-two years, while the mother still survives at that place and is seventy-five years of age. They were married in 1868, and eight children were

born to them, namely: Gus, of this notice; Louise, who is the wife of Jacob Beberstein, a farmer of Harper County, Kansas; Frank, who is engaged in farming at Ashley, Oklahoma; Albertina, who is the wife of Joseph Baird, a farmer of Attica, Kansas; Augustina, who is deceased; Ralph, a farmer of Alfalfa County, Oklahoma; Odella, who is the wife of John Yocum, of that county, an agriculturist; and William, who is also engaged in farming there.

Gus Hadwiger commenced his education in the schools of his native land, which he attended for three years. On coming to the United States he went to the district schools of Barton and Harper counties, Kansas, and when he was only eleven years old went to Pueblo, Colorado, where he started life as a newsboy, and continued to be so engaged for two or more years. From that time forward he was engaged in a variety of pursuits, accepting whatever honorable employment would give him advancement, and in 1893 made the run from a point near Kiowa, Kansas, at the opening of the Cherokee Strip, and settled on Government land in old Woods County, near the present Town of Ingersoll, which at this time is in Alfalfa County. In 1895 Mr. Hadwiger was appointed deputy sheriff of Woods County, a capacity in which he served for three years, and at the same time acted as United States deputy marshal.

On July 30, 1899, Mr. Hadwiger enlisted as a private in Company F, Thirty-second Regiment, United States Volunteer Infantry, and went from Alva with the only organized detachment from Oklahoma to the Philippine Islands, at the time of the native insurrection. He served with this regiment until May 8, 1901, and rose from private through the various grades from corporal to second lieutenant, being one of the only three promoted from the ranks in the regiment. He participated in eighteen engagements and skirmishes, and his various promotions all came as a result of bravery and gallantry in action. On being mustered out of the service he was recommended for and was tendered a commission in the regular United States Army, but declined. In 1908, on examination by a board of regular army officers, he was awarded a certificate of eligibility for captain of infantry of volunteers, in case of another war, issued by the United States Secretary of War. Mr. Hadwiger was commissioned second lieutenant in the Oklahoma National Guard in 1905 and has since been promoted to captain and quartermaster of the First Infantry. As a member of the Oklahoma Rifle Team, he attended the National Rifle Shooting Tournaments, in 1908, 1909, 1910 and 1912, at Camp Perry, Ohio; in 1913 he was coach of the Oklahoma Rifle Team, and in 1911 and 1913 was captain of the Evans Skirmish Match Team, winning second prize in the former year, and the first prize, the Evans Skirmish Match Trophy, in 1913.

After his return to the United States in 1901, Mr. Hadwiger settled again in old Woods County, where, in 1904, he was elected sheriff, an office in which he served for three years. He was then engaged in farming for a time, but finally decided upon a career in the law, and accordingly entered the Valparaiso (Indiana) Law School, from which he was graduated in 1910 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. After an examination before the Supreme Court of Oklahoma, Mr. Hadwiger was admitted to the practice of his profession, and at once settled at Alva, where he continued in the enjoyment of a constantly-increasing professional clientele until 1914, when he was elected county judge of Woods County, a position which he still retains. As a judge he has shown himself possessed of a thorough knowledge of the law, as well as a fairness and impartiality that

makes him one of the most popular judges in this part of the state. He is a republican in his political views, and has long been a distinct influence in his party, but has not allowed partisanship to enter into his judicial decisions. His fraternal connection is with the Masons.

Judge Hadwiger was married April 29, 1896, at Alva, Oklahoma, to Miss Elizabeth Braden Smith, who was born in Sullivan County, Missouri, March 15, 1871, a daughter of Liberty R. Smith. To this union there has come one son: Robert Lee Spence, who was born July 17, 1902.

LOUIS ALLEN MORTON. A resourceful and widely experienced educator is now superintendent of schools for Stephens County. Louis A. Morton has some high ideals as an educator, and has done much to give practical efficiency to the various school systems under his charge at different times, and can properly be given credit for a share in the remarkable progressive movement which has been under way in Oklahoma school matters for the past five or six years since he is by no means among the least influential and able of the men who are carrying forward this great work.

Louis Allen Morton was born in Russellville, Arkansas, August 19, 1877, a son of Reuben O. and Madrid (Love) Morton. There are few older families in America than the Mortons. They came originally from England, the emigrant ancestor having been John Morton, who served as secretary to Governor Bradford of the Massachusetts colony. Mr. Morton's great-grandfather, though descended from this New England settler, was for half a century a sea captain, and was at first impressed into the service by the British, and, later, sailed under the American flag on the Atlantic.

The grandfather was Thomas H. Morton, who became a large planter and slave owner in Mississippi, died at Meridian in that state. Reuben O. Morton was born on his father's plantation in Kemper County, Mississippi, in 1847, and is still living with home in Arkansas. Though but a boy at the time he served during the last two years of the war between the states, having enlisted at the age of fifteen in the Thirty-third Regiment of Mississippi Infantry. In 1869 he removed to Russellville, Arkansas, and in 1884 to Pottsville in that state. Farming has been his regular vocation, though for a few years he was in the drug business. He is now president of the Citizens Bank of Pottsville. He became a charter member of the Masonic Lodge in his home locality in Arkansas many years ago, is a past master, and is now and has been for many years clerk in the Baptist Church. His wife was born in Pope County, Arkansas, June 1, 1851. Their children are: Thomas H., who when a young man entered the railroad service, and at the age of twenty-six was on his way South to visit the Texas oil wells, and was killed in Houston, the circumstances of his death indicating that he was waylaid and robbed; Annie, who died in childhood; Louis A.; Hugh D., a resident of Arkadelphia, Arkansas, who in 1915 was graduated A. B. from the Ouachita Baptist College of Arkansas; Lorenzo D., who is a traveling salesman with headquarters at Amarillo, Texas; Lillie, who was educated in the Mountain Home College and the Ouachita Baptist College in Arkansas, and is now the wife of W. H. Rankin, who is the owner of a large cotton plantation and owns and operates several cotton gins along the Arkansas River and lives in Russellville; Corrinne, who is graduated in art from the Mountain Home College and the Ouachita Baptist College and is the wife of J. E. Allmon, a cotton planter and gin owner at Pottsville, Arkansas; Arkadelphia, who acquired her education in the Mountain Home and the Ouachita Bap-



L. A. Morton

tist colleges, and is now the wife of Neal Campbell, principal of the high school at Gravelly, Arkansas; Blanche, who was educated in the same institutions attended by her sisters, and is now living with her parents.

Louis A. Morton spent his early years on his father's farm in Arkansas until 1897, and in the meantime had acquired the fundamentals in the public schools of Pottsville, and graduated from the high school of that place with the class of 1896. In 1907 he took the degree A. B. from the Ouachita Baptist College at Arkadelphia. However, he had early in life taken up the practical work of education, and for four years before his graduation from college served as county examiner or county superintendent of schools in Baxter County, Arkansas. He was president of Mountain Home College four years, 1902-1906. From 1907 to 1911 Mr. Morton was city superintendent of schools at Comanche, Oklahoma. During 1911 and 1912 he taught Latin and Science in Duncan public schools, and in November, 1912, was elected county superintendent of schools of Stephens County, beginning his official duties in July, 1913. By re-election on November 6, 1914, he has another two year term to serve. His jurisdiction as county superintendent extends to seventy-two schools in the county, one hundred fifty teachers and a total enrollment of 8,371 scholars. In many ways he has helped to coordinate the instruction and training of the local schools with the practical needs of modern life, but has probably gained his chief reputation over the state as an educator through his having originated the plan to get every school in his county to build "a mile of good roads," and as a result of his leadership in this matter forty miles of first-class highway have been constructed in Stephens County up to the present writing, May 15, 1915. In this connection it should be noted that Mr. Morton is secretary of the Stephens County Good Roads Association.

In politics he is a democrat. He is a deacon in the Baptist Church and a superintendent of the Sunday School, and fraternally has affiliations with Duncan Lodge No. 61, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Duncan Chapter No. 21, Royal Arch Masons; Border Queen Lodge No. 60, Knights of Pythias at Comanche, of which he is past chancellor; Duncan Camp No. 515, Woodmen of the World; Duncan Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star, of which he is worthy patron. He is a member of the Duncan Chamber of Commerce.

On September 13, 1904, at Mountain Home, Arkansas, Mr. Morton married Miss Nell Love, daughter of W. A. Love, a farmer of Mountain Home. To their marriage were born five children: William Allen, who died at the age of fifteen months; Louis A., Jr., who was born April 29, 1909; Nell, who died at the age of four years; James R., who died at the age of three weeks; and Joy Louise, born September 4, 1915.

THOMAS W. CHAMPION. Since 1909 Judge Champion has been a representative and honored member of the bar of Carter County, for in that year he here associated himself in practice with his twin brother, Joseph B., who had preceded him to Oklahoma by about six months. The firm of Champion & Champion forthwith assumed a position of priority at the bar of the county and the active alliance of the twin brothers continued until the election of Thomas W. to the bench of the County Court, in the autumn of 1914, since which time Joseph B. Champion has continued in active charge of the substantial and important law business built up by the firm at Ardmore, the judicial center of the county. He is made the subject of individual mention on other pages of this publication.

Judge Thomas W. Champion was born on the homestead farm of his parents in Livingston County, Kentucky, and the date of his nativity was July 21, 1879. His father, Joseph B. Champion, Sr., was born in that same county, in 1849, and there passed his entire life, his active career having been marked by close and successful identification with the fundamental industries of agriculture and stockgrowing, of which he was a prominent representative in his section of the old Bluegrass State. He was a man of strong mentality, well fortified convictions and impregnable integrity of character. His political allegiance was given without reservation to the democratic party, he was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife were zealous and consistent members of the Baptist Church, on the official board of which he served many years. He died at the old home in Livingston County, Kentucky, in May, 1912, and his widow passed the closing years of her life with her sons, at Ardmore, Oklahoma, where she was summoned to eternal rest in 1909. Her maiden name was Ella Nelson, and she likewise was born and reared in Kentucky, the year of her nativity having been 1859. Of the three children the first born were the twin brothers, Thomas W. and Joseph B., and the younger brother, Robert, is a successful and popular teacher, being established in the work of his profession at Wagon Mound, New Mexico, at the time of this writing, in 1915.

The excellent schools of his native county afforded to Judge Champion his preliminary educational advantages, and in 1896 he was graduated in Hampton Academy, at Hampton, Kentucky. He devoted the ensuing two years to teaching in the schools of Livingston County, and thereafter pursued a course of study in the Kentucky Southern Normal School, at Bowling Green, where he was a student in this institution two years. In preparation for the profession of his choice he entered the law department of Bowling Green University, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1902 and from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was an active member of the Justian Society, maintained by students in the law department of the institution, and was active and popular in connection with athletic affairs at the university.

After his admission to the bar of his native state Judge Champion was signally favored in that he was able to serve his professional novitiate in the office of Hon. Ollie M. James, at Marion, Crittenden County, Kentucky, Mr. James having at that time been a representative of his district in the House of Representatives of the National Legislature, and is now a United States senator, and the twin brother of Judge Champion likewise was associated in this initial stage of their law practice. In 1904 the two brothers opened an independent law office at Marion, where they continued to be associated in practice until 1908. In September of that year Joseph B. came to the new State of Oklahoma and established his residence at Ardmore, Carter County, where he was joined by his twin coadjutor in the following February. The firm soon built up a successful law business, extending into both the civil and criminal departments of practice, and the effective alliance continued unimpaired until Thomas W. Champion was elected judge of the County Court, in November, 1914. On this bench Judge Champion is giving a most able and satisfactory administration, and he holds high vantage-ground as one of the representative lawyers and jurists of Southern Oklahoma. He is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the democratic party and is essentially progressive and public-spirited in his civic attitude. At the primary election in which he was nominated for the office of county judge he had four opponents, and the popular estimate placed upon

him was distinctively manifested at this time, for he received more votes than did the four other aspirants combined, and carried every precinct in the county except one.

Judge Champion is vice president of the Carter County Bar Association, and is identified also with the Oklahoma State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Woodmen of the World. Judge Champion is the owner of 500 acres of valuable farm land, in Carter and Jefferson counties, and also owns improved residence property in Ardmore, including his own attractive home, on G Street Southwest.

It may be noted that Joseph Benjamin Champion, the grandfather of Judge Champion, was born in Livingston County, Kentucky, in 1811, and there passed his entire life as a farmer and stockgrower, his death having occurred in 1903, after he had attained to the venerable age of ninety-two years. His father was a Kentucky pioneer from North Carolina, and the original American progenitors of the Champion family came from France, in the colonial era of our national history.

In November, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Champion to Miss Daisy Towery, daughter of Judge Aaron Towery, who formerly served on the bench of the County Court of Crittenden County, Kentucky. Judge and Mrs. Champion have one child, Charles, who was born on the 4th of October, 1905, and who is attending the public schools of Ardmore.

JAMES B. CHAMPION. This able and representative member of the bar of Carter County is engaged in the successful practice of his profession at Ardmore, the county seat, and as a practitioner he has been closely associated, here and elsewhere, with his twin brother, Judge Thomas W. Champion, who is now presiding on the bench of the County Court of Carter County. On other pages of this work appears a brief review of the career of Judge Champion, with due incidental data concerning the family history, and so close has been the fraternal and professional alliance of the twin brothers that the two articles presented in this volume effectually supplement each other and may well be read consecutively.

Joseph B. Champion was born near Salem, Livingston County, Kentucky, on the 21st of July, 1879, and after duly profiting by the advantages afforded in the public schools of his native county he entered Hampton Academy, at Hampton, Kentucky, in which he was graduated in 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Thereafter he passed a scholastic year as a student in the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, and in 1902 he was graduated in the law department of Vanderbilt University, in the City of Nashville, Tennessee. After thus receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws he engaged in the practice of his profession at Marion, Kentucky, where he was associated with the law firm of James & Eames until 1904, and thereafter he and his twin brother there maintained a professional alliance and substantial law business until 1908, in February of which year he established his residence at Ardmore, Oklahoma Territory, where he formed a law partnership with Hon. Stillwell H. Russell, who was a member of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma at the time of his death. In 1909 Mr. Champion was here joined by his twin brother, Judge Champion, and they resumed their professional association under the firm name of Champion & Champion, which still obtains, though Judge Champion now finds the major part of his time and attention demanded by his service on the bench of the County Court, the subject of this sketch continuing in control of the large and representative law practice of the firm and maintaining

his office headquarters in the State National Bank Building.

Mr. Champion is an effective and unswerving advocate of the principles and policies of the democratic party, and represented Carter County in the Oklahoma Legislature in 1910-11. He was a member of the democratic central committee from 1907, the year when Oklahoma was admitted to statehood, until 1915, and for several years past he has been president of the Ardmore Democratic Club. He is affiliated with Ardmore Lodge No. 648, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1915 Mr. Champion wedded Miss Ethel Lawson, daughter of the late William W. Lawson, a representative cattleman of Carter County at the time of his death.

ALBERT Z. ENGLISH. It has been given to this well known citizen and substantial capitalist of the City of Muskogee to achieve prominence and influence not only as a representative member of the Oklahoma bar and as an efficient public official but also in the domain of large and important business and capitalistic enterprises, the while his success and prestige are the more gratifying to contemplate by reason of the fact that his advancement represents the results of his own ability and worthy efforts.

A scion of the staunch old family in whose honor his native town was named, Albert Z. English was born at Englishtown, Monmouth County, New Jersey, on the 24th of November, 1868, and is a son of James E. and Mary E. (Ely) English, both of sterling Scotch-Irish lineage, the English and Ely families having been founded in New Jersey several generations ago and in the colonial period of our national history. James E. English, father of the subject of this review, was a farmer by vocation and his death occurred when Albert Z. was but thirteen years of age, his wife having survived him by a number of years.

He whose name initiates this review passed the days of his childhood and early youth in his native town and there received his rudimentary education. At the age of thirteen years, soon after the death of his father, he became a student in the public schools at Montclair, Essex County, New Jersey, and after his graduation in the high school at that place he attended Princeton University.

In 1890, shortly after attaining to his legal majority, Mr. English came to the West and during the ensuing period of about twelve months he held the position of stenographer and bookkeeper for the Ash Grove White Lime Company, in Kansas City, Missouri. In 1891 he came to Indian Territory and established his residence at Muskogee, where he assumed the position of stenographer in the law office of William T. Hutchings, a pioneer member of the territorial bar. Under the effective preceptorship of Mr. Hutchings he pursued also the study of law, and in 1892 he was admitted to the bar of the territory. Thereafter he was associated in practice with his honored preceptor until 1897, when the partnership alliance was dissolved.

In 1898 Mr. English manifested his initiative ability and progressiveness by effecting the organization of the Muskogee National Telephone Company, and as principal owner and general manager of the business he continued his effective administration of the affairs of this company until 1904, when the business and equipment were sold to the Pioneer Telephone Company. Mr. English gave other distinctive evidence of his civic loyalty and enterprising spirit when, in 1899, he completed the erection of the substantial office building which bears his name and which he still owns. From July, 1902, until November of the following year he served as chief deputy clerk of the United States District Court for the Eastern



Frederick B. Stevens

District of Oklahoma Territory, on the bench of which tribunal Judge Charles W. Raymond was then serving. From January 1, 1904, until January 1, 1907, Mr. English was general manager of the Muskogee Title & Trust Company, and thereafter, owing to impaired health, he spent about two years in travel and in a recuperative sojourn in the State of California.

Returning to Muskogee in May, 1909, greatly improved in health, Mr. English did not resume active association with business affairs until the following year, when he became associated with his father-in-law, the late Frederick B. Severs, in the erection of the Severs Hotel, which was not completed until September, 1912, Mr. Severs having died on the 23d of the preceding April. This essentially modern and attractive building, of ten stories, is one of the best hotels in the state, and since the death of Mr. Severs his two sons-in-law, Mr. English and William J. Cook, have served as joint administrators of the large estate of Mr. Severs, Mr. English now devoting the major part of his time to the executive and other detail duties thus devolving upon him and having virtually retired completely from the practice of his profession.

Mr. English accords staunch allegiance to the republican party, has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite in the Masonic fraternity, besides being affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1894 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. English to Miss Bessie E. Severs, concerning whose father mention is made in the following sketch, and the one child of this union is Fred Severs English. The family is one of marked prominence and popularity in connection with the representative social activities of the City of Muskogee.

CAPT. FREDERICK BALLARD SEVERS. On April 23, 1912, death closed a life of great and useful activities and one whose record should be an inspiration to the living. Captain Severs was one of the men of Oklahoma who built on solid foundations, and what he built still stands as a testimonial to his life. For almost sixty years he had been closely identified with the old Creek Nation of Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

The scope and influence of his life are well illustrated in a series of resolutions which were drawn up by the city council of Muskogee, and made a permanent part of the city records and requesting the suspension of business during his funeral, which was attended by thousands of his fellow citizens and friends, including many of the men most prominent in Oklahoma affairs. From these resolutions some sentences deserve to be quoted:

"Captain Frederick B. Severs for sixty years has pursued an active, progressive and honorable business career in this immediate vicinity; his integrity of character, breadth of view, and patriotic devotion to public duty, as well as his blameless private life, constituted one of the chief cornerstones upon which our present prosperous and beautiful city is builded. He was not only intimately associated with the social and business life of this community from the very planting of Muskogee to the day of his death, but also had an intimate part in laying the foundations of its civic structure, having been a member of the first board of aldermen, elected without opposition and by the practically unanimous consensus of the people of the incorporated town of Muskogee. We feel, in common with every citizen of this city and vicinity who had the privilege and honor of personal acquaintance with Captain Severs, a deep, personal bereavement and recognize also, in full measure, the loss to any community of a man at once so generous, so brave, so upright, so far reaching in his activities, and,

withal so kindly and helpful to his fellow man, and know that it is impossible to fully set forth in this brief memorial any adequate expression of the loss we have sustained, yet we do desire by this public action to honor his memory both as a citizen and as a man. Muskogee has lost one of its most valuable citizens and one not only beloved by all who knew him, but entitled to the sincerest respect and profoundest admiration of every citizen."

Born in Washington County, Arkansas, August 13, 1835, Frederick Ballard Severs was a son of Charles J. and Besima T. (Ballard) Severs, early settlers in Washington County, where they established their home on a plantation near the line of the Cherokee Nation. The father was born in Tennessee and his wife in South Carolina, and they were both members of well known Southern families. He was a kind and generous father and gave to his children excellent educational advantages, and his home before the war was famous as a place for good living and hospitality.

Frederick B. Severs spent his boyhood days on this old Southern homestead, receiving his education at Cane Hill College. In 1852 he came to the Creek Nation to teach school. From that time until his death he was connected with members of the Creek tribe. After leaving school work he went into the pecan business and at one time shipped from the pecan groves of the Creek Nation more than 60,000 pounds of pecans. In return he received their value in merchandise and this was sold to the Indians.

Later when the war broke out he enlisted under the stars and the bars and in command of a troop of full blood Indians did much work for the lost cause. At the outbreak of the war Capt. Samuel Checote, a Creek Indian, organized a company of his own people for service in the Confederate army and young Severs was made second lieutenant of the command, which rendezvoused at Blue Creek. Later, these troops were organized into a regiment, known as the First Creek Regiment, of which Captain Checote was made lieutenant colonel and Mr. Severs was advanced to the rank of a first lieutenant. Jack Burgess was made captain of the company, but his death occurred late in 1861 and Mr. Severs succeeded him to the captaincy and commanded the company throughout the remainder of the war. His services were in Indian Territory and portions of Arkansas and Missouri.

After peace was declared Captain Severs went to Fannin County, Texas, where he lived with his uncle Tom Ballard near Bonham for a few months, working for his uncle and also teaching in the schools of that county. About this time, however, his old home in Arkansas, which had been sorely devastated by both armies, required his assistance, and he returned to Washington County. The only fortunate feature of that year for the old home place was a generous crop of apples, and procuring a large wagon and four mules Mr. Severs started for Texas with as large a load of this fruit as he could haul, disposing of it there at from \$5.00 to \$6.00 a bushel. He worked his way on to Navasota, and even as far as San Antonio, on a trading business, and in this way earning money enough to render substantial aid to his folks at home, particularly in supplying them with bacon, which was very scarce and high priced just after the war.

After making further trips to Sedalia, Missouri, and to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, Mr. Severs in 1868 returned to the Creek Nation and established a store three miles west of Okmulgee. Soon afterward he moved the business into the town and was one of the first to erect a building there. Okmulgee has since honored Captain Severs as foremost among its founders, and he has frequently been called the "father of the city." He started in business on a small scale, buying hides, pecans,

etc., and selling goods, but from year to year his trade gradually grew and prospered, and it was not long until he had become a merchant of ample financial resources and with a large general trade, extending for many miles in all directions. He was a friend of the poor Indian whose land was governed by Federal officials from Washington, and in countless instances he proved his true friendship for the Indian by giving them supplies which he needed for himself. In 1878 Captain Severs erected the first two-story building in Okmulgee, a large stone structure on the corner of Sixth Street and Grand Avenue, the west and south walls of which subsequently became part of the Severs Block, which was the finest in the city when constructed in 1907. To Captain Severs belongs the distinction of being the pioneer and the largest individual merchant in Okmulgee and the surrounding country, and his residence there was continuous from the beginning of the town.

In 1911 Captain Severs began the building of a \$500,000 hotel at Muskogee. It was finished and opened in September, 1912, and it must remain a matter of deep regret that Captain Severs did not live a few months longer in order to realize the ambition of his life when the Severs Hotel should be completed. This is now one of the finest hotels in the State of Oklahoma.

For many years Captain Severs was also one of the leading cattle men of Indian Territory. His work in this field was equally successful. It is said that his cattle were the first to fatten and they always seemed to demand the highest market prices. His fortune, which had been started with a bushel of pecans, grew and flourished, and at the time of his death his estate was valued at more than \$1,000,000.

His relations with the Indians of the Creek tribe were peculiarly intimate. He was one of the only three white men ever adopted into the Creek Nation, and in the land allotment he drew all the rights, privileges and rewards which any full blooded Indian enjoyed. He served at one time as secretary to the noted Chief Samuel Checote.

When thirty-five years of age Captain Severs married at Concharty in the Creek Nation, Miss Annie Anderson. Two years before his marriage Captain Severs had been adopted as a member of the Creek tribe. Captain Severs was survived by his wife and three daughters: Mrs. Bessie E. English, Mrs. Mary S. Owen and Mrs. Annie S. Cook, all of whom live in Muskogee. Captain Severs was also survived by four sisters: Mrs. A. W. Robb, Mrs. W. C. Trent, Mrs. Shields and Mrs. Stark, the first three being residents of Oklahoma. In 1856 Captain Severs joined Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M. of Indian Territory. In politics he was a democrat.

JAMES T. HIGHLEY. Under its effective commission system of municipal government, which was adopted in 1911, Oklahoma City has had no more efficient and valuable an official than the present incumbent of the position of commissioner of public safety, and the preferment thus granted to Judge Highley well denotes his unassailable place in the confidence and respect of this ambitious and progressive community, in which he has been a prominent and influential figure from the year that marked the admission of Oklahoma as one of the sovereign commonwealths of the United States. He has long been a leader in connection with the activities of the democratic party and as the invincible advocate of the cause of organized labor, and both in Kansas and Oklahoma he became widely known as a newspaper publisher and editor. He is one of the strong, steadfast and honored citizens of the Oklahoma metropolis and capital city and as such is entitled to special recognition in this history of the state.

James Thomas Highley was born in Bates County,

Missouri, on the 4th of March, 1855, and is a son of Robert B. and Mary E. (Hays) Highley, both natives of Virginia, whence they came to the West and numbered themselves among the pioneers of Kansas. Judge Highley was afforded the advantages of the common schools, but in his broader and especially comprehensive education he well exemplifies the consistency of the statement to the effect that the discipline of the newspaper office is to the alert and ambitious young man the equivalent of a liberal education. At the age of sixteen years he entered a newspaper and general printing office at Paola, Kansas, where he served a full and thorough apprenticeship to the "art preservative of all arts" and became skillful in all details of the printing business as exemplified in an office of the scope of that in which he completed his service. For three years thereafter he was employed in job-printing and morning newspaper offices in Kansas City, Missouri, and thus amplified his experience under metropolitan influences and conditions.

In 1878 Judge Highley returned to Paola, Kansas, where he purchased the plant and business of an uncompromising republican paper known as the Paola Spirit. He promptly transmogrified the paper into an equally ardent exponent of the cause of the democratic party, and he developed the Spirit into one of the leading democratic papers of the Sunflower State, having been associated with Bernard Sheridan in the editing and publishing of this paper from 1878 to 1888, and having in the meanwhile served two years as a member of the city council of Paola. In July, 1888, Judge Highley disposed of his newspaper and other interests at Paola and purchased the Garnett Journal, at Garnett, Kansas. This paper likewise was transformed by him from the standard of the republican to that of the democratic party, and as its editor he vigorously pushed the paper forward to a place of distinctive influence in Kansas politics and as an effective exponent of local interests in its normal field of circulation. In 1892, within a short time after the election of Cleveland to the presidency of the United States, Judge Highley was appointed postmaster at Garnett, and of this office he continued the efficient and popular incumbent until the election of McKinley to the presidency, when he promptly resigned, thus showing his independence and his consistency, since he had no desire to cling to the office under a republican administration.

In 1901 Judge Highley sold his newspaper property at Garnett and came to Oklahoma Territory, where his vigorous policies and unfaltering civic loyalty have made his influence even more benignant and pervasive. He established his home in Oklahoma City and here instituted the publication of the Labor Signal, which he avowedly pushed to the front as an organ and mouthpiece of organized labor. Under his courageous and undaunted administration and able editorial policies the paper soon became a power in connection with the interests of labor unions of all kinds throughout the territory, and to his efforts in this and other connections was largely due the establishing of a number of trades unions that are now numbered among the strongest and most influential in the state. He filled all the principal offices in his local union in Oklahoma City and was also elected president of the Central Trades Assembly of Oklahoma. Well, indeed, may be reproduced in this sketch the following pertinent estimate which was written by one thoroughly familiar with the character and achievements of him to whom the article is dedicated:

"Concerning such sturdy Westerners as Judge Highley an entire volume could be written, so aggressive and humane has been his entire life, not only in connection with general civic affairs but also as a public official. He has prided himself on never having made a compro-

mise for personal expediency, and he has insistently lived up to his honest convictions, no matter what adverse pressure was brought to bear or how earnestly his friends have urged a compromise. Though he has often encountered bitter opposition and even unjustified personal enmity, he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has been sustained by those who stand for the right and are not afraid to do their duty. As police judge he was often referred to as the 'Golden Rule Judge,' and as a citizen no one has ever had to question his position or doubt his courage in the maintaining of his convictions. Every stage of his education has had the illumination only of experience and hard work, and thus pomp and power can not intimidate him or any policy of self-interest deflect him from the course which he believes to be right. Just a frank, honest, sincere, courageous man of the West, ready and quick to think and act—this designates Judge Highley as he is and as he is known of men."

In 1907, the year which marked the admission of Oklahoma to statehood, Judge Highley was elected to the bench of the Police Court of Oklahoma City, and in this judicial office he served four years, with signal circumspection and ability and with a dignity and humane consideration too often absent in the administration of the affairs of such tribunals. In this connection it may well be noted that Judge Highley made radical departures from the policies of the average police judge, and especially in making it assured to all that an arrest was not equivalent to a conviction when a case was presented in his court. Insistently just, he tempered justice with mercy, and the unfortunate man who was not criminal by instinct or desire, the youth who had made a mistake at the outset of his career, were given sympathetic consideration when they appeared before Judge Highley, were admonished to do better and were given an opportunity for starting anew on the path of rectitude. This humane magistrate was never able to accept as conclusive evidence of guilt the mere fact that some policeman chanced to arrest a person, and when at times confronted by the city attorney with the statement that on some point of law the Supreme Court of the United States had made a decision at variance with that maintained by Judge Highley, the latter, with humorous dignity, was prone to reply that he often found it necessary to reverse the findings of the Supreme Court.

In May, 1911, when Oklahoma City adopted the commission form of government, Judge Highley was made the democratic nominee for the office of commissioner of public safety. In the primary election he received 270 more votes than the next highest nominee on the entire ticket, and in the ensuing general election a most flattering majority was rolled up in his favor, as the citizens in general realized his special fitness for this exacting office. His first term was for only two years, but in May, 1913, he was re-elected for a term of four years. It is but consistent to say that the various municipal affairs that come within the jurisdiction of the department of which Judge Highley is the executive head have never had so effective and careful supervision as under his earnest and faithful administration. Under his fostering care the health department and the fire department have been developed to a high standard of efficiency and have won the highest commendation in the community.

On the 19th of May, 1892, at Garnett, Kansas, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Highley to Miss Olive H. Hiatt, who was born and reared in that place and who is a daughter of John G. and Mary E. (Pattie) Hiatt, both of whom were born in Virginia, where the respective families were founded in an early day. Representatives of the Pattie family were prominent partici-

pants in the American wars with the Indians during the period from 1821 to 1833, and an uncle of Mrs. Hiatt was the author of that valuable historical work known as *Pattie's Narrative*, a publication that was issued by Henry Flint, a leading publisher in Cincinnati immediately after the close of this conflict and that is accepted as the most authoritative history of the Indian wars of that troublous epoch in our national annals. Judge and Mrs. Highley have two children: Thomas Hiatt Highley, who was born May 10, 1893, is a member of the class of 1913 in the University of Oklahoma; and Mary Temple Highley, who was born February 4, 1898, remains at the parental home, which is at 2206 West Nineteenth Street and which is known for its gracious and unostentatious hospitality.

GEORGE W. CROWELL. Among those men of dynamic force and fine constructive powers who have been foremost in the furtherance of the civic and industrial development and progress of Woods County, Oklahoma, a place of exceptional prominence and distinction must be accorded to the sterling citizen and representative man of affairs whose name initiates this paragraph. Mr. Crowell is vice president of the First National Bank of Alva, the county seat of Woods County, was the founder of the firm of Crowell Brothers, engaged in dealing in lumber and grain; and his extraneous capitalistic interests are likewise of broad scope and importance, as shown by his being president of the Panhandle Grain Company of Amarillo, Texas, and president and treasurer of the Centennial Coal Company of Denver, Colorado.

A scion of staunch southern ancestry, George Washington Crowell was born in Stanly County, North Carolina, on the 2d of February, 1861, his advent into the world having thus occurred about the time when the Civil war was precipitated,—a conflict that was destined to bring his native state into prominence as a stage of military activities and ultimately to bear to it much of desolation and material loss. He is a son of James and Catherine (Russell) Crowell, both likewise natives of North Carolina and members of old and honored families of that commonwealth. James Crowell was born in Stanly County, on the 29th of April, 1827, and in the same county were born and reared his parents, who there passed their entire lives. James Crowell was a prosperous agriculturist in his native county at the outbreak of the Civil war and he promptly subordinated all personal interests to tender his aid in defense of the Confederate cause. He enlisted as a private in a North Carolina regiment and with the same gave faithful and valiant service in the commands of Gen. Stonewall Jackson and the distinguished Gen. Robert E. Lee. He took part in many important engagements, including the battles of Bull Run and Gettysburg, and in after years perpetuated the memories of his military career through his affiliation with the United Confederate Veterans, though he left the South within a short period after the close of the war. In 1849 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Catherine Russell, who was born September 9, 1829, and whose parents likewise were natives of North Carolina. James Crowell devoted his entire active career to agricultural pursuits and the closing years of his life were passed at Pittsburg, Kansas, where he died on the 25th of January, 1906, and his devoted wife was summoned to eternal rest on the 17th of March, 1904. They became the parents of five sons and six daughters, concerning whom the following brief record is given:

Margaret was born September 9, 1851; James Robert was born July 27, 1853, and died July 22, 1884; Josephine was born February 25, 1854, and her death

occurred March 9, 1914; Estella was born February 7, 1858; David Henry Baxter was born December 10, 1856, and is now associated with his brother, George W., in the lumber and grain business, under the firm name of Crowell Brothers, his place of residence being Attica, Harper County, Kansas; Franklin, who was born May 18, 1859, is a physician by profession; George W., of this review, was the next in order of birth; and the names and respective dates of birth of the other children are as here noted,—Thomas Jefferson, May 20, 1863; Samantha, January 27, 1866; Sarah Catherine, June 14, 1868; and Mary, April 27, 1871.

The birthplace of George W. Crowell was the old homestead farm or plantation of his father in Stanly County, North Carolina, and he was about eight years of age at the time of the family removal to McLean County, Illinois, in 1868. There his father became a substantial farmer and there he himself was reared to adult age. He continued to attend the public schools of McLean County until he was eighteen years old, in the meanwhile having contributed his quota to the work and management of the home farm. In 1879, at the age noted above, he removed to Crawford County, Kansas, and later he rounded out his educational discipline by completing a course in the Kansas State Normal School at Fort Scott, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1884. In the same year he entered the employ of the Long-Bell Lumber Company, with the definite purpose of learning the lumber business in all of its details. Within the same year he was promoted to the management of one of the yards of this company, and in 1886 he engaged in the lumber business in an independent way, by purchasing the yard and business of the company at Attica, Kansas, where he effected the organization of the present firm of Crowell Brothers, in which his associate is his elder brother, David H. B. Crowell. The firm now maintains a series of well equipped lumber yards, at different points in Kansas and Oklahoma and the business has expanded to large and substantial proportions under the careful, progressive and honorable management of the enterprising proprietors.

In 1893 Mr. Crowell became one of the large concourse of prospective settlers who participated in the run into the famous Cherokee Strip, or Outlet, of Oklahoma, at the time it was thrown open to settlement. He established his residence at Alva, the present thriving little metropolis and judicial center of Woods County, and the governor of Oklahoma Territory appointed him chairman of the first board of county commissioners of the new county. Mr. Crowell thus played an important part in formulating the system of government for the county and also was influential in the progressive movements made by the board for the furtherance of the best interests of the ambitious county and its people. Mr. Crowell has otherwise given effective service in behalf of the public, and especially through his several years incumbency of the office of member of the city council of Alva. He is unswerving in his allegiance to the democratic party and has been an active worker in its ranks during the years of his residence in Oklahoma, as he has served as chairman of its county committee in Woods County and also as a member of the democratic committee for the congressional district of which Woods County is a part. In 1896 Mr. Crowell represented Oklahoma as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, in Chicago, and in all things he is to be designated as a loyal, progressive and public-spirited citizen as well as a straightforward, alert and substantial business man. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has received the chivalric degrees and besides being

actively affiliated with the various York Rite bodies, including the commandery of Knights Templars, he is identified also with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

At Girard, Kansas, on the 16th of September, 1885, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Crowell to Miss Etta C. Friend, who was born on a farm in Macoupin County, Illinois, on the 7th of April, 1862, and who was a daughter of Daniel M. and Charlotte (Lewis) Friend. Mrs. Crowell, a woman of gentle and gracious personality and a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was summoned to the life eternal on the 9th of June, 1911, and she is survived by six children, concerning whom specific mention is made in the following paragraph.

Frank Dee, who was born at Attica, Kansas, on the 24th of December, 1886, completed his education in the Northwestern State Normal School at Alva, Oklahoma, and he still retains his residence in Woods County. He has received the thirty-third degree in the Masonic fraternity, besides being affiliated with the Mystic Shrine. On the 4th of October, 1911, at Alva, he wedded Miss Ethel Noble, who was born at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, November 21, 1887, and they have one child, Robert Dee, Jr., who was born March 30, 1914. Ralph Baxter Crowell, the second son, was born at Attica, Kansas, on the 15th of July, 1888, and his educational advantages included those of both the University of Kansas and Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee. August 27, 1912, he married Miss Isis Stone, who was born in Bourbon County, Kentucky, on the 15th of December, 1893. Hazel May, who was born at Attica, Kansas, December 14, 1889, and Helen Lewis, born at the same place, May 29, 1893, remain at the parental home, both having taken courses of study in the Northwestern State Normal School at Alva, Oklahoma. James Monroe and George Washington, Jr., are both natives of Alva, where the former was born July 10, 1900, and the latter October 2, 1903.

On the 1st of October, 1913, Mr. Crowell contracted a second marriage, by his union with Mae Wilcox, who was born at Neosho, Missouri, on the 6th of April, 1884, and who is the popular chatelaine of their pleasant and hospitable home in Alva.

JOHN F. MURPHY. Among the sterling citizens who have become prominently concerned with the great oil-producing industry of Oklahoma after broad and varied experience in the older oil fields of the Union, a place of special prominence must be accorded to Mr. Murphy, who is one of the well known and honored citizens of Sapulpa, Creek County, where he stands forth as one of the leading representatives of the oil producing industry in this section of the state and as one of the prominent and successful contractors in connection with this important line of enterprise, which has contributed much to the material wealth and progress of Oklahoma. He became identified with oil producing activities in Pennsylvania when a mere youth and his experience has covered a period of many years, within which he has been active in the fields of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia, prior to establishing his residence in Oklahoma. It must thus be readily understood that he is a man of authoritative judgment in the various details of the oil business, and it may further be said that he represents the best ideals of loyal and public-spirited citizenship.

Mr. Murphy reverts with a due mead of satisfaction to the fact that he can claim the old Empire State as the place of his nativity. He was born at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, New York, on the 28th of September,



James E. Murphy

1865, and is a son of John and Margaret (Cassidy) Murphy, both natives of the fair old Emerald Isle, the father having been born in County Kilkenny and the mother in County Westmeath, Ireland, where the former was reared to adult age, the latter having been a girl of eight years when she accompanied her parents on their immigration to America and the family home having been established in the State of New York.

John Murphy was reared and educated in his native land and at the age of twenty-one years he severed the home ties and set forth to seek his fortunes in the United States. He found employment in the State of New York, and at Ellicottville, Cattaraugus County, he met and married his young countrywoman, Margaret Cassidy, who proved to him a devoted companion and helpmeet during the long years of their gracious association on the pathway of life. After his marriage Mr. Murphy continued his residence at Ellicottville until 1876, when he removed with his family to Bradford, Pennsylvania, a city then a center of oil operations in that section of the Keystone State. Of that city he and his wife continued as honored residents during the remainder of their long and useful lives, and, after the lapse of nearly forty years their loving companionship was broken by the death of the devoted husband and father, who died in 1913, at the age of eighty-two years. In death they were not long divided, however, for in August of the following year Mrs. Murphy passed to the life eternal, at the venerable age of eighty-seven years. During the last twenty years of his life Mr. Murphy was associated with a leading plumbing firm in Bradford, and he was known and honored as an upright, sincere and worthy citizen who was well entitled to the unqualified confidence and esteem in which he was held in the community that had so long represented his home. Of the six children the last two were twins, and of the number all are living except one of the twins.

John F. Murphy, the immediate subject of this review, gained his early education in the parochial and public schools of his native place and of Bradford, Pennsylvania, to which latter city the family removed when he was about eleven years of age. At the age of eighteen years he initiated his association with the oil industry, and his first service was as a dresser of tools used in drilling wells and in connection with other oil operations. He continued his connection with oil activities in Pennsylvania until 1886, when he became one of the pioneers in the oil field about Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio. Thereafter he was at intervals associated with the oil-development industry in Indiana, and in that state, in 1895, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Harriet Unis Martin, who was born and reared in Indiana and who is a daughter of Albert and Mary E. Martin, both of whom continued their residence in that state until their death. It may consistently be stated at this juncture that Mr. and Mrs. Murphy have four children, —Helen, Mary, Julia, and Katherine.

After his marriage Mr. Murphy returned to New York, where for two years he and his wife maintained their residence in Seneca County, in the beautiful lake district of that state. They then returned to Indiana and established their home at Montpelier, Blackford County, where Mr. Murphy developed a successful business as a contractor in the oil field of that locality. In 1904 he transferred his residence to the City of Cleveland, Ohio, in which state he acquired control of a large acreage of oil land and initiated development work, besides still doing a substantial contracting business. His leases proved to be just outside the oil pools, but later the land became a successful producing tract, the judgment of Mr. Murphy having been thus proved good in one sense,

and his only trouble having been that he did not drive his wells sufficiently deep, though but by a narrow margin.

In 1906 Mr. Murphy came to Oklahoma and established his residence at Sapulpa, the now thriving metropolis and judicial center of Creek County, where he has since maintained his home and where he has become a prominent and successful representative of the oil industry in this section of the state. He is a stockholder in the corporation known as the Limestone Oil & Gas Company, and is interested with the Shelby Oil & Gas Company, at Tulsa. He has minor interests in other companies and holds development leases on hundreds of acres in Creek and adjoining counties. He has found also a profitable field of operation as a contractor in the oil fields, and as an authority in the business his counsel and expert advice are frequently sought.

Mr. Murphy has been specially progressive and public-spirited and has shown himself fully in line with the vital energy of the state of his adoption. He takes a lively interest in all that touches the civic and material welfare of his home city and was elected the first commissioner of public safety in Sapulpa after the city adopted the commission system of municipal government. This office, however, he resigned after serving one year, owing to the demands placed upon his time and attention by his important business interests. In national politics he is aligned with the democratic party, but in local affairs he maintains an independent attitude and gives his support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, without regard to strict partisan lines. In the time-honored Masonic fraternity he has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and is affiliated also with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

ROMULUS Z. LINNEY, M. D. When Dr. Romulus Z. Linney took up his residence at Hopeton, in 1904, there was added to the citizenship of that thriving Oklahoma village an individual whose professional skill and willingness to cooperate in public-spirited movements were to prove of inestimable value to the community. Since his arrival here, he has not only attained prominence in the line of his calling, but has become one of the large landholders of his county, and while his personal interests have been extensive and important, demanding much of his attention, he has never been too busy to contribute of his best abilities in the interest of progress and civic development.

Doctor Linney is a man of good birth, excellent breeding and fine mental endowment. He was born July 1, 1877, at Taylorsville, North Carolina, a son of Romulus Z. and Doreas A. (Stephenson) Linney, and a grandson of Dr. J. C. and Martha Linney, natives of Tennessee. The father was born in 1844, at Guilford, North Carolina, the fourth of his parents' children, and during the Civil war enlisted in a North Carolina infantry regiment in the Confederate army, subsequently participating in a number of engagements and being seriously wounded at the battle of Chancellorsville. At the age of twenty-two years he began the study of law in the office of Judge Nathaniel Folk, an eminent jurist of North Carolina, and after graduating from York Institute, North Carolina, and being admitted to practice, he began to follow his profession. He soon attracted to himself a large and important practice, and as the years passed began to become a prominent figure in public life. In 1884 he was elected to the legislature of North Carolina, from Alexander County, serving four years in that body and making a distinguished record as a legislator. He was the author of a number of important measures, including the enactment of the law establishing the

famous "June Bug" Railroad in that state, and the bill giving the state amended livestock laws. He served on the committees on judiciary and other important questions and was always known as an active, working member. In 1888 Mr. Linney was elected to the Senate of the state, where he also made a brilliant record which brought him favorably before the people as a candidate for Congress, to which body he was elected in 1896, from the Eighth Congressional District of North Carolina. He served in the United States House of Representatives for three successive terms, and during that time was a member of numerous important committees and secured the passage of much important legislation. Mr. Linney retired of his own volition in 1902 and returned to his home town of Taylorsville, where he reengaged in practice and again made a statewide reputation as a criminal lawyer. He died April 20, 1910, when his community lost one of its most able professional men. Mr. Linney was married in 1863 to Miss Dorcas A. Stephenson, who was born June 29, 1840, at Taylorsville, North Carolina, was graduated at Davenport College, at Lenoir, North Carolina, and was long known as an active religious and charitable worker. She was the third daughter of James F. and Martha (Allen) Stephenson, and died at Taylorsville, North Carolina, March 20, 1904, aged sixty-four years. Romulus Z. and Dorcas A. Linney were the parents of four daughters and two sons, namely: Isadore and Ola, twins, born in 1869; Hester C., born in 1871; Blanche, born in 1873; Frank A., born in 1875, now a resident of Boone, North Carolina, where he is one of the leading lawyers of his part of the state, has served three terms as state's attorney, and at present is chairman of the State Republican Central Committee; and Romulus Z., of this review.

Romulus Z. Linney early evidenced the studious habits which have so aided him in the attainment of a position of prominence in his profession. After completing his preliminary schooling at his native place, he entered Trinity College, Durham, North Carolina, and in 1897 matriculated at the University of Maryland, at Baltimore, where he was graduated from the medical department in the class of 1900. He subsequently furthered his training by attendance at the Georgetown University, D. C., graduating in 1901, and later took, in 1915, a post-graduate course at a New York medical college. From 1900 until 1902 Doctor Linney served as private secretary to his father, in Congress, and in 1904 came to Oklahoma, locating at Hopeton, where he almost immediately attracted to himself an extensive practice, which has grown in volume and importance as the years have passed. He is at present local surgeon for the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, has been for two years county physician of Woods County, served three years as president of the Woods County Medical Association, and for ten years has been president of the United States Board of Pension Examiners at Alva, Oklahoma. His fraternal connections are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Doctor Linney has a firm and abiding belief in the future of Woods County and has invested his capital in Woods County property, being at the present time the owner of 640 acres of valuable wheat land, adjoining Hopeton, all under cultivation and yielding him excellent returns. All of this property has been accumulated from the earnings of his practice. To his professional equipment, the doctor adds a delightful manner and many ingratiating qualities, and his friends, once won, are retained indefinitely.

On June 17, 1901, at Washington, D. C., Doctor Linney was married to Miss Texie N. Townsend, who was born May 7, 1878, at Hickory, North Carolina, daughter

of Rev. Noah and Anna (Linthicum) Townsend, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Linney is a lady of many accomplishments and a graduate of Woods College of Washington, D. C., in which city she was reared. Doctor and Mrs. Linney have one son: Zack, who was born April 26, 1902, at Lenoir, North Carolina. He was educated at Missouri Military Academy, of Mexico, Missouri.

JAMES W. GRAVES. One of the honored old residents of Wagoner is James W. Graves, whose long career has been spent in various states, chiefly in Indiana, and who has resided at Wagoner for the past seven years.

It was near the battlefield of the famous battle of Tippecanoe in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, that James W. Graves was born November 17, 1839, a son of Benjamin and Mary E. (Pierce) Graves. His father was born in Virginia and became a pioneer settler in Indiana. The Graves family is of English origin, and the American progenitor was named Benjamin and came from England to America about 1650, subsequently settling in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia. The Pierce family is of Scotch-Irish lineage, and also located in Virginia at a very early date. The Graves family has paid tribute to the nation by furnishing soldiers in all its wars from the Revolution to the Spanish-American, and of very few other American families can that be said.

James W. Graves grew to manhood in Indiana, and gained a fair common school education. On the outbreak of the Civil war he enlisted as a Union soldier, entering the ranks as a private, and continuing throughout the entire war, for four years, at the end of which time he was honorably discharged as first lieutenant of his company. He was in the infantry branch of the Union army, and for the greater part of the time was under the command of General Sherman. At the close of the war he marched with the victorious troops of that leader in the Grand Review at Washington, and soon afterward resumed the life of a civilian. He has long been a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and from the age of twenty-one a member of the Masonic fraternity. Politically his support has been stanchly given to the republican party, though he never held office but once, and that was during his residence in Minnesota, where he served as sheriff of Nicollet County during the turbulent times following the Civil war.

Shortly after his marriage Mr. Graves removed to Minnesota and lived in that state until 1876. He then returned to Indiana, settling in Newton County, and became identified with merchandising at the Town of Morocco. His reputation for fair dealing and his unswerving honesty brought him a large trade, and when he sold out possessed a competence sufficient for his needs. He then removed to a farm in Newton County, and finally after selling his property in Indiana in 1908 moved to Wagoner, Oklahoma. He has since been a resident of that city, and while he has investments there and in that vicinity has no business cares that require his constant attention.

Mr. Graves married Miss Jemima B. Brennisholtz, who was a native of Montgomery County, Indiana. Her father, John Brennisholtz, was born in the Susquehanna Valley of Pennsylvania, being of Swiss lineage on the paternal side and maternally of French and Irish blood. To James W. Graves and wife were born four children: Orlando M., who is a detective by profession; John C., a well known lawyer at Wagoner; Cora, wife of R. W. Sutcliff of Wagoner; and Sherburne, a real estate man of Wagoner.

JOSEPH F. RUMSEY. The American Ice and Oil Company of Oklahoma City is one of a number of im-

portant industries that have been established in the capital during the past five years and have furnished the nucleus for the development of a great industrial center there. The most noteworthy feature of the business of this company is the manufacture of cottonseed products. Its plant, located at 301 South Compress Street, was originally a brewery and ice plant. In the summer of 1911 two young men of great enterprise, with a shrewd foresight as to future development, brought their capital to Oklahoma City, bought the old brewery, organized the American Ice & Oil Company, and at once started to remodel the building and introduce the complicated machinery necessary for their particular needs. The president of the company since its organization has been Joseph F. Rumsey, while his brother, Richard D. Rumsey, is secretary and treasurer. The plant occupies ground 140 by 150 feet, and of its original facilities they have retained only the ice plant, which is operated chiefly during the summer months. The main business is the manufacture of cottonseed oil and cold-pressed cottonseed cake. This has the distinction of being the third cold-pressed mill built in the state, and has been in operation since 1911, and though a new business, has been developed to a point of successful permanence and flourishing prosperity. The business is now an important institution considered as an asset to Oklahoma City's industrial prosperity. From twenty-five to thirty people are employed, including several traveling salesmen and seed buyers. The cottonseed products have their chief markets in the states of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri, while the "linters" are sold for the manufacturing of guncotton, at the present time a desideratum to the warring nations abroad.

The president of this company, Joseph F. Rumsey, is a young man not yet thirty years of age. He was born in Chicago in 1888, a son of J. Frank and Martha (Downing) Rumsey. His father, who was born in New York State and died in 1908, was for forty years a member of the Chicago Board of Trade. The mother died in 1893. The Rumsey family originated in Wales, but was established in the United States before the Revolutionary war. The Downing family was among the early Quaker peoples of Pennsylvania, located at Downington in Westchester County of that state. Mr. Rumsey's maternal grandfather Downing was a prominent factor in the iron industry of Pennsylvania during the early days, and before the iron resources of the United States had been developed to a point where it was possible to supply the American demand he was in business as an importer of iron. For years he served as a director of the Bank of North America at Philadelphia, an institution founded by the eminent revolutionary financier, John Morris.

Joseph F. Rumsey is a young man of broad and liberal education, of thorough business ability as the success of his company demonstrates, and has contributed not a little to the welfare of Oklahoma City by establishing the business above described. He was educated at the Lake Forest Academy in Chicago, in the Hotchkiss School at Lakeville, Connecticut, and after this preparatory training entered Yale University, where he was graduated B. A. in 1911. Within a few weeks after his graduation he was in Oklahoma City arranging the details for the organization and establishment of the American Ice & Oil Company.

Mr. Rumsey married, November 4, 1915, Mary Baker, of Weatherford, Texas, a daughter of Alice Blake and John Daniel Baker.

WILLIAM F. HATFIELD. Holding distinction for being former editor and publisher, as well as founder, of the first newspaper established in Woods County, Mr. Hatfield developed the same into one of the excellent daily

papers of the state and with all consistency retained to the same the title of the Alva Pioneer. He has proved himself one of the most progressive citizens of Alva, the judicial center and metropolis of the county, and both through the agency of his paper and by personal influence he has contributed much to the civic and material advancement of the city and county, the while his course has been so ordered that he has inviolable place in popular confidence and good will.

A scion of a sterling pioneer family of Missouri, William Franklin Hatfield was born on a farm in Macon County, that state, and the date of his nativity was October 20, 1858. He is a son of Mahlon and Sarah E. (Cook) Hatfield, and his father was likewise a native of Macon County, where he was born September 6, 1834, the parents having immigrated from Kentucky to Missouri in 1831 and having been representatives of fine old Southern families. Mahlon Hatfield was one of a family of six sons and three daughters, namely: Thomas, John and William, who are deceased; Mahlon, who was the fourth son, and who was a resident of Alva, Oklahoma, at the time of his death, which occurred January 14, 1914; Abraham is a prosperous agriculturist in San Diego County, California; Charles and Arena are deceased; Elizabeth is the widow of Thomas Shane and still resides in Macon County, Missouri; and Jane is deceased.

Mahlon Hatfield was reared and educated in Missouri and there became a successful manufacturer of wagons and farm machinery, to which line of industrial enterprise he gave his attention during virtually his entire active business career. In 1909 he retired and came to Alva, Oklahoma, where he passed the residue of his long, honorable and useful life. He was a lifelong member of the Baptist Church and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1853 was solemnized his marriage to Miss Sarah E. Cook, who was born in Macon County, Missouri, in 1834, her parents having been natives of Grayson County, Kentucky, and having become pioneer settlers in Macon County, Missouri. Mrs. Hatfield was summoned to the life eternal on the 24th of June, 1872, at Cambridge, Missouri, and was a woman of devout Christian faith and of gentle kindness. Of this union were born four sons and four daughters, concerning whom the following brief record is entered: James G., who was born December 3, 1854, is now living retired in Warrensburg, Missouri; Luella is deceased; William F., of this review, was the third in order of birth; Robert E., who was born March 10, 1865, is a resident of Warrensburg, Missouri; Clara E. (Mrs. Parr) was born January 7, 1865, and maintains her home at Camden, Missouri; Lessie, died 1878, age seven years; and the other children died in infancy.

In 1872 Mahlon Hatfield contracted a second marriage, when Sarah L. Epperson became his wife. The three children of this union are Jesse M., Charles W., and Nannie L.

On the old homestead farm of his father in Macon County, Missouri, William F. Hatfield passed the period of his boyhood and early youth, and in addition to receiving the advantages of the local schools he attended also a well ordered academy at Cambridge, Saline County, that state. As a youth he served an apprenticeship to the trade of machinist, but in 1878 he abandoned this trade to learn that of printer, his apprenticeship in the "Art preservative of all arts" having been served in a newspaper office at Slater, Missouri. Later he was employed in the first newspaper office established at Attica, Kansas, and thereafter he held positions in newspaper and job offices at Harper and Wichita, Kansas. In 1890 Mr. Hatfield purchased the plant and business

of the Express, a weekly paper published at Hazleton, Kansas, and of the same he continued the editor and publisher until 1893, when he became a participant in the "run" into the famous Cherokee strip or outlet of Oklahoma, which was thrown open to settlement in that year. He was one of the early settlers in the embryonic little City of Alva, the present county seat of Woods County, and here founded the Pioneer, the first newspaper in the county. Issuing the paper weekly he made it an effective exponent of community interests and progressive movements, its first issue having come from the press on the 22d of September, 1893, and the paper was continued as a weekly until June 24, 1901, when a daily edition was issued in addition to the weekly. He has thus shown his confidence and his enterprising spirit and made both editions well worthy of the excellent supporting patronage accorded to them by the representative citizens who appreciate his earnest efforts in behalf of the community. The Pioneer has ably exploited the principles and policies of the democratic party and both through its columns and his personal activities the editor and publisher has wielded large and benignant influence in political affairs in this section of the state. Mr. Hatfield has served as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Woods County since 1900 and during virtually this entire period has been a member also of the Democratic State Central Committee, as one of the leaders in the maneuvering of the party forces in the vigorous young commonwealth of his adoption. He was secretary of the first commercial club organized at Alva and retained this position three years.

After sixteen years of continuous and effective identification with the paper of which he was the founder, Mr. Hatfield retired from active newspaper work on the 1st of September, 1909, when he sold the plant and business of the Pioneer, and in the year 1906 he had purchased 160 acres of land adjoining Alva on the west, a portion of this tract being now an integral part of the city. With characteristic liberality he donated to the city fifty-seven acres of this tract for park and lake purposes, and the property has been well improved, the while to the same has consistently been given the title of Hatfield Park, the lake also bearing his name. In manifold directions have the civic loyalty and liberality of Mr. Hatfield found exemplification and he has been a leader in movements and enterprises tending to advance the social, educational and material interests of his home city and county. He was the founder of the college library of the Northwestern State Normal School, at Alva and made the first contribution of books for the same. Further than this he was primarily instrumental in securing this excellent institution to Alva, by assisting in obtaining the passage of the legislative act creating the school.

On the 27th of May, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hatfield to Miss Fannie L. Whillite, who is a popular factor in the social and religious activities of the community. They have no children.

SOLOMON A. LAYTON. The architects who drew the plans and have supervised the construction of the two-million-dollar state capitol of Oklahoma are Layton & Wemyss-Smith, whose offices are in the Majestic Building in Oklahoma City. That is the culminating achievement in the career of one of the ablest architects in the West, a man who began life as office boy in an architect's office back in his native State of Iowa, and whose work has since been done in some half a dozen states and who probably has more distinctive buildings to his credit than any man in the profession in the Southwest.

Solomon A. Layton was born in Lucas County, Iowa,

in 1864, a son of Andrew and Jennette (Miller) Layton. His father, a native of Ohio, was a carpenter and builder, and spent most of his life in Iowa. Inheriting from his father the constructive talent, Solomon A. Layton allowed no time to be lost after leaving the public schools of his native state before entering upon a course of training that would fit him for his profession. In the office of an architect at Red Oak, Iowa, he made himself generally useful and picked up much practical knowledge, and at the age of nineteen, in 1883, found larger opportunities while employed in an architect's office in Omaha, where he remained three years.

In 1886 Mr. Layton began business for himself at Denver, and practiced there with growing reputation until 1893. At the opening of the Cherokee Strip he came to Oklahoma, and has been identified with this section of the country most of the past twenty years. He spent two years at Perry, and another year at Temple, Texas, and from 1896 to 1900 again had his headquarters in Colorado. Since then his home has been in Oklahoma. While El Reno has been his place of residence, he moved his business to Oklahoma City in 1905, and in 1907 formed a partnership with S. Wemyss-Smith under the firm name above mentioned.

While practicing as an individual, Mr. Layton's record of professional service includes, besides many residences, a large number of business and public structures in Oklahoma and Texas, not to mention his work in Colorado and elsewhere. He was architect of several buildings of the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, and of the following in Oklahoma: El Reno courthouse, Mangum courthouse, Norman courthouse, Mangum schoolhouse, four schools at El Reno, Science Building of the Alva Normal School, the Normal School Building at Edmond, Wilkins Hall at the preparatory school at Tonkawa, and Morrell Hall of the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Stillwater.

The firm of Layton & Wemyss-Smith, in the seven years of its existence, have been architects for the following conspicuous business blocks in Oklahoma City: Oklahoman Building, Insurance Building, Skirvan Hotel, Patterson Building, Mercantile Building, Baum Building, Owen & Welch Building and the Clarence Bennett Building. Also the following public structures: Oklahoma City High School; numerous ward schools in the same city; two schools at Mangum; the high school buildings at Weatherford, Erick, Fairfax, Tonkawa, Norman, and a ward school in the same place; Stillwater; Houston, Texas, and El Reno; two buildings for the Tonkawa Preparatory School; Normal School at Durant; courthouses at Sayre, Cordell, Ardmore and Sapulpa; the Law School Building of the State University at Norman; the State Penitentiary Building at McAlester; the State Reformatory at Granite; the State Deaf and Dumb School at Sapulpa; the State Asylum Building at Fort Supply; and the girls' dormitory of the Girls' Industrial School at Chickasha. With such an imposing record, which puts them in a class by themselves as architects, it was on the basis of unmistakable fitness that Layton & Wemyss-Smith should be selected as architects for the magnificent capitol, the erection of which will cost the state about \$2,000,000, and will give Oklahoma the finest statehouse in the West.

Mr. Layton is known professionally and socially throughout the Southwest. His fraternal connections are with El Reno Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M.; the Royal Arch Chapter and Knight Templar Commandery and Indian Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Oklahoma City, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He is a member of the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club. In 1884 he married Miss Alice J. Wood, daughter of



S. A. Layton.



W. M. and Anna Wood, of Ringgold, Iowa. Of their two daughters, Fern is deceased, while Agnes is the wife of Thomas Esco of El Reno.

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN BREWER. From the time he was transferred to the Indian Mission Conference in 1878 until the year 1908, Doctor Brewer was one of the most active, influential missionaries among the Indians of old Indian Territory and the new Oklahoma. Doctor Brewer is now pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at South Wagoner. His has been a long life, filled with service to the church and to humanity.

Born in Gibson County, Tennessee, January 20, 1845, he is a son of Dr. James Moody and Rebekah Green (Richardson) Brewer. His father was reared and educated in Nashville, Tennessee, and his mother in Gibson County. The paternal grandfather was Sterling Brewer and the maternal grandfather Samuel Richardson.

Theodore Frelinghuysen Brewer was educated in the Yorkville Academy and in 1866 graduated with the degree Master of Arts from Andrew College. In the meantime he had been through the varied experiences and hazards of a soldier's life. He was a member of the Twenty-first Tennessee Cavalry under Gen. N. B. Forrest in the Confederate army, and was in twenty-nine engagements, beginning with Shiloh and concluding with Franklin, though he was also in a skirmish near Selma, Alabama, just before the surrender at Gainesville, Alabama, to General Canby. After the surrender he was paroled by General Canby at Gainesville, and soon afterwards resumed his studies.

From early youth a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, he was licensed to preach at Humboldt, Tennessee, in October, 1866, by W. H. Leigh, presiding elder. He was admitted on trial into the Memphis Annual Conference at Jackson, Tennessee, November 10, 1866, with Bishop Robert Paine presiding. Since then, during a period of nearly half a century, he has filled the following appointments, for the first twelve years among the regular churches and circuits of the church, and since 1878 in the missionary and pastorate field of Indian Territory and Oklahoma: Dyersburg Circuit, Brownsville Circuit, Vinton Circuit, Corinth Station, Lewisburg Station, Arkansas Conference, Boonsborough Circuit, Eufaula and Muskogee Station, Indian Mission Conference, Muskogee Station, McAlester District, McAlester Station, Guthrie Station and Wagoner Station.

Hand in hand with his work as a missionary and pastor he has performed important educational services, and has not infrequently filled two positions at the same time. Doctor Brewer edited "Our Brother in Red," the conference organ for eleven years. He was principal in the Asbury Manual Labor School two years; president of the Willie Halls College two years; president of the Spaulding Female College twenty years; and was high school visitor in Oklahoma University three years. For four years he was a member of the Oklahoma State Text Book Commission. During the period from 1886 to 1910, Doctor Brewer was elected to seven general conferences of the church.

In his political views he is a democrat, and has attained thirty-two degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry. At Corinth, Mississippi, on March 26, 1873, Doctor Brewer married Mary Elizabeth Webster, daughter of James M. Webster of Danville, Mississippi. To their marriage have been born two children: Robert P. Brewer, who married Lucile Barnett; and Bessie, who is the wife of Joseph J. McConnell, Jr., of Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

GREEN JACKSON. In view of the nomadic spirit which dominates the American public and causes its representatives to wander about restlessly from one place to

another, it is most gratifying to come in contact with a man who has passed practically his entire life in the place where he was born and reared. To be a native of Oklahoma and to have lived here for fifty-three years is the experience of but few men in this state, most of its citizens having come hither from the east and south in recent years. The career of Mr. Jackson, therefore, is of special interest for he is one of the few. He has been a factor in the state's development for half a century and is now known as one of its foremost landowners and ranchmen. His holdings aggregate 3,330 acres and this immense tract is located in Coal County, about six miles north of Centrahoma.

At Fort Arbuckle, Indian Territory, in the year 1862, occurred the birth of Green Jackson, who is a son of William and Laura (Thompson) Jackson, the former of whom was born in St. Joseph, Missouri, whence he came to Indian Territory in 1861 and engaged in the freighting business, and the latter of whom was a quarter-blood Choctaw Indian. Jacob Thompson, grandfather of Mrs. Laura Jackson, was a leading man of the Choctaw tribe for many years and Green Thompson, her great uncle, was at one time judge of Blue County, Choctaw Nation. "Doc" Thompson, another great uncle, was at one time sheriff of Tishomingo County, Chickasaw Nation.

Green Jackson obtained his primary educational training in the neighborhood schools of the Chickasaw Nation and this discipline was supplemented by a three-years' course in Rock Academy, at Wapanucka, Indian Territory. Subsequently he attended both Spencer and Armstrong academies, pioneer tribal schools of the old Indian Nation. At Spencer Academy he was a schoolmate of Thomas W. Hunter, a member of the Oklahoma Legislature and one of the leading men of the Choctaw Nation, and of William A. Durant, former speaker of the House of Representatives of both the Choctaw and State Legislatures. At the age of twenty years Mr. Jackson went to Wise County, Texas, where for eight years he was employed on the Waggoner ranch. At the end of that time he returned to Indian Territory and entered the employ of Frank Murray at Erin Springs, now Lindsay. Thence he went to Wynnewood and worked for several years for his uncle, James Gardner, and subsequently he was employed on the Bar V ranch in the Seminole Nation for three years. In 1892 he removed to the vicinity of what is now Byars and on the 26th of November, 1893, he purchased and established his home on the J. O. ranch, then in Atoka County but since statehood a part of Coal County.

When Mr. Jackson settled on the J. O. ranch his nearest neighbor was a fullblood Choctaw Indian three miles away and the next white settler in that vicinity was Marion Tyner, likewise three miles distant. The third white settler was John Selsor who later built one of the first houses in the Town of Centrahoma. In those pioneer days the nearest postoffice was twenty miles away—three being about the same distance, namely: Coalgate, Allen and Stonewall, now Frisco. The country was wild and frequented by outlaws, several of whom Mr. Jackson assisted in capturing. For a time he served as deputy sheriff under the Indian government to stop the activities of horse and cattle thieves. In 1897 the postoffice of Globe was established on Mr. Jackson's ranch and he conducted the same in connection with a thriving mercantile business until 1913, when a number of rural delivery routes were established from the Town of Centrahoma, this causing the discontinuance of the postoffice at Globe. The first school in the neighborhood was a subscription school and for a time its teacher was Dick Bunch, present clerk of Coal County.

A splendidly improved ranch of 3,330 acres constitute the holdings of Mr. Jackson and the same is located six

miles north of Centrahoma. Some 1,400 acres of this plot are under cultivation and in 1915 500 acres were planted with oats and 100 acres with wheat. Breeded cattle, horses and hogs are raised each year and the place is splendidly equipped with a fine residence and barn; nothing is spared in the way of late improvements in farm implements and other devices to lighten and facilitate work. Mr. Jackson is known as an able manager and his ranch is one of the best and largest show places in the county.

In 1892 was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Jackson to Miss Belle Z. Thompson, the ceremony being performed at the Sacred Heart Mission in the Pottawotamie Nation. Mrs. Jackson is a woman of kindly and attractive personality and she and her husband have eight children, as follows: Leona is the wife of Morris Matthews, a merchant at Roff; Cora married David Hensley, a ranchman at Centrahoma; and Alfred, Ardelia, Simon, Green, Floyd and Onita are at home with their parents. Mr. Jackson has two half brothers and two half sisters: Robert and Lena Turnbull, of San Francisco, California; James Bolin, of Centrahoma; and Mrs. R. S. Moore, of Bokchito, Oklahoma.

Mr. Jackson is a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Globe and he always manifests a great interest in matters affecting the general welfare of his home community, giving his hearty support to improvements of all kinds. He is a man of genial personality and his friends are legion.

JAMES A. UNDERWOOD. Though he is now a resident of Redbluff, Tehama County, California, Mr. Underwood still retains real estate interests in Woods County, Oklahoma, and as one of the pioneers who here settled at the time when the Cherokee Outlet was thrown open to settlement, in 1893, he is fully entitled to specific recognition in this history of the state in which he contributed his quota to civic and material development and upbuilding. He further has the distinction of having been likewise a pioneer of Kansas and his also is the honor of having been a valiant soldier of the Union in the Civil war.

Mr. Underwood was born in Knox County, Illinois, on the 18th of February, 1846, and is a son of James W. and Minerva (McDonald) Underwood, the former of whom was born in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1823, and the latter of whom was born in Kentucky, in 1824, their marriage having been solemnized in Ohio and they having become pioneer settlers in Illinois, where the devoted wife and mother died, at Peoria, in 1866. They became the parents of three sons and four daughters, of whom the subject of this sketch was the fourth in order of birth: Adaline and Mary Catherine are deceased; William J. is a sterling pioneer citizen of Dewey County, Oklahoma; Columbus and Clara are deceased; and Alice A., the widow of Henry C. Young, resides with her brother, James A., at Redbluff, California, in which locality the two are associated in the ownership of a fine cattle ranch of 512 acres. The father, James W. Underwood, was a millwright and carpenter and became a successful contractor. He attained to the venerable age of eighty-two years and passed the gracious evening of his long and useful life in the home of his son, James A., at Alva, Oklahoma, where his death occurred in 1905.

In the schools of the present beautiful little City of Peoria, Illinois, James A. Underwood acquired his early education and in his youth he there learned the trade of carpenter, under the effective direction of his father. When the Civil war was precipitated upon a divided nation he promptly tendered his aid in defense of the Union, by enlisting in Company A, Second Independent Illinois Cavalry. With this gallant command he par-

ticipated in many engagements, including a number of important battles, but during the long period of his service he escaped injury save in the reception of two flesh wounds. He received his honorable discharge at the close of the war and he vitalizes his more gracious memories of the days of his military career by his identification with the Grand Army of the Republic, in which noble and patriotic organization he is still affiliated with Post No. 8 at Alva, Oklahoma.

After the close of the war Mr. Underwood continued in the work of his trade in Illinois until 1873, when he established his residence at Wichita, Kansas, where he became a pioneer contractor and builder and erected a number of the early houses of the now metropolitan city. He built up a profitable business and later continued to be engaged in the same line of enterprise for a number of years at Leavenworth, that state, and in Kansas City, Missouri, besides which he was for a time a leading contractor at Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

In 1893, assured of the value of the opportunities presented at the opening to settlement of the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma Territory, Mr. Underwood participated in the historic "run" into the newly opened district and located a homestead claim six miles distant from the present thriving City of Alva, judicial center of Woods County. He remained on this claim ten years, made excellent improvements on the same and brought it into effective cultivation, in the meanwhile having duly perfected his title to the property. After leaving the farm, which he later sold, he engaged in the grocery business at Alva, where he still owns valuable property. He developed a substantial business, and became known as one of the representative citizens and honored pioneers of this section of the state. In 1913 he disposed of his business and removed to Redbluff, California, where he has since lived virtually retired, though he maintains a general supervision of the extensive and valuable cattle ranch in the ownership of which he and his sister are there associated. Mr. Underwood has distinctive inventive talent along mechanical lines and has patents on a farm gate and also a hay press, both of which were devised by him, and both of which have met with approval and practical demand. He has ever been known as a man of much business ability and civic loyalty, and his progressiveness and energy have been the dominating factors in his career of successful achievement.

At Medicine Lodge, Kansas, in 1888, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Underwood to Miss Vina Evens, and of their five children the first three died in infancy. The surviving children, Edward H. and Iris Alice, remain at the parental home, in one of the beautiful sections of Northern California.

WILLIAM W. KERLEY, M. D. Doctor Kerley in his professional service has been prompted by a laudable ambition for advancement as well as by deep sympathy and humanitarian principles that urge him to put forth his best efforts in the alleviation of pain and suffering. He has gained recognition from the profession as one of its able representatives and the trust reposed in him by the public is indicated by the liberal patronage awarded him. Doctor Kerley has been a resident of Anadarko since the opening of this city, in 1901, and he served as county coroner and as city physician for a number of years.

At Blue Mountain, Stover County, Arkansas, June 4, 1871, occurred the birth of Dr. William W. Kerley, who is a son of James and Nancy (Meadows) Kerley, the former of whom was born in Hardin County, Tennessee, in 1848, and the latter in Wayne County, Tennessee, in 1846. As a young man the father removed from Ten-



A. M. Watson

nessee to Blue Mountain, Arkansas, in which latter place he was married and where he continued to reside until the death of his wife in 1907. He is a farmer and stockman by occupation and is now a resident of Cordell, Oklahoma. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Kerley, as follows: Dr. William W. is the subject of this review; James W., twin of the above, was graduated in the National University of Tennessee, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and he is engaged in the practice of his profession at Cordell, Oklahoma; Melissa A. is the wife of Joseph Smith, a druggist at Bessie, Oklahoma; P. A. is a farmer and stockman and maintains his home in Oil City, Oklahoma; Albert M. is a railroad man and lives in San Diego, California; Ollie is the widow of Joseph Dodson, who was a United States marshal in Arkansas and who was killed in service; she resides in Arizona; and Joseph E. is a railroad man in San Diego, California.

After completing the prescribed course in the common schools of Baxter County, Arkansas, Dr. William W. Kerley attended Searcy College for three years, at the end of which he was matriculated as a student in the University of Arkansas, in the medical department of which excellent institution he was graduated, in 1898, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He pursued a post-graduate course in the New York Polyclinic in 1904; attended the Chicago Polyclinic in 1907; and spent the year 1911 studying in the New York Post-graduate School. In his New York work he made a specialty of the diseases of women and children, and in this line he has met with marked success. He was engaged in the active practice of his profession in Thayer, Missouri, from 1898 to 1901 and on September 5th of the latter year came to Anadarko, being the pioneer physician in this city, where he has since resided. His offices are in the Whitlock Building and he controls a large and lucrative general practice. In connection with his life work he is a valued member of the Caddo County Medical Society, the Oklahoma State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a republican in politics and at the present time he is a member of the County Board of Insanity. For several years he was coroner of Caddo County and he has likewise given efficient service as city physician. He is a stockholder in the National Bank of Anadarko and has always evinced great interest in all matters pertaining to the general improvement of his home community.

In a fraternal way Doctor Kerley is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and with the time-honored Masonic fraternity, in which latter organization he is a member of Anadarko Lodge, No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Valley of Guthrie Consistory, No. 1; and India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Oklahoma City.

July 27, 1897, at Mountain View, Arkansas, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Kerley to Miss Salena Alberta Winston, a daughter of the late Simpson Winston, formerly a merchant at Mountain View. Two children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Kerley; Virginia, a pupil in the public school of Anadarko; and William Roberts, who died at the age of thirteen months.

HENRY M. WATCHORN. A resident of Sapulpa, Creek County, Oklahoma, since 1901, Henry M. Watchorn is the type of successful business man who gives his energies and time freely to promote every movement connected with the best welfare of his home city. He was the third incumbent of the office of mayor at Sapulpa and has

been a most prominent and influential factor in its material and civic upbuilding.

Under the guiding of an ambitious mind and spirit he has for years been one of the world's productive workers, and wherever found has proved a loyal and useful citizen. There are many facts about his career which may be read with interest, and his individual history has its proper place in the history of Oklahoma.

He was born in Queens County, Ireland, May 27, 1860, a son of Thomas and Mary (Diamond) Watchorn. His father was lodge keeper in Ireland for a wealthy widow and land owner, Mrs. Margaret Gibson. Having no children of her own, she legally adopted Henry M. Watchorn when he was about three years of age. She wanted to make him a Presbyterian minister, and personally together with a governess assisted in instructing him. He received all his education while in Ireland, and although only about thirteen years of age when he came with his parents to the United States he did not attend school in this country. Mrs. Gibson furnished the money for his parents to emigrate to the United States in 1873, when Henry was thirteen years of age. She also gave her consent for her adopted son to accompany them, but with the understanding that he was to return to take up his studies and eventually inherit the large estate. Up to that time Henry Watchorn had enjoyed the companionship only of a governess, his adopted mother and other elderly ladies. He played no boys' games and had no boy companions. It was perhaps only natural therefore that when he arrived in the New World he soon decided that he would rather remain here and make his own way than to return and inherit eventually a fortune. Thus he had to disappoint the old Irish lady who had such cherished plans for his future.

He is in fact one of those vital and progressive sons of Ireland to whom success comes as a natural prerogative though his earnest and well directed personal efforts have also been a conspicuous part in his advancement. His parents on coming to America in 1873 first established their home near Detroit, Michigan, but later moved to Tuscola County in the same state, and made a home on a farm not far from Bay City. When about sixteen years of age Henry M. Watchorn went into the lumber camps in Northern Michigan, saved his money and helped his father pay for the Michigan farm. His mother died on the farm in 1884 at the age of forty-four, and his father spent the rest of his days there until his death in 1904 at the age of seventy-two. Henry was the second among three sons and three daughters.

In 1884, shortly after the death of his mother and as a young man of twenty-four, Mr. Watchorn left home and drifted into Missouri, and later his activities extended into Louisiana and Texas and finally into Oklahoma. In 1886 he took up railroad work and continued in that line until after coming to Oklahoma. He was first in Oklahoma in 1901, and until 1905 served as roadmaster for the Frisco Railroad System. At the same time he also was interested in the lumber business. On first going to Missouri he constructed twenty-two miles of narrow gauge and fourteen miles of standard gauge railroad, which he afterwards operated as general superintendent of construction for the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis Railroad. Incidentally he assumed charge of the extensive timber interests of the company in Southwest Missouri, and while maintaining his headquarters at Willow Springs in Howell County of that state, served two years as mayor. During his administration an electric light plant and water system were installed.

When he gained information in 1905 that the Frisco Railroad was to make Sapulpa a prominent division terminal Mr. Watchorn took a long sight ahead, foresaw

the splendid opportunities in store for the city, and soon afterwards resigned his position with the railroad and entered the real estate business. As rapidly as he could he purchased land and is credited with the platting and development of a number of excellent additions and subdivisions to the city, including the Forest Park Addition, the principal street of which bears his name. His real estate operations have done more than make him individually prosperous, and has contributed in large measure to the development and upbuilding of the city and its tributary territory.

In 1905 he was elected mayor of Sapulpa as the third mayor after the municipal government was established. His was a most efficient administration. That was not the only public service he has rendered. He was one of the men who led the campaign at statehood and brought success to the movement for making Sapulpa the county seat of Creek County, and whether as a business man or as a citizen he is liberal minded, keen, energetic and progressive.

In 1910 he erected the Watchorn apartment building 60 by 150 feet and two stories in height, the ground floor being used for business purposes and the upper floor fitted up as some of the most attractive and modern apartments in Sapulpa. He owns other valuable realty in Sapulpa.

Long prominent in politics, he is a democrat and assisted in the organization of the democratic forces in Oklahoma. He was treasurer of the Third Congressional District Campaign Committee when that body so effectually maneuvered the political forces for the election of Hon. James Davenport to his first term in the United States Congress. In Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite and is a member of India Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Oklahoma City. He and his wife belong to the order of the Eastern Star, Mrs. Watchorn being worthy matron of the chapter in which she holds membership. She is also active in the Presbyterian Church, and one of the very active members and an ex-president of the United Daughters of the Confederacy.

In 1885 Mr. Watchorn married Mrs. Lou (West) Myers, a native of Tennessee. At the time of her marriage she was a widow with one son, Edson H. Myers. The latter is now a farmer in Creek County and his son Harry since infancy has lived in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Watchorn, who have reared him, and while never legally adopting him his home has been their home and he is known by the name Watchorn. In fact Mr. Watchorn plans to make him his legal heir. Young Harry Watchorn since early childhood has had a mania for fire-fighting apparatus, and worked with the local firemen without pay until given a regular position in the department. He is now only eighteen years of age, and is regarded as one of the best drivers of fire engines in the state, and is absolutely devoted to his work.

GEORGE H. FOSTER may well be counted among those who fortunately have chosen that life vocation for which they best are fitted. The natural and temperamental endowments which in him contribute to a strongly marked character, easily lend themselves to the facile and successful accomplishment of the many responsibilities and labors inevitable to the life of a newspaper man. Successively educator, lawyer, banker and journalist, it has been in the last-named field that he has won distinction, not alone as editor and publisher of the Wagoner County Record, but as president of the Oklahoma Press Association, which high honor he attained by election in 1915.

George H. Foster was born in Wapello County, Southeast Iowa, December 16, 1867, and is a son of Caleb and

Matilda (Pickens) Foster. He was reared in his native state, but in 1884, when but seventeen years of age, and possessed only of an ordinary education, he determined to face the world alone, and accordingly made his way to Kansas, where during the next ten years he was engaged in teaching school, a capacity in which he won a reputation as an efficient and popular instructor. In the meanwhile, he had been devoting his leisure time to the study of law, securing such books as he could, and often applying himself to them until late into the night. This assiduous study soon brought its reward, for in 1895 he was admitted to the bar of Kansas and immediately took up his practice at Olathe, the county seat of Johnson County. Mr. Foster continued as a practitioner in the Sunflower State until 1901, in which year he removed to Guthrie and formed a law partnership with his brother, Judge J. C. Foster, who is now deceased. Later Mr. Foster and his wife engaged in the banking business with Judge Foster, at Ripley, Oklahoma, the Judge being a silent partner, and when this business was sold, George H. Foster entered upon his journalistic career as the publisher of a paper at Broken Arrow.

In 1908 Mr. Foster changed his headquarters to Wagoner, where he and Mrs. Foster became equal owners, and editor and associate editor, respectively, of the Wagoner County Record, a weekly publication, and the very first newspaper established in Eastern Oklahoma. This they have continued to own and publish, and have developed it into one of the leading organs of this part of the state, with a large circulation and a reputation as an excellent advertising medium. Mrs. Foster, who bore the maiden name of Edith Barnett, was born in Illinois, was given good educational advantages, and for several years was a teacher in the schools of Johnson County, Kansas. From 1897 until 1901 she served as county superintendent of schools in that county, and in the latter year was married to Mr. Foster. They are members of the Methodist Church, in the work of which they take an active interest, and are well known in literary and social circles of Wagoner. In 1915 Mr. Foster was honored by his fellow-members of the craft by election to the office of president of the Oklahoma Press Association. He is a republican in his political views and an influential member of his party in Wagoner County, and is fraternally affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Foster has shown his faith in the future of Oklahoma by investments in realty here, and at the present time is the owner of a nice little ranch of 600 acres twelve miles east of Wagoner, which is well stocked with cattle and hogs and upon which he and his wife spend a considerable part of their time. His best efforts have always been given to the advancement of the interests and institutions of his adopted community, and in every respect he is accounted one of Wagoner's most progressive, stirring and helpful citizens.

GEORGE A. TRICE. In Texas, where he lived until moving to Oklahoma, George A. Trice had a record as a successful teacher, legislator and lawyer. These experiences have come to maturity and fruition since he came across Red River into Oklahoma in 1908, and since that year has been one of the leading lawyers of Coalgate. It is said that in the past seven years Mr. Trice has participated in the trial of twelve hundred criminal cases in the courts of that section, and in one year was counsel in thirteen murder cases.

Mr. Trice was a member of the Texas Legislature which enacted the law permitting the adoption of a commission-form charter by the City of Galveston, from which the "Galveston Idea" has spread and permeated the municipal organic laws of cities in every part of the country. Oklahoma has a number of model charters based

on the commission idea, and some share of credit for this must also be assigned to the Coalgate lawyer.

George A. Trice was born in DeSoto County, Mississippi, July 24, 1876, a son of William F. and Katherine (Broadway) Trice. His father, a native of Alabama and a Confederate veteran of the Civil war, settled in Ellis County, Texas, in 1878, and with Mrs. Trice is still a resident of that county. There were six children in the family as follows: George A.; Dr. Joseph, a physician and surgeon in charge of a hospital at Wonsan, Chosen (Korea); Edward, bookkeeper for a wholesale grocery company at Tyler, Texas; Mrs. Reb Parmelly, wife of a farmer and stockman at Abilene, Texas; Miss Bernice, an employe of the firm of Trice & Field at Terrell, Texas; and Raymond, still pursuing his education and living with his parents in Texas.

George A. Trice was reared on the home farm and attended the public schools up to the age of eighteen, at which time he began teaching and was a teacher in Texas until 1901. In the meantime he studied law at home and in the office of Watson & Robbins at Clarksville, Texas. After being admitted to the bar in the fall of 1901 he became a partner of David Watson, who had been senior member of Watson & Robbins, a firm which dissolved when Mr. Robbins was elected district attorney. With seven years of experience with that firm, Mr. Trice removed to Oklahoma in 1908 and located at Coalgate, where he became associated with the firm of Cutler, Trice & McInnis. This was later dissolved and Euel Moore, who had been a student of Mr. Trice in Red River County, became junior partner in the firm of Trice & Moore.

Mr. Trice was elected a member of the Texas Legislature in 1901, serving one term during the administration of Governor Lanham. He was a member of the joint committee of that session that wrote the present game law of that state, after which some other states have patterned. At Clarksville, Texas, he served as a member of the city council. He is an active democrat and has taken a conspicuous part in the campaigns of his party in Oklahoma. In 1915 Mr. Trice was appointed by Governor R. L. Williams a member of the Oklahoma Commission on uniform state laws, and, with Judge D. H. McDougal and Robert Adams, the other members of the commission, assisted in furthering the cause of uniform laws at Salt Lake that year, during the session of the American Bar Association.

Mr. Trice was married in 1904, at Vernon, Texas, to Miss Mamie Peck, who died in 1914, leaving two daughters, Katherine, aged six years, and Josephine, who is four years old. Mr. Trice is a member of the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Knights Templar of the Masonic Order, of the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World, and of the county, state and national organizations of his profession. He occupies his own comfortable, modern home at Coalgate.

WILLIAM D. WILKINSON. Though reared to adult age in the State of Kansas Mr. Wilkinson is one of the well known citizens of Oklahoma who can revert to the historic Old Dominion as the place of his nativity, and he may well take pride in his genealogical record, which marks long identification of the family name with the annals of American history. He himself has secure prestige as one of the representative newspaper men of Oklahoma, and is a progressive, loyal and influential citizen of Woods County, where he is editor and publisher of the Woods County Pioneer, the first paper established in the county and now issued in both daily and weekly editions. He succeeded the founder of the paper in the ownership and editorial direction of the Pioneer and he has made it a potent force in the furtherance of com-

munity interests and as a leader in public sentiment and action. The paper is published at Alva, the county seat, and of the same Mr. Wilkinson has maintained control since 1912, though he has been a resident of Woods County since 1897 and may well be termed one of the pioneers of this section of the state, as he here established his home about four years after the opening of the Cherokee Strip or Outlet to settlement.

William Dunn Wilkinson was born at Bland Court House, the judicial center of Bland County, Virginia, and the date of his nativity was August 30, 1868. In Bland County were born not only his father and mother but also their parents, and the respective families were prominently concerned with civic and industrial affairs in that section of Virginia for three or more generations. A son of William and Eve Victoria (Dunn) Wilkinson, both of whom were likewise born at Bland Court House, a town now known simply by the name of Bland in the official postoffice directory or guide issued by the United States Postoffice Department, he whose name initiates this review was reared to the age of eleven years in his native state, where he received his rudimentary education.

William Wilkinson was born in the year 1839 and his wife on the 23d of February, 1840, their marriage having been solemnized in 1857. The father devoted his entire active life to the great basic industry of agriculture and honored his native state by his loyal and gallant service as a soldier of the Confederacy in the Civil war. William Wilkinson continued his residence in the Old Dominion State until 1879, when he removed with his family to Barton County, Kansas, where he purchased a tract of land and developed a valuable farm, besides which he there served several years as postmaster of the Village of Albert, in which place he conducted a general store after retiring from the active work of the farm. He was one of the honored pioneers of Barton County and was there a prominent and influential representative of the democratic party, from allegiance to which he never deviated. In 1897 he removed to Woods County, Oklahoma Territory, where he purchased a tract of 620 acres of land, seven miles distant from Alva. There he continued as a successful farmer and stock grower until the time of his death, which occurred on the 28th of November, 1909. He took deep interest in all that concerned the territory of his adoption and lived to witness its admission as one of the sovereign states of the Union. He was a man of earnest sincerity and steadfast rectitude, commanded the high regard of all who knew him, and was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as is also his widow, who now resides at Cottage Grove, Oregon. They became the parents of six sons and four daughters, the youngest of whom, a son, died in infancy. The surviving children are Agnes, John F., Effie, Warren, William D., Thomas and Charles. Intse and Ossie are deceased.

As previously stated William D. Wilkinson was a lad of eleven years at the time of the family removal to Kansas, where he was reared to maturity in Barton County and profited duly by the advantages afforded in the public schools. In 1891 he completed a special course in pharmacy in the University of Kansas, and for four years thereafter he was engaged in the drug business in the Village of Ellinwood, Barton County. In 1891 Mr. Wilkinson likewise made his initial venture in the domain of journalism, by purchasing the plant and business of the Ellinwood Advocate, of which he continued editor and publisher seven years, besides which he served four years as postmaster at Ellinwood, under the last administration of President Cleveland.

In 1897 Mr. Wilkinson disposed of his interests in the

Sunflower State and came to Woods County, Oklahoma Territory, where he likewise purchased 620 acres of land, the same being situated seven miles distant from the county seat. He improved this into one of the fine farms of Woods County and continued his residence on the homestead until 1909, when, shortly after the death of his honored father, he removed to Alva. In 1912 he purchased the plant and business of the Pioneer, of which he has since continued the editor and publisher, both the daily and weekly editions being models in letterpress, in covering the local news field, in editorial policies, and in furthering the interests of the democratic party. The newspaper plant is essentially modern in all its facilities and the same is true of the job department of the office of the Pioneer. The paper was established in 1893, the year that marked the opening to settlement of the Cherokee Strip, and concerning the founder of the paper, William F. Hatfield, individual mention is made on other pages of this work.

Mr. Wilkinson has been a zealous and effective advocate of the principles and policies for which the democratic party stands sponsor and within the period of his residence in Oklahoma he has served as delegate to its county, state and congressional conventions, besides having been its nominee for representative of his district in the State Senate in the campaigns of 1910 and 1912, his defeat having been the result of normal political exigencies. Mr. Wilkinson is a Knights Templars Mason, is affiliated also with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

At Ellinwood, Kansas, on the 2d of May, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wilkinson to Miss Rosa L. Rohlfing, who was born in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on the 12th of October, 1868, and who is a daughter of Henry and Louisa (Summers) Rohlfing. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson have two children,—Neva Ione, who was born June 2, 1894, and Greta Naoma, who was born January 29, 1903. Neva Ione is a graduate of the Northwestern State Normal of Alva, class of 1915, and is now a teacher in the Alva city schools.

ED J. LEEMAN. Proprietor and editor of the Duncan Banner, Ed J. Leeman, is one of the successful newspaper men of Southern Oklahoma. To journalism he has brought the ability which would have enabled him to succeed in lines of business much more remunerative, and since boyhood has been through all the grades of service in the Fourth Estate, from printer to editor, and from a salaried position to independent publisher.

The Duncan Banner which he is now so successfully upholding to the breeze of public patronage has the distinction of being the oldest paper of Stephens County. It was established in 1892. The equipment was purchased in Texas, shipped by railroad to Pauls Valley, and from there hauled by wagon to Duncan. Its politics is democratic, and the Banner enjoys a large circulation and influence both in Stephens and surrounding counties. The offices and plant are located in the rear of the City National Bank Building, near the corner of Main and Eighth streets.

Ed J. Leeman was born at Blackjack Grove, Texas, September 23, 1874. The Leeman family is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and were settled many years ago in the State of Kentucky. J. A. Leeman, father of the Duncan editor, was born in Kentucky in 1847, and after fully half a century of useful service in the medical profession is now living at Pecos, Texas. He came to Lamar County, Texas, just prior to the Civil war, and in 1862 enlisted in a Texas regiment and was with the Confederate army until the close of hostilities. He was

once taken prisoner. After the war he graduated from the Louisville Medical College, first located in Hunt County, and began the practice of medicine in Hopkins County, Texas. He practiced there and in West Texas for at least half a century, retiring from his work in 1914 when elected county treasurer of Winkler County, Texas, the office to which he now gives all his time. He is a democrat, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of the Masouic fraternity. Doctor Leeman married Miss Mattie Armor, a native of Mississippi. Their children are: Sam M., who is connected with the Waurika News-Democrat at Waurika, Oklahoma; Flora, who married J. L. Mann, a merchant at Clyde, Texas; Ed J.; William B., who is in the newspaper business at Clyde, Texas; and Lucy, wife of a railroad man at Toyah, Texas.

Ed J. Leeman was educated in country schools and in a high school in West Texas, but at the age of sixteen began his practical career in learning the printing business in Stonewall County, Texas, being connected with the Rayner News for three years. The next three years were spent in the Merkel Mail in Taylor County and at the end of that time he bought the plant and edited the Mail until 1904. He then removed to Fort Worth and was in the drug business one year. Mr. Leeman came to Duncan, Oklahoma, in 1905 and bought a half interest in the Banner, his business associate and partner being F. E. Sampson. On February 1, 1915, Mr. Leeman bought Mr. Sampson's interest and is now enjoying the entire responsibilities of management and is the owner of one of the best newspaper enterprises in the southern part of the state.

Mr. Leeman is a democrat, served three years on the Duncan Town Council, and has been secretary of the Democratic Central Committee since the date of statehood. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and affiliates with Mistletoe Lodge No. 17 Knights of Pythias and is secretary of the Duncan Chamber of Commerce.

While living in Texas at Abilene on December 4, 1898, he married Miss Alice Herring, whose father, now deceased, was an educator well known at Waco and other places in Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Leeman have five children: Wi, a junior in the Duncan High School; Edwin, Terry and George, all in school; and Judson.

JOHN A. FAIN. United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, John A. Fain's work as a lawyer had already brought him many distinctions in Northern Texas and Oklahoma before he entered upon the duties of his present office at the beginning of 1914. Mr. Fain was one of the first members of the bar at Lawton, where for a short time his office was in a tent after the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche country. A particularly noteworthy phase of his career was his prominent connection with the Swanson County dissolution case, which he conducted through practically all the courts of record in Oklahoma to a successful conclusion. Mr. Fain is now living in Oklahoma City, with offices in the Federal Building.

He was born at Weatherford, Texas, August 20, 1870, a son of John A. and Elizabeth Peyton (Hart) Fain. His father, who was born in Georgia, came to Texas as an early settler in 1856, and for many years was in the general merchandise business until his death in 1906. The mother was a native of Kentucky and died in 1904.

Mr. Fain prefaced his professional career with a liberal education. He is a graduate with the class of 1892 and the degree A. B. from Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas. His chief preceptor in the study of law was his brother-in-law, Judge G. A. Brown, now

an associate justice of the Supreme Court of Oklahoma. Judge Brown's office at that time was at Vernon, Texas, where Mr. Fain was admitted to the bar in 1893. His active practice began as member of the firm of Stephens, Huff & Fain at Vernon, where he lived until 1896, and then became a member of the firm of Alexander & Fain at Weatherford, Texas, and was one of the able members of the Parker County bar until 1901.

At the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche country to settlement, Mr. Fain moved to Lawton, and as already stated his first office was a tent. He practiced alone until 1906, and then took John M. Young as associate under the name Fain & Young. This firm was maintained until January 4, 1914, at which date Mr. Fain received his appointment as United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma, with offices in the state capital.

At the beginning of statehood in 1907 Mr. Fain was elected county attorney of Comanche County, and held that office from November 16, 1907, to January 6, 1913. During his administration as governor Mr. Haskell caused the creation of the new County of Swanson out of parts of Kiowa and Comanche counties. Mr. Fain, as county attorney of Comanche County, brought suit for the dissolution of this county. The case was long contested and attracted much attention. It passed through all the state courts and was finally adjudicated in the Supreme Court of the United States. The final decision directed the dissolution of Swanson County. The decision was not only notable locally to those directly interested in Swanson County, but established permanent precedent for the creation of new counties. The principal rule evolved from this litigation was that where a county is created from portions of two or more counties already existing, at least sixty per cent of the legal voters in the territory affected must favor the incorporation of such territory within the limits of the proposed new county. Following the final decision in the Swanson County case, considerable confusion was caused by reason of the Swanson County officials refusing to abide by the decision and failing to recognize the proper officials of Kiowa and Comanche counties. It was only by the energetic measures taken by Mr. Fain that matters were finally brought to a peaceful solution.

Coincident with the adoption of the constitution the people of Oklahoma voted for statewide prohibition. Before statehood open saloons had been permitted in Oklahoma Territory. Hence men charged with law enforcement at the outset of statehood were confronted with many violations of the prohibition law. Mr. Fain was among the first county attorneys who had, more than any other officials, to wrestle with the bootlegging problem. Few encountered a more determined set of violators. Comanche County once had had more than a hundred saloons. Public sentiment was divided, which encouraged law violations. Mr. Fain, remembering his oath of office, undertook to rid Lawton, the county seat of Comanche County, and other towns of bootleggers. The records show that he was more successful than any other county attorney during the period of time in which he served.

In its earlier years Lawton had a reputation of being the home of an unusually large element of undesirable citizens. Some of them remained at statehood. They organized an opposition to his enforcement activities to the extent of placing a bomb inside his office door, which luckily did not explode when he opened the door next morning. Divers threats were made against him, some of them demanding his life, and for months during the heated part of his campaign for "cleaning up," the county it was not safe for him to travel alone at night.

These facts constitute an important phase of history

in what originally was the Kiowa and Comanche Indian country that was opened to settlement in 1901. The country had been ranged over by cowmen, blanketed Indians and adventurers, and when it was opened for homestead purposes one of the largest contingents of riffraff ever assembled in the West settled there. To get rid of their kind when the people of the territories were granted statehood was an undertaking that required unusual courage, although the element had dwindled to small proportions. The free, easy and untrammelled life of the prairies had to be trimmed and expurgated so that it would fit agreeably into the new life that men and women of good character from all over the nation had established there. Hence the activities of Mr. Fain as county attorney make a really vital chapter in the history of that section of the state.

Mr. Fain is a democrat, is past chancellor commander of the Knights of Pythias at Lawton, affiliates with Lawton Lodge No. 1046, B. P. O. E., with the Woodmen of the World at Lawton, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In 1896 he married Miss Maud Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Johnson, of Vernon, Texas. Mrs. Fain and both her parents were natives of Tennessee, and the family moved to Texas about 1893. To their marriage have been born two sons: John Clark Fain, born in 1899, and Charles Lesley Fain, born in 1907.

JUDGE WILLIAM T. HUNT, of Wagoner, possesses a very large circle of friends in professional and public life. Just as the names of various business men and public officials who have passed into the history of Wagoner suggest the fulfillment of important enterprises, so also the name of Judge Hunt will be identified with the early legislation and founding of education here for many years to come.

William T. Hunt was born in Dickson County, Tennessee, July 23, 1859, and is a son of James C. and Serena P. (Slayden) Hunt. His father, a native of Tennessee, but of South Carolina parentage and of English lineage, is still living in Dickson County, at the age of seventy-six years. The mother of Judge Hunt was also born in the Big Bend State. William T. Hunt was reared amid agricultural surroundings and acquired his early education in the local schools in the vicinity of the family homestead, this being supplemented by a course of study at Cloverdale (Tennessee) Seminary. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching school, and after two years in his native state removed, in 1880, to Clarksville, Arkansas, where he entered upon the study of his chosen profession, the law. In 1884 he was licensed to practice in Arkansas, and entered upon his professional career at Clarksville, where he resided until March, 1895, at that time taking up his residence at Wagoner, Indian Territory. From early manhood he had been active in politics as a democrat, and while living at Clarksville had served as a member of the school board, as mayor of the city, and, in 1893, as a member of the Arkansas Legislature. Upon locating at Wagoner, he at once began active service in the upbuilding of his adopted community. He was instrumental in securing the incorporation of the town of Wagoner, the first to be incorporated in what is now the State of Oklahoma, and as the attorney who drafted the petition praying for articles of incorporation before the federal judge, has the distinction of being one of the real "fathers of the city." Always a friend of education, his former services as a member of the school board of Clarksville, Arkansas; gave him experience which was valuable to him when he exerted his influence and abilities in founding, in May, 1896, what was the first public school not only at Wagoner, but in what is now the state, and for several

years thereafter he continued to serve as a member of the board. As county judge of Wagoner County, in 1913 and 1914, he made friends and admirers throughout this part of the state, and at all times upheld the dignity and best traditions of the Oklahoma bench. As a thorough and learned lawyer in all branches of jurisprudence, he has a large and important practice, and is justly accounted one of the foremost men of his profession in Wagoner County. He keeps in close touch with the professional brotherhood, belongs to various fraternal and social organizations, and is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

In 1884, while still a resident of Arkansas, Judge Hunt was married to Miss Mattie Rose, and to this union there have been born ten children, namely: Rose, who is the wife of H. H. Townsend, of Wagoner; Albert C.; Percy S., who was first an attorney and later a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and died in 1914, at La Veta, Colorado, where he was serving as pastor; John F., who is a law student at Georgetown University; a daughter who died in infancy; William T., Jr., a graduate of Wagoner High School; and James C., Cecil, Elizabeth and Francis Russell, who reside at home.

ALBERT C. HUNT, son of Judge William T. and Mattie (Rose) Hunt, is a comparatively recent addition to the legal fraternity of Oklahoma but has already gained a well-established position for himself in legal circles. He was born at Clarksville, Arkansas, July 30, 1888, and was granted good educational advantages, in 1906 graduating from the Missouri Military Academy with honors. He next became a law student at Vanderbilt University, and was graduated therefrom in June, 1909, with his degree, and since that time has been engaged in active practice at Wagoner, in association with his father. He was the first incumbent of the office of city attorney of Wagoner, under the commission form of government, and established an excellent record in that capacity, a service which marked him indelibly as a young man of great promise. Mr. Hunt is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine, and is very popular in fraternal, social and professional circles. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has remained true to its teachings.

On November 24, 1914, Mr. Hunt was married to Miss Essie Hayden, who was born in the Cherokee Nation, daughter of C. Hayden, a prominent banker and stockman of Oklahoma.

JUDGE WILLIAM HUNTER WOODS. Seldom are thorough qualifications for public service given more distinctive recognition than in the appointment by President Wilson of William Hunter Woods to the office of United States Probate Attorney for the district of which Purcell is the official headquarters.

Judge Woods is a lawyer of sound learning and long experience and resigned from the office of county judge of McClain County to accept his present post. While living in his native state of Texas he was a successful worker in the educational field. He was admitted to the Oklahoma bar fifteen years ago.

Born in Milam County, Texas, February 23, 1876, he was descended from an old American family and one that has furnished many useful citizens and hard working members of the industrial, professional and business callings. The Woods family is a commingling of Scotch, Irish and English stock and they became settled in Virginia and North Carolina in colonial days. Judge Woods' great-great-grandfather, whose name was either Samuel or John Woods, was a Revolutionary soldier. His great-grandfather John Woods was probably born

in North Carolina, was a planter, and died in West Virginia. Judge Woods' grandfather Samuel Woods was born in Tennessee and died in the western part of that state where he was a planter and slave owner.

Dr. A. D. Woods, father of Judge Woods, was born in Tennessee in 1846, was reared in that state and married there Miss Mary A. Woods, who was a distant relative, and was born in West Tennessee in 1844 and died at Rogers, Texas, in September, 1914. From Tennessee Doctor Woods moved to Texas and lived in Milam and Bell Counties until his death near Rogers in the latter county in 1901. He was a graduate of the medical department of Vanderbilt University in Nashville and a man of rare ability and conscientious performance who devoted himself for many years to a large practice in the country districts of North Central Texas. For three years during the war between the states he was a member of the famous Forrest's Cavalry of the Confederate army and in one battle he had ten bullet wounds through his sleeve while one ball passed through his wrist. He gave some public service as a member of the school board, was a democrat, a member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Masonic Fraternity. Doctor and Mrs. Woods became the parents of five children: Carey H., who died in infancy; Frank L., who is a farmer and cotton ginner near Rogers, Texas; William Hunter, Samuel H., at Hereford, Texas; and Eva, who died in infancy.

William Hunter Woods spent his boyhood chiefly in Milam County, Texas, where he attended public schools, and in 1894 graduated from high school at Davilla, Texas. Then four years of successful work as a teacher in Milam and Bell Counties, and largely with the earnings from this work he paid his tuition for a higher education. He attended the medical department of the University of Texas in 1898-99, but on account of ill-health abandoned the idea of a professional career in that line, and in November, 1899, went to a ranch near Purcell, Oklahoma, where he spent a year recuperating.

Thus for more than fifteen years Judge Woods has been a resident of McClain County. One item of his earlier service which should be remembered was four years as superintendent of the city schools of Purcell. In the meantime he had begun the industrious reading of law in the offices of Johnson and Carter at Purcell. He was admitted to the bar in 1901 but did not begin practice until 1905. From 1911 to December, 1913, he served as county judge of McClain County, resigning in the middle of his second term to accept appointment from President Wilson as a United States Probate Attorney.

Perhaps there is no position under the auspices of the Federal Government that requires a more tactful and delicate administration than that of Indian Probate Attorney. He is the legal representative for all "restricted Indians" in a large district, originally comprising McClain, Garvin, Stephens, Grady and Pontotoc, from which Pontotoc County has subsequently been separated. Judge Woods has been called upon to serve as the intermediary in all kinds of business transactions between the Indian wards of the government and the white people, and is called upon frequently to perform services for the Indians such as were never contemplated in the original instructions governing the duties of probate attorneys. He has proved considerate, firm and just and has won the confidence of the Indians and is not only their official but real friend and adviser.

While living at Purcell, Judge Woods has served as city attorney and is president of the school board. He is a democrat, a member of the Presbyterian Church, is affiliated with Purcell Lodge No. 27, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with Purcell Chapter, Royal Arch

Masons, with Purcell Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, and belongs to the County and State Bar Associations.

At Lexington, Oklahoma, in 1905 Judge Woods married Eva F. Moseley. Her father, S. P. Moseley, is a merchant in Fort Worth, Texas. To their marriage have been born four children: Evaline, William H. Jr., Frank and Katherine, the three oldest being now students in the Purcell public schools.

HENRY E. NOBLE. The fine little City of Alva, county seat of Woods County, claims as one of its representative business men and popular citizens the cashier of the Central State Bank, and this well known figure in financial circles in this section of the state has proved himself one of the liberal and progressive men of Alva, where he served as a member of the city council during the first four years after the municipal government was carried forward under the city charter.

Mr. Noble, who was one of the organizers of the bank of which he is cashier, established his home at Alva in the year 1893, when he came to Woods County as one of the pioneer settlers upon the opening of the Cherokee Strip. He opened the first hardware establishment in the ambitious young village and during the intervening years he has not only kept pace with but also been a recognized leader in the work of development and progress in this now thriving little city. Mr. Noble claims the fine old Badger State as the place of his nativity and is a scion of one of its sterling pioneer families. He was born at Albauy, Green County, Wisconsin, on the 13th of October, 1856, and is a son of Edmond B. and Nancy B. (Throop) Noble.

Edmond B. Noble was born in Wyoming County, New York, on the 10th of September, 1828, and his parents were natives of New England, within whose borders the respective families were founded in the colonial era of our national history. Edmond B. Noble was reared and educated in his native state and there he continued his residence until he became a pioneer of Wisconsin. There he followed mercantile pursuits until 1876, when he removed with his family to Kansas and became one of the pioneer settlers of Harper County, where he secured a tract of Government land and where he was actively concerned in the formal organization of the county. He developed one of the excellent farms of that section of the Sunflower State and there continued his residence upon his old homestead until 1888, when he removed to Medicine Lodge, the judicial center of Barber County, where he engaged in the mercantile business. In 1900 he came to Woods County, Oklahoma, and purchased a farm five miles west of Alva, where he passed the residue of his honorable and useful life and where he died on the 13th of March, 1912, at the venerable age of eighty-three years and six months. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church and was long in active affiliation with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, his political allegiance having been given to the republican party.

In 1851 was solemnized the marriage of Edmond B. Noble to Miss Nancy B. Throop, who was born in Wyoming County, New York, in 1832, and whose death occurred at Albany, Wisconsin, on the 10th of October, 1876, her father, Daniel H. Throop, having been a native of Warsaw, Wyoming County, New York. Of this union were born four children, of whom the first, Frank, died in infancy; Henry E., of this review, was the next in order of birth; Flora May, who was born May 31, 1862, at Albany, Wisconsin, married, in 1881, James H. McKeever, their present place of residence being the City of Wichita, Kansas, and their two children being Gertrude and Edmond H.; Millie R., who was born at

Albany, Wisconsin, on the 4th of March, 1868, became the wife of Huston H. Case, in 1891, and her death occurred, without issue, on the 4th of July, 1893, in Kansas City, Missouri, her remains being interred in the cemetery at Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

In 1878 Edmond B. Noble contracted a second marriage, when he wedded Mrs. Betsie J. Hoyt, and the two children of this union, Rena and Walter, survive their father, as does also their mother.

He whose name introduces this article is indebted to the public schools of his native village for his early educational training, which was effectively supplemented by a course in the Worthington Business College, at Madison, the fair capital city of Wisconsin. In this institution he was graduated in 1875 and while attending the same he employed his otherwise leisure hours by serving a thorough apprenticeship to the tinner's trade, which he thereafter followed, as a journeyman, for two years, in the State of Iowa. He then went to Auburn, New York, where he assumed the position of bookkeeper in the mill machinery manufacturing establishment of his uncle, Gardiner E. Throop. After retaining this incumbency two years he returned to the West, in 1880, in which year he became bookkeeper for an agricultural implement establishment at Winfield, Kansas, where he remained thus engaged for a period of five years. In 1885 he removed to Medicine Lodge, that state, where he engaged in the hardware and implement business in an independent way and where he continued his operations in this line until he discerned better opportunities, incidental to the opening to settlement of the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma Territory, in 1893. He was among those who became at that time pioneers of this now opulent and progressive section of Oklahoma and at Alva he opened the first hardware store in the new town. He brought to bear in the enterprise an excellent knowledge of the business, the strictest principles of fairness and integrity and most progressive policies, so that, with the rapid development of the agricultural resources and other business activities of Woods County, he developed a large and prosperous trade. Mr. Noble retired from the hardware and farm implement business in 1912, and in the following year he became associated with G. A. Harbaugh, Thomas F. Fennessey and others in the organization of the Central State Bank of Alva, of which he has since been cashier. Through his straightforward and careful executive policies this bank has become one of the stable and popular financial institutions of Northern Oklahoma, with deposits somewhat in excess of \$320,000 at the opening of the year 1915.

After the organization of the City of Alva Mr. Noble became a member of its first municipal council, and of this position he continued the incumbent four years, but his civic loyalty has been manifested rather through productive enterprise and ready co-operation in progressive movements than through the medium of official preferment. He is one of the resourceful and influential business men and honored citizens of Woods County and in addition to his banking association he is exclusive agent for the Buick automobiles in this county. Mr. Noble has completed the circle of York Rite Masonry, and has attained to the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite.

On the 15th of January, 1882, at Montezuma, Iowa, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Noble to Miss Ida A. Norris, who was born in Ohio, on the 24th of January, 1858, and she is a popular figure in the social activities of her home community, besides being a zealous member of the Christian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Noble have three children: Mary Edith, who was born at Winfield, Kansas, on the 7th of March, 1883, was

afforded the advantages of the Northwestern State Normal School, at Alva, Oklahoma, and Hardin College, at Mexico, Missouri. In 1910 she became the wife of Edward J. Hampton, and they have one child, Noble D., born May 31, 1912; Ethel J. was born at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, November 21, 1887, is a graduate of same schools as Mary Edith, and is now the wife of Frank D. Crowell, concerning whom individual mention is made on other pages of this publication; and Henry Elbert, Jr., was born December 2, 1899. He is a graduate of the Alva public schools and of the Missouri Military Academy of Mexico, Missouri.

SAMUEL C. DAVIS, M. D. With a record of twenty years of successful work as a physician and surgeon, Doctor Davis of Blanchard is a descendant from some of the original Cherokee stock in Indian Territory, and is one of the men of Indian blood who have qualified themselves for superior stations in the life of the new State of Oklahoma.

Members of the Davis family were very early settlers in the State of Mississippi and were also people of note in Memphis, Tennessee. Doctor Davis' grandfather was also a physician and surgeon, and a pioneer settler in Indian Territory, and engaged in the practice of medicine for many years at old Fort Gibson. He married a Cherokee Indian woman, and through her Dr. S. C. Davis of Blanchard is a quarter blood Cherokee. One of the sons of the pioneer Fort Gibson physician is W. H. Davis, who now lives in Ardmore, Oklahoma, and for many years was one of the leaders among the Cherokee people and did an important work as an educator.

Dr. Samuel C. Davis was born at Doaksville, in the Choctaw Nation of Indian Territory, October 31, 1869. His father, John L. Davis, was born near Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, in 1829, a date which indicates how very early the family was established in this new Indian country of the West to which very few of the eastern Indians had been removed at that time. John L. Davis served with the rank of captain in the Confederate army during the Civil war, and after the war rejoined his family who in the meantime had removed to the Choctaw Nation. There he followed farming and stock raising, was active as a cattle man and he died at old Doaksville in 1877. John L. Davis married Harriet Fulsom, a member of the prominent family of that name of Indian Territory. She was born at old Doaksville in the Choctaw Nation in 1850 and now resides at Hart, Oklahoma. Their children are: Dr. Samuel C.; Julia B., now deceased, who married George R. Collins of Ada, Oklahoma; Catherine, who lives at Stratford, Oklahoma, the widow of Joseph Pirtle, a farmer; and John L., Jr., who is a farmer at Stratford, Oklahoma.

Dr. Samuel C. Davis was reared and received his early education in the old Chickasaw Nation in the vicinity of Tishomingo and Wapanucka. He attended the Indian schools there for a time, but in 1877 his mother removed to Caddo, Indian Territory, where he attended district school, and was also a student in the old Robinson Institute near Tishomingo, and in 1889 graduated A. B. from the Wapanucka Academy. His education was continued in the East through two sessions of the preparatory school at Mount Gilead, North Carolina, following which he entered the Baltimore Medical University, where he was a student one year. In 1896 he graduated M. D. from the Louisville Medical College of Kentucky.

Thus at the age of twenty-seven he was equipped with a liberal education and by character and native endowment for his real work in the world. For eleven years Doctor Davis practiced medicine at Hart, Oklahoma, then

spent a year at Lexington, and since January 17, 1909, has attended to a large practice as a general physician and surgeon at Blanchard where his offices are in the Stafford Building on Main Street. He is active in the various medical organizations and enjoys an enviable professional reputation.

His visible prosperity is also represented by the ownership of about 700 acres of farming land at Hart, Rose-dale and Blanchard, besides a number of town lots in Blanchard. Doctor Davis is a democrat, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and affiliates with Blanchard Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Roff Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Hart Camp No. 61 of the Woodmen of the World.

On August 13, 1896, at Roff, Oklahoma, soon after he came back from the East a young physician, he married Miss Linnie Mantooth. Her father was John Mantooth, a farmer and merchant. To their marriage have been born five children: Matilda Frances, born October 10, 1899, and now a sophomore in the Blanchard High School; Arvilla, born February 18, 1901, in the eighth grade of the public schools; Samuel C., Jr., born June 12, 1904, in the fourth grade; Joseph, born June 10, 1907, in the third grade; and Olga, born December 30, 1912.

TERRY A. PARKINSON. In the management of the affairs of the counties of Oklahoma, one of the most important departments is the office of county clerk, in the direction of which there are required advanced abilities of an executive nature. These are possessed in a prominent degree by the present county clerk of Wagoner County, Terry A. Parkinson, a resident of Wagoner since 1890 and a citizen who has displayed progressive views and energetic activities both as a business man and a public official.

Mr. Parkinson is a native of Coffey County, Kansas, and was born May 12, 1866, a son of James and Emma Jane (Randell) Parkinson. His father, born in Knox County, Illinois, May 18, 1840, was a small lad when taken from the Prairie State to Iowa, and there he was reared amid agricultural surroundings, being given ordinary educational opportunities, such as were offered by the district schools. In 1855, when but fifteen years of age, he left the parental roof, determined to enter upon a career of his own, and made his way to Kansas, where, being ambitious and energetic, he soon secured employment, and for several years was engaged in teaming across the plains to New Mexico, for the pioneer firm of Fuller & Carney, for which concern he subsequently was engaged in buying cattle for the United States military posts in Kansas. While engaged in the latter occupation, Mr. Parkinson first visited what is now Eastern Oklahoma. When the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad was being constructed in what was then Indian Territory, James Parkinson became a sub-contractor in the construction of this line, and in that capacity built a stretch of twenty miles of track. Later he continued to be identified with this road in other capacities, principally in supplying railroad ties. Deciding to enter mercantile lines, Mr. Parkinson established a general store at Honey Springs, near where Checotah now is, but subsequently removed to the old Creek Indian Agency, where he also was proprietor of a mercantile establishment, continuing to conduct that venture until removing his family from LeRoy, Kansas, to Muskogee, in 1874. In 1882 he went to Springfield, Missouri, but soon decided no opportunities were to be found there as they were in the newly-opened country, and in the next year returned to Indian Territory and located at Red Fork. In 1892 he established his residence at Wagoner, Oklahoma, and here has continued to make his home, being alert

and energetic in spite of his seventy-five years. His business experiences have been of a varied character and wide in their range, but in each line he has maintained a high reputation for integrity and probity, and he still remains a respected citizen and is numbered among Oklahoma's worthy and venerated pioneers.

Terry A. Parkinson obtained a common school education, was reared on the home farm in Kansas, and was eight years of age when his father removed the family to Muskogee. In January, 1890, following in his father's footsteps, he established himself in business as a merchant at Wagoner, but after three years disposed of his interests in that direction and turned his attention to the handling of cattle, a venture in which he had engaged as a side line several years before, and which grew and developed to such an extent that it demanded his undivided attention. In this line he continued with varied success until his appointment, December 20, 1913, as county clerk, to fill a vacancy, and in 1914 he was chosen by the voters as his own successor in that office. In the discharge of his official duties, he has shown himself thoroughly competent and faithful, and his administration has been marked by many movements which have tended to strengthen the county's prosperity as well as to conserve the interests of the taxpayers. His only public experience prior to his entering the county clerkship, was as mayor of Wagoner, a position in which he had served one term. Clerk Parkinson is a democrat. A Mason fraternally, he has filled all the chairs in the blue lodge, chapter and council, and is generally popular with his fellow-members in the order, as he is in all the other walks of life.

In 1891 Mr. Parkinson was married to Miss Addie Cobb, daughter of Joseph B. Cobb, of Wagoner. They have eight children, all living, and the two oldest daughters are married and each have two children.

PAUL R. BROWN, M. D. Actively engaged in general practice as a physician and surgeon in the City of Tulsa since 1904, Doctor Brown has achieved prestige as one of the specially able and successful representatives of his profession in this state, and is fully upholding the honors of a vocation that has been signally dignified by the services of his father, who was for more than a score of years a prominent surgeon of the United States Army, —a connection in which he served at many important army posts in the Union.

Dr. Paul R. Brown was born at the United States military post of Fort Shaw, Cascade County, Montana, on the 12th of July, 1876, the third in order of birth of the five children of Dr. Paul R. and Anna Marie (Mellins) Brown, the former of whom died in the year 1908 and the latter of whom now resides at Ithaca, New York, in which state she was born on the 12th of January, 1845. Of the five children three are now living.

Dr. Paul R. Brown, Sr., was born in New York City, on the 4th of November, 1846, and in preparing himself for his chosen profession he received the advantages of the celebrated College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, the present medical school of Columbia University, and also those of Berkshire Medical College, in Massachusetts. He initiated the practice of his profession at Lenox, Massachusetts, but in 1874 he entered upon his long and distinguished as a post surgeon in the United States Army, his first assignment having been to Fort Wood, New York. He was stationed at Fort Shaw, Montana, from 1876 to 1878, and was then transferred to Fort Hamilton, New York, when he was later sent to Fort Davis, Texas, where he remained four years. At the expiration of this period he returned to New York, where he remained at Fort Niagara until his assignment to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, where he remained about

four years. Thereafter he held official position as post surgeon in turn at Fort Sidney, Nebraska, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, Little Rock Barracks, Arkansas; and Fort Hamilton, New York. In 1897 he resigned his commission with the army, after a continuous service of twenty-one years, and thereafter he continued his residence in the State of New York until his death, in 1908. Doctor Brown was a man of specially high professional attainments and of exalted integrity of character,—one who commanded the respect and confidence of all with whom he came in contact in the various relations of life. After his retirement from the army service he was retained as lecturer on obstetrics in the medical department of Cornell University, at Ithaca, New York, for three years. He was an honored member of the New York State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Association of United States Army Surgeons. As a scion of a family early founded in America he was affiliated with the Society of the Sons of the Colonial Wars, and his ancient Dutch lineage in his native state was signified through his membership in the Holland Society of New York, while another ancestral strain entitled him to his membership in the Huguenot Society of South Carolina.

The childhood and early youth of Dr. Paul R. Brown, Jr., to whom this review is dedicated, was marked by itinerant conditions and influences, owing to the various changes of residence made by his father in his service at different army posts. His preliminary education suffered no handicap, however, and finally he completed a course in the high school in the City of Brooklyn, New York, where also he attended the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. In fortifying himself for his exacting profession he received the best of advantages, as indicated by the fact that in 1901 he was graduated in the medical department of the University of Maryland, in the City of Baltimore, and by his having thereafter taken an effective post-graduate course in the medical department of Cornell University, of the faculty of which his father was a member at the time. His professional novitiate after receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine was served at a town in New York, where he continued in practice until 1903, when he came to Oklahoma Territory and established himself in practice at Guthrie, the territorial capital. One year later he removed to the City of Tulsa, where he has continued his earnest and effective labors as a general practitioner, with a substantial and representative clientele. He is one of the appreciative and popular members of the Tulsa County Medical Society, of which he is president at the time of this writing, in 1915, and is actively identified also with the Oklahoma State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. The doctor is alert and public-spirited as a citizen and in politics is not constrained by strict partisan lines, as he prefers to support the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment.

On the 18th of June, 1901, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Brown to Miss Irma E. Taber, who was born and reared in the State of New York, and who is a popular figure in the social life of Tulsa. They have no children.

LYNN G. WHITE. As editor and publisher of the *Alva Daily and Weekly Review*, in the fine little city that is the judicial center of Woods County, Mr. White has shown the technical and executive ability, the progressive policies and the civic loyalty that have not only made him distinctively successful in his chosen field of enterprise but have also given him secure vantage-ground as one of the representative newspaper men of Oklahoma—a prestige which, with his incidental influence, makes him specially eligible for recognition in this history of

the state of his adoption, the consistency being further conserved by reason of his prominence as an exponent of the principles and policies of the republican party and his influence as one of its loyal representatives in Oklahoma.

Mr. White was born on a farm in Oneida County, New York, on the 11th of August, 1873, and is a son of Duane D. and Jennie M. (Mattison) White, both likewise natives of the old Empire State, where the former was born April 6, 1844, and the latter April 13, 1843, their respective parents likewise having been born in the State of New York, where the families were founded in an early day. Duane D. White devoted his entire active career to the great and fundamental industry of agriculture, and in 1879 he removed with his family to Harper County, Kansas, where he obtained a tract of Government land, in what is now Attica Township. He assisted in the organization of the county and both he and his wife endured the full tension of the strenuous pioneer life in the Sunflower State, with the incidental privations and hardships entailed by crop failures due to drouths and the ravages of grasshoppers. He eventually reclaimed one of the fine farms of Harper County and became one of the substantial and influential citizens of that section of Kansas. In 1911 he released himself from the arduous labors and heavy responsibilities that had long attended him and since that year he has lived in gracious retirement at Alva, Oklahoma, in the enjoyment of the well earned rewards of former years of earnest and worthy endeavor. As a young man he wedded Miss Jennie M. Mattison, and she proved his devoted companion and helpmeet until she was called to the life eternal, her death having occurred on the 18th of September, 1902, at the old home in Harper County, Kansas. She was an earnest and active member of the Presbyterian Church and held the affectionate regard of all who came within the circle of her gentle and gracious influence. The subject of this review is her only child. In 1905 Duane D. White wedded Miss Lillian Douglas, who likewise is a native of the State of New York, and they have a pleasant home in the City of Alva, where they have resided since 1911, as previously intimated.

Lynn G. White was a lad of about six years at the time of the family removal to Kansas, and there he was reared to adult age under the conditions and influences of the pioneer farm, the while he made good use of the advantages afforded in the public schools of Harper County and those of the high school at Wellington, Sumner County, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1891. For seven years thereafter he continued his effective services as a popular teacher in the public schools of Harper and Barber counties, and he retained his residence in the Sunflower State until 1904, when he established his home at Alva, Woods County, Oklahoma Territory. Here he purchased the plant and business of the weekly republican paper known as the Alva Review, and in 1908 he absorbed the Alva Courier and continued the publication of the combined papers under the title of the Alva Review-Courier. In 1911 he gave further evidence of his success and progressiveness by assuming control also of the Alva Daily News, and the year 1914 found him similarly taking over the Morning Times. The publication of the Daily Review has been continued by him since 1914 and his success has indicated not only the working out of the rule of the "survival of the fittest" but has also proved him a man of much initiative and resourcefulness in business and a strong force in the domain of practical journalism. It is needless to say that both the daily and weekly editions of the Review have excellent circulation and receive a substantial advertising support, the while it should not be

forgotten that both are made effective exponents of the cause of the republican party, to which Mr. White himself pays unequivocal allegiance, his paper being the official organ of Woods County and of the City of Alva. In a reminiscent way it may be noted that in the years 1880-81, when he was a mere boy, Mr. White came over from Kansas into the Indian Territory and employed himself in the collecting of buffalo bones, which found ready demand for commercial purposes, and that incidentally he traversed in this enterprise the ground on which is now situated the enterprising and vital little city in which he maintains his home.

Mr. White has been actively identified with the affairs of the republican party in Oklahoma, has been a frequent delegate to its territorial and state conventions, and has served as chairman of the county committee of his party in Woods County as well as chairman of the republican committee for his congressional district. In a fraternal way he is identified with Alva Lodge, No. 84, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and as a loyal and public spirited citizen his co-operation and that of his paper are ever to be counted upon in the furtherance of movements for the general good of the community and of the state in whose great future he is a firm believer.

At Attica, Kansas, on the 10th of February, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. White to Miss Josephine Warren, who was born in Greene County, Missouri, on the 10th of May, 1875, a daughter of James H. Warren, who likewise was born in Missouri and who became a pioneer settler in Harper County, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. White have one child, Duane Kidder, who was born at Attica, Kansas, on the 25th of December, 1894.

WILLIAM HENRY WALKER. A veteran newspaper man, with forty years of active experience comprising all the details of the newspaper profession, ranging from office boy and typesetter to editor and manager, William Henry Walker spent the first fourteen years of his professional career in Missouri, but for the past quarter of a century has been located at Purcell, where he is now secretary of the Register Company and editor of the Purcell Register.

Of old Southern stock, the Walkers having been a mingling of Scotch, Welsh and Irish lines, and emigrating from Wales to North Carolina in colonial days, William Henry Walker was born at Yanceyville, North Carolina, March 25, 1854. His father, Wyatt Walker, who was born in North Carolina in 1811 was reared in that state and married there Miss Permella Gilchrist. She was born in North Carolina, in 1818 and died at Windsor, Missouri, in 1881. Wyatt Walker was a wagon maker by trade, but for many years effectively preached the Gospel under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In 1859 he moved his family to Whittemell, Virginia, and in 1869 moved to Windsor, Missouri, where he died in 1885. He was a democrat and an active member of the Masonic Fraternity. He and his wife had the following children: Mary, deceased; Newton, deceased; Fannie, who lived at Slater, Missouri, the widow of Sylvester Calvert, who was a farmer; Theodore, deceased; Ellen, a dressmaker at Windsor; Reginald, deceased; Nannie, who is with her sister Ellen at Windsor; Alice, who died in 1911 near Windsor, as the wife of W. A. Garrett, a farmer near Windsor; and William H.

The youngest in this large family of children, William H. Walker had a fairly comfortable home in his youth, but early assumed the responsibilities of his own self-support and advancement. The first schools he attended were in Whittemell, Virginia, and he continued his education at Windsor, Missouri, until the age of sixteen. His



Wm. R. R. R.

first regular employment was in a tinshop at Windsor, where he remained several years. In 1876 he started the Windsor Review, and was associated with the destinies of that Missouri paper until 1890.

In 1890, just a year after the original opening of Oklahoma Territory, Mr. Walker identified himself with the town of Purcell, Indian Territory. After nine months as an employe with the Purcell Topic, he bought an interest in the Purcell Register and for fully a quarter of a century has been its editor. The Register was established in 1887, and it is now owned by a stock company of which R. H. Parham is president, with Mr. Walker as secretary. What the Register has accomplished in the way of influence and general business success is largely due to Mr. Walker's experience and energetic management. He is personally familiar with all phases of Southern Oklahoma's life and development, knows all the big men of the state, in politics or business, and has made the Register a forceful factor in community life. It is a democratic paper and has a large circulation in Cleveland, McClain and surrounding counties. The offices of the plant are situated on Canadian street at the corner of Main street in the Crawford Building.

Mr. Walker is himself a democrat and served several years as a member of the city council at Purcell. He is a vestryman in the Episcopal Church. He is past chancellor commander of Purcell Lodge No. 108, Knights of Pythias, and also past grand chancellor of the state, and is a member of Purcell Lodge No. 1260, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He formerly belonged to the Oklahoma Press Association.

In 1883 at Windsor, Missouri, Mr. Walker married Miss Lelia D. Smith, whose father, the late Dr. B. F. Smith, was for many years a physician and surgeon at Windsor. To their marriage were born three children: Frank, who is now a pressman at the Agricultural and Mechanical College in Stillwater; Bonnie, who is unmarried and is employed in an abstract office, making her home with her parents; Oscar, who died in 1910 at Purcell at the age of twenty-two.

WILLIAM RIBBLE. One of the strongest and most forceful figures in the business life of Oklahoma City, William Ribble is now engaged in a project which, if successful, as it shows every indication of being, will contribute more to the advancement of the city's interests than any single accomplishment in the municipality's history. As an ex-president of the Oklahoma Mutual Oil and Gas Company, Mr. Ribble is at the head of a venture the very difficulties of which would defeat a man of less courageous character, but during a long life of determined struggles and well-earned successes he has gained an irresistible reliance in his own judgment, and his dominant, confidence-inspiring personality has led other men to believe as he does.

Mr. Ribble was born in the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1868, and is a son of John R. and Mary J. (McDonough) Ribble. His father, who spent the greater part of his life in Philadelphia, enlisted in Company D, Twenty-eighth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, at the outbreak of the Civil war, and fought throughout that struggle, a service of four years. The public schools of Philadelphia furnished William Ribble with his education, following which he served an apprenticeship to the bookbinding trade, which, however, he did not follow. He was twenty-one years of age when he embarked upon a career of his own, going to the City of New York, where he engaged in selling stove polish. In this line he met with some measure of success, and soon returned to Philadelphia with a small capital, which he proceeded to invest in the coal business. His marked

business talents found a field for expansion in this line and for twenty-one years he continued to deal in coal, accumulating a comfortable fortune. In the meantime he had become interested in the real estate business, first in a modest manner, and later as one of the large dealers of Philadelphia, where he erected forty-four brick homes, in addition to other structures.

Mr. Ribble left Philadelphia in 1910 and came to Oklahoma City, where he at once became a recognized figure in the realty field. His operations have since expanded in scope and importance, and he still continues to transact a large volume of business annually. He developed and sold the Ribble Addition to Oklahoma City, is the owner of the Oklahoma News Building, a beautiful residence at Twelfth and Dewey streets, and various other valuable properties in the city and county. In 1912, during the development of the Cushing oil fields in Oklahoma, Mr. Ribble visited the property and not only became thoroughly familiar with the oil and gas industry, but decided it was possible to bring in oil wells in Oklahoma City, and accordingly, in January, 1913, organized the Oklahoma Mutual Oil and Gas Company, of which he has since been president. He at once began development work eight miles northeast of Oklahoma City, where he leased 2,500 acres of land, and proceeded in his drilling operations. In spite of handicaps and discouragements of the most disheartening kind, the company has kept steadily onward in its work, and at this time has a well 2,600 feet deep. Since the beginning of operations, it has been Mr. Ribble's wise management, foresight and acumen which have carried the work evenly along, and which have encouraged his associates to look to him for leadership and advice. He is now president of the Universal Oil and Gas Development Company, and many other oil interests in Oklahoma and Texas. Mr. Ribble maintains offices at 508½ Ribble Building, which building he erected in 1910 and which he owns. He is a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics, the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Sons of Veterans.

In 1902 Mr. Ribble was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Ozella Bly, daughter of Mason Bly, of Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, and she died in 1907, leaving one son, Jack Mason. Mr. Ribble was married a second time, in 1912, when Miss Belle Jackson, daughter of Mrs. Anna Belle Jackson, of Pennsylvania, became his wife. They have had one son, Billy Jackson. They are well known in social circles of Oklahoma City, and have hosts of friends.

WILLIAM WATIE WHEELER. Each successive year now is witnessing the removal of some of the historic characters who were most prominently identified with the older Indian Territory and with those movements and activities which crystallized in the new State of Oklahoma. A recent death which attracted wide attention over the state was that of William Watie Wheeler, who died at his home in Sallisaw, February 15, 1915. His own experiences and work gave him a notable place in the old Cherokee Nation, and through his family he was related with some of the most prominent men of the early days.

He was not yet seventy years of age when death called him. He was born in Fort Smith, Arkansas, December 14, 1847, a son of John F. and Nancy (Watie) Wheeler. John F. Wheeler, who was a son of white parents, spent his early life in Georgia and was there before the Cherokee Indians were removed to the west of the Mississippi. He married a Cherokee woman, Nancy Watie, daughter of David Watie, a full blood Cherokee. The brother of Mrs. John F. Wheeler was the celebrated General Stand (or Isaac) Watie, whose name will always be given prominence in the annals of Indian Territory during

the Civil war. From New Echota, Georgia, John F. Wheeler and wife moved with other Cherokees to the Indian Territory in 1831. John F. Wheeler is credited with having been partly instrumental in providing the Cherokees with a written language. While the chief honor is given to Sequoyah, it was John F. Wheeler who supervised the casting of the type in Cincinnati in 1827, and he printed the first Cherokee document ever run off a press. He did printing for the Presbyterian ministry both in Georgia and in Indian Territory. After his removal to Indian Territory his home was at Park Hill, near the site of the old Indian Mission, and one of the early landmarks of Cherokee history. In consequence of the factional warfare among the Cherokees which continued for a number of years after their settlement in Indian Territory, he left the nation and made his home in Fort Smith. He took his printing outfit to Fort Smith, and used it both for printing in the Cherokee language for the benefit of the missionaries and also for a secular English newspaper. He established at Fort Smith the first newspaper west of Little Rock, known as the *Herald*. He was proprietor of this paper until the close of the Civil war, and in 1868 he established the *Wheeler's Independent*. He was likewise prominent in public affairs at Fort Smith. He was elected county judge of Sebastian County, served as a member of both the lower and upper houses of the Arkansas Legislature, and during and after the war he was one of the leading democrats of this part of the state, though previously he had been a whig. Though self-educated, he possessed many excellent attainments of mind and character and was one of the leaders of his time. He was active in church affairs, and was both a Mason and Odd Fellow. John F. Wheeler, who was born near Frankfort, Kentucky, died at Fort Smith in 1880 at the age of seventy-two. His children, who were half-blood Cherokees, were: Theodore, who was killed near Pike's Peak in 1854 while going to California; Susan, who was brought from Georgia to Indian Territory as an infant, spent her life in Oklahoma and Arkansas, and married W. W. Perry; Mary A. died in 1863 as Mrs. E. B. Bright; Harriet married Argyle Quesenbury a native of Fort Smith, Arkansas and now lives in Sallisaw; Sarah P. married Clarence Ashbrook of Memphis, Tennessee, who is deceased, and later she married Captain Nelms, and lived at Vinita; John died in 1880 after his marriage to Lulu G. Sanders; William Watie was next in order of birth; and Nancy died unmarried in 1863.

While the life of William Watie Wheeler was not of unusual length, it was one of unusual experience and variety of activity. As a boy he lived in Fort Smith, attended the public schools of that city, and gained a practical education in his father's printing house. He was less than fourteen years of age when the war broke out, and not long afterward his ardent patriotism led him to enlist with the Arkansas troops, and with Price's army he took part in the campaigns around Little Rock and in Louisiana. Subsequently his fortunes attached him to his uncle's, Gen. Stand Watie, and he was with that noted chieftain through the latter part of the war. He fought at Jenkins Perry, Pleasant Hill and Mansfield, and came out of the war unscathed.

With all this experience he was still a boy when the war closed, and he soon afterward became connected with a drug house in Fort Smith, and from there moved to Indian Territory, not far distant from Fort Smith, and followed farming and trading among the Cherokees until 1880. In that year he became one of the pioneers of Sallisaw. He was there when the first railroad came, and thenceforward for thirty-five years was one of the progressive leaders in the development and upbuilding of the town. During the greater part of that time, for

fully thirty years, he operated on a successful and extensive scale farming and stock raising. He was one of the pioneer fruit growers and developed one of the best orchards in Sequoyah County. When the Cherokee lands were allotted, his share was a handsome portion on the east side of Sallisaw, and altogether he owned about twelve hundred acres in one body, and had various other business relations with Sallisaw. He was a director in the Merchants National Bank of Sallisaw, was interested in the Wheeler Lumber Company, was head of the firm Wheeler & Sons, cotton buyers and ginner, and held stock in the Sallisaw Cotton Oil Mill. His public spirit was equal to his business capacity, and for nine years he was president of the Sallisaw Board of Education and served several terms on the Sallisaw town council. In his younger years he had at one time served as chief of police in Fort Smith. He was an active democrat, and altogether one of the best known and influential citizens of Eastern Oklahoma at the time of his death.

On November 5, 1868, he married Miss Emma C. Carnall who was born at Fort Smith in March, 1848, daughter of John Carnall, who came from Virginia. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler were: John Perry, who married Nancy Benge; Fannie M., who married T. F. Shackelford; Daisey E., who married Edgar T. Stevenson; Corrie F., who married Raleigh Kobel; William Watie, Jr., who married Jessie Meechem; Jessie V., who married W. D. Mayo; Carnall, who in 1909 graduated from the Virginia Military Institute; and Theodore F., who completed his higher education in the University of Missouri.

WILLIAM H. MCKINNEY, A. B., A. M., B. D. This highly educated minister and farmer of Smithville is a fullblood Choctaw Indian, and has for thirty years been one of the strongest influences for the enlightenment, moral, social and industrial progress among the old Indian tribes of Oklahoma.

He is a conspicuous exception and thereby demonstrates the fallacy of a belief long held that no fullblood Indian ever could attain a standard of educational progress equal to that of his white brother. As may be well understood, this in itself constitutes a highly valuable service, and has been much appreciated by his own tribe of the Choctaws. Rev. Mr. McKinney has all the personal characteristics of his tribe, yet he holds three college degrees and is master of seven languages besides his own vernacular. The high ideals of intellectual attainment implanted have been preserved, although it is thirty years since he stepped from the door of Yale. Here too he has broken a rule long believed to have no exceptions that an Indian eventually loses his veneration of culture and returns to the habits and customs of his forefathers. William McKinney in these respects is one of the most remarkable old men of the Southwestern tribes.

Before him there were modest governors and modest chiefs in the McKinney family. Probably not one of them ever had a political ambition that was not fundamentally philanthropic. The parents of Mr. McKinney never were known by any other than their Indian names, though these names translated into English mean William and Mary. Both his father and his brother Governor Thompson McKinney were captains in the Confederate army. Metinnubbee, his father, who once was chief of the Apukshonnubbee District, which embraced seven counties of the Choctaw Nation, was inspired to the belief that his principal duty was to make better citizens of his people. Once or twice each year he visited each county and addressed the people on the subjects of right living, obedience to the law, development of industries, respect for their neighbors, and the tenets of Chris-

tianity. Ohoyoema, the mother of William McKinney, shared in the ambitious designs and practices of her husband. Fullblood though she was, she foresaw the possibilities for service in the career of her son after the tribal days had passed and the reign of white man should be over the land once promised to the Indians as long as waters run and grass grows.

Ohoyoema was on her last bed of illness. William had spent three years in Spencer Academy, near Doaksville, and had come home. His father was dead and his mother lived alone in their little cabin near Smithville in a lovely and historic spot of the Kiamichi mountains. William was sixteen years old, and the joy of his mother's declining years. "My son," she said to him, "you must get an education. Without it you cannot accomplish what you should among our people. It was your father's ambition that you should be a great and a good man." William recalled the oft repeated assertion that an Indian was incapable of acquiring a high education. He was at the point of resolving to combat such belief. The suffering his mother's face disclosed forced back the resolution. "Don't mind me my son," she continued. "Go today. Go to college and the Lord will make you what your father desired. I shall not be here long. Perhaps when you kiss me goodbye it will be the last goodbye. But I shall not grieve for I know you are becoming great and good." William McKinney's kiss was the last his mother felt. She had passed beyond before he came back.

He went to Salem, Virginia, and entered Roanoke College. Five years later in 1883 he received his degree Bachelor of Arts and was fourth honor student in a class of twenty-two, being the first fullblood Indian ever to complete the course in that school and probably in any other American school down to that time. Five years later he returned to Salem and received his Master of Arts degree. At the time his particular friend, N. B. Ainsworth, entered the University of Virginia to study law, W. H. McKinney began to read law books, in connection with his regular college work, expecting to enter the same university to take a regular course in law, but, when he finished his course at Roanoke College, he spent several days debating over the question as to which profession he must take to do the greatest good to his own people and finally decided to go to the theological school. With the assistance of Doctor Dreher, the president of Roanoke College, he went to New Haven, Connecticut, and entered Yale Divinity School finishing his course in 1886 with the degree Bachelor of Divinity. The following year he entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church as a missionary among his people. He was a master of seven languages and no student in his divinity class was his peer in Greek and Latin. While he was a student in Spencer Academy he was under the tuition of J. C. Colton and Dr. J. J. Read, both of whom were among the early missionaries and teachers of the Choctaw Nation. He was a classmate of Dr. E. N. Wright, who in recent years has been one of the chief advisors of the Choctaws, and of Dr. Frank Wright, who has in recent years been a traveling evangelist in the Presbyterian Church. Both these men are sons of the Rev. Dr. Allen Wright. In accordance with the Choctaw regulations governing education which required that some members of the faculties of the academies should teach Latin and Greek, Mr. McKinney during the early years of his ministry served as a member of the board of examiners appointed by the governor, and in that position passed upon the Latin, Greek and history qualifications of applicants for teachers' certificates.

"It was the admonition and prayer of my mother that made me accomplish what I did," says Mr. McKin-

ney. "I was determined when I went to Roanoke to fight my Indian blood to the last ditch if it interfered with my progress. My mother died in a few months, but her prayer always was with me. I never came back to the Indian country during those five years. On the contrary I employed a private tutor at the end of each term and spent each summer studying the course that came the succeeding year. I made good grades. I avoided bad company. I remained without college fraternities and gave society the least attention possible."

The tenacity of purpose of Mr. McKinney was put to test once during his five years at Roanoke, and by no less a person than Dr. Allen Wright, the man who suggested the name of Oklahoma for the territory and who, as a pioneer missionary, accomplished more than any other Indian for the welfare of his people. Doctor Wright visited Roanoke. "William," he said, the day before his departure for Indian Territory, "I'm going home tomorrow and if you want to go I've got \$65 for you as expense money." "I don't want to go," replied McKinney. "I came here to stay until I finish and I'm going to stay." Next day Doctor Wright renewed the suggestion. "You may give me the \$65 if you like," said the young student, "and I'll use it in paying expenses here. I'm not going home." "You've got the right stuff in you," laughed Doctor Wright. "I didn't want you to go home. I was only giving you a test, and you've stood it. Take the money and remain here."

During his early years as a minister Rev. Mr. McKinney covered three counties of the Choctaw Nation. Later he had as charges Atoka, Coalgate, Mahew, Durant, Caddo, Antlers, Stringtown and Boggy Depot. Still later the scope of his work was enlarged to cover the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations. The Civil war had practically demoralized the organization accomplished by the missionaries before the war, and his duties were largely reconstructive and reorganizing. There were few church edifices; nearly all meetings were held under brush arbors or trees. The meeting period was supposed to begin at 7:30 p. m. on Friday and last until Sunday evening, but the Indians were slow in recovering from laxity of attendance entailed by the war. "To overcome this," says Mr. McKinney, "I had to set an example. For several months when I reached an appointment at a stated time on Friday evening I found no one there on the camp ground. I staked my horse and lay on the grass all night without supper. I went without breakfast or dinner on Saturday and on Saturday afternoon the Indians slowly gathered. When I told them of my long and lonesome fast and my prayers they were sorry and promised thereafter to come to service on Friday evening. I never had to repeat this at any appointment. For thirty years our Christian work made good progress. Our two-day meetings in late years have been interfered with by the Indians adopting the customs of the white people. For instance, they remain away from church on Saturday and go to town or attend baseball games. Most of our services now are limited to those of the Sabbath, although occasionally we have meetings that last several days and Indians come long distances and live in camp houses during the time. I have only two appointments now, one at Eagletown and one at Goodwater."

Not only in the religious field has Mr. McKinney accomplished a great work. For twenty years he has been official interpreter for the Choctaw Legislature, serving under the administrations of Governors Thompson McKinney, who was his brother, Benjamin F. Smallwood, Wilson N. Jones, Jefferson Gardner, Green McCurtain and Gilbert Dukes. Bills were written in English and one of his duties was to interpret them for fullblood members of the Legislature who could not speak English. Another of his duties was to interpret speeches

made in the Legislature, English to Choctaw and Choctaw to English.

By the request of many of his own people he appeared before Judge Jefferson Gardner, Supreme Judge of the Supreme Court of the Choctaw Nation, and applied for the license to practice law in the courts of the Choctaw Nation and was admitted in 1892; and afterward he was admitted to the bar in the United States Court in the Central District of the Indian Territory in 1906; and in 1908 he was admitted to the bar of McCurtain County of the State of Oklahoma.

Another characteristic about him is that he has always had perfect confidence of the full blood of his own people; this state of things was fully proved when the Government was enrolling the new-born children of "Snake Indians." These Indians were bitterly opposed to take their allotments of land and refused to have anything to do with the requirement of the Government, and commissioner to the five civilized tribes and its field clerks utterly failed to enroll the new-born children of these "Snake Indians." W. H. McKinney was appointed as special officer to go among these Indians, and he went and enrolled all delinquent children and now these "Snake Indians" know that they have a friend on whom they can depend, and who has all the time advised them as though they were his own children.

His character and his training made him more than a mere servant of the Legislature. He felt it his duty to criticize proposed legislation if he believed it would be inimical to the best interests of the Choctaw people and never hesitated to advise fullblood members of his opinion. His disinterestedness and sincerity thus gave him a great influence. Such activity caused him more than once to be hailed before the powers and reprimanded. He was threatened with discharge, but he always answered that the performance of a duty he believed he owed his people was more sacred than a political appointment. It was his activity that defeated the approval by the Department of the Interior of a bill passed by the Choctaw Legislature creating a commission of three, of which the governor was to be ex-official member, to superintend the payment of nearly \$100,000,000 to the Choctaws. This amount was the estimated value of all tribal property that was to be sold by the commission. The commission, under the bill, was to receive 10 per cent of all money distributed, or nearly \$10,000,000. Mr. McKinney discovered evidences of bribery, and did all in his power to forestall the passage of the bill, and failing in this he wrote letters to the Indian agent at Muskogee and the secretary of the interior that caused the bill never to leave the Muskogee office on its way to Washington.

GEORGE A. HARBAUGH. That the sterling and popular citizen whose name introduces this paragraph is distinctively one of the representative and influential business men of the thriving little City of Alva, county seat of Woods County, needs no further voucher than the statement that he is here president of the Central State Bank and also of the Alva Roller Mills, which represent two of the most important business enterprises in Woods County.

Mr. Harbaugh was born on the homestead farm of his father in Washington County, Iowa, and the date of his nativity, August 27, 1870, shows that his parents were numbered among the pioneers of that section of the Hawkeye State. He is a son of Eli and Catherine (Engle) Harbaugh, both natives of Ohio, where the former was born in 1825 and the latter in 1827; both were reared and educated in the old Buckeye State and there their marriage was solemnized in the year 1848. The parents of Mr. Harbaugh were early settlers in

Washington County, Iowa, where they established their home in 1850, when that section was on the very frontier of civilization, and where the death of the devoted wife and mother occurred in 1872. In his native state Eli Harbaugh learned in his youth the trade of cabinet-maker, and after his removal to Iowa, within about two years after his marriage, he there found demand for his services as a skilled artisan at his trade, the while he was giving close attention to the reclamation of his frontier farm. In 1884 he removed to Barber County, Kansas, where he purchased a farm and here he continued his residence until his death, in 1907, at the venerable age of eighty-two years.

George A. Harbaugh acquired his rudimentary education in the schools of his native county and was a lad of about fourteen years at the time of the family removal to Barber County, Kansas, where he was reared to adult age on the homestead farm and continued his studies in the public schools. He was associated with his father in the work and management of the home farm until 1893, when he became one of the many ambitious young men who participated in the "run" into the newly opened Cherokee Strip or Outlet of Oklahoma Territory. He entered claim to a tract of Government land seven miles distant from the present City of Alva and thus gained the distinction of becoming one of the pioneer settlers of Woods County. He vigorously instituted the improvement of his embryonic farm, to which he eventually perfected his title and upon which he continued his residence five years, in the meanwhile acquiring an entire section of adjacent land and developing one of the extensive stock ranches of the county. He thus aided materially in the initial stages of civic and industrial progress in Woods County, and his energy and circumspection enabled him to achieve definite success and prosperity through his association with the agricultural and live stock industries in the county to which he has continued to pay unswerving loyalty.

In 1898 Mr. Harbaugh removed from his ranch to Alva, where he engaged in the live stock and grain business and became one of the leading representatives of this line of enterprise in this section of the territory. He was a staunch supporter of movements advanced to obtain statehood for the territory and in the meanwhile gained precedence as a steadfast and influential business man and public spirited citizen. In 1906, the year prior to the admission of Oklahoma to the Union, Mr. Harbaugh purchased the controlling interest in the Alva Rolling Mills, of which, as president of the company, he has since maintained the active management. In 1914 this corporation purchased and shipped 3,500,000 bushels of wheat, the enormous shipments having been handled from its chain of thirty elevators, at eligible points in Oklahoma, Kansas and Texas. The Alva Roller Mills are essentially modern in equipment and facilities, the products find a wide demand and are known for superiority, and the business, as conjoined with the extensive grain trade controlled by the operating company, represents one of the most important industrial enterprises of Northern Oklahoma.

In 1913 Mr. Harbaugh became associated with Henry E. Noble and others in the organization of the Central State Bank of Alva, of which he has since been president and of which Mr. Noble is cashier, individual mention of the latter executive being made on other pages of this volume.

In politics Mr. Harbaugh is aligned as a staunch supporter of the cause of the democratic party, but he is essentially a business man and has manifested no predilection for the honors or emoluments of political office. He is still the owner of one of the large and valuable



William Higgins

landed estates in Woods County and is one of the substantial capitalists of the state to which he came as a young man of worthy and ambitious purpose. He is affiliated with Alva Lodge, No. 1184, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and it may consistently be said that in his home county his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

At Alva, on the 1st of November, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Harbaugh to Miss Mary Devin, who was born at Princeton, Gibson County, Indiana, in which state were also born her parents, Alexander N. and Melissa Devin. Mr. and Mrs. Harbaugh have three children, whose names and respective dates of birth are here noted: Paul A., September 7, 1901; Melissa Kathryn, October 8, 1905; and Helen E., February 2, 1912.

WILLIAM B. DOUTHITT. By the exercise of an ability which seems to be native in the Douthitt family and a persistent energy coupled with fair methods, William B. Douthitt has succeeded in making a reputation and successful position for himself in the real estate business in Oklahoma, and for the past five years has had his home and offices in Duncan. In recent years an important feature of his business has been the handling of oil leases.

William B. Douthitt was born in Russellville, Arkansas, January 12, 1874, a son of W. A. and Belle (Bowden) Douthitt. The Douthitts came from Ireland to America before the Revolutionary war and settled in South Carolina, from which colony the name has spread to many different sections of the United States. Mr. Douthitt's maternal grandfather, J. W. Bowden, was the pioneer settler in Arkansas, having come from Virginia. He owned a large tract of land, and though espousing the cause of the republican party in a strictly democratic state he was elected a member of the Legislature. He was killed at Russellville by bushwhackers during the Civil war. W. A. Douthitt was born in Missouri in 1847, and is now a business man at Muskogee, Oklahoma, having lived in this state for many years. He moved from Missouri to Russellville, was a farmer there, and in 1892 located at Shawnee, Oklahoma, where he continued farming and stockraising, and since locating at Muskogee in 1913 has been a merchant. He is a republican, a member and deacon of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and affiliates with the Masonic Fraternity. His wife, Belle Bowden, was born in Arkansas at Russellville in 1856, grew up and married there, and died at Shawnee, Oklahoma, in 1912. Their children were: J. T., who is a stock man near Guymon, Oklahoma; Lizzie, who lives at Duncan, widow of the late J. W. Paul, a real estate man; Lulu, who lives in Muskogee, married T. J. Stephens, now deceased, who was a school teacher; G. F. is associated with his father in the merchandise business at Muskogee; H. B., also in business with his father and brother at Muskogee; Jennie, wife of Hoyt Davis, a farmer at Shawnee; and May, wife of Ray Toney, of California.

William B. Douthitt attended public school in Russellville, Arkansas, and finished his education at Shawnee. The first twenty-four years of his life was spent on his father's farm and this experience as a practical farmer has been valuable to him in his business of real estate. In 1898 he engaged in the real estate business at Shawnee, but in 1901 became one of the pioneers who located at Lawton at the opening of that section of Oklahoma, and lived there until April, 1902. From 1902 to 1910 he continued in his regular business at Marlow, Oklahoma, and since 1910 has been at Duncan. He does a general real estate business, handles farm lands and

loans, and his operations cover Stephens, Jefferson, Carter and Garvin Counties. He is the individual owner of about a thousand acres of land in these counties. He has handled a number of oil leases, and is the president of the Safety First Oil and Gas Company.

Mr. Douthitt is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and affiliates with Mistletoe Lodge No. 17 of the Knights of Pythias and with Duncan Camp No. 515 of the Woodmen of the World.

In 1905 at Sterling, Oklahoma, Mr. Douthitt married Miss Jessie M. Utter, whose father J. F. Utter is a passenger conductor living at Sweetwater, Texas. To their marriage was born a son, William J., on June 4, 1909.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, of Bartlesville, has been a witness of and participant in much that is vital in the history of this great section of the Middle West for fully sixty years. He and his family were in Kansas during the fratricidal struggle which made that a free state. William Higgins cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, while with the Union army at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory. He is a former secretary of State of Kansas, and for fifty years has been closely acquainted with Oklahoma citizenship and tribal affairs. He first came to Oklahoma in May, 1899, in the service of the Indian department with the Dawes Commission as appraiser of Indian lands for allotment. At the beginning of the oil excitement he resigned and in 1903 went to Bartlesville and has been a prominent resident of that city since 1904.

In Norristown, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, William Higgins was born April 2, 1842, a son of Patrick and Elizabeth Jane (Flanagan) Higgins. His parents were solid and substantial people, endowed with a large amount of common sense, had good ideals and aims and endeavored to put them into practice, and were both of the Catholic faith. Patrick Higgins was born in the City of Sligo and his wife in Belfast, Ireland. The former lived to be eighty-nine and the latter to seventy-seven years of age. Patrick Higgins was an Irish school-master and mechanic. He was a free state democrat, but when he settled in Missouri in 1848 found that such democrats were not popular. In 1854 he moved to Kansas and gave his aid and influence in making that a free state.

First in Missouri and then in Kansas Territory William Higgins spent his early years beginning with his first conscious recollection. What schooling he had came from his parents, and public schools, from a Catholic academy and from printing shops, which have always been recognized as a great university training school. However, his character has been molded and shaped by hard experience in the frontier life of the West. He has been in and has seen every territory west of Missouri, Iowa and Arkansas come into statehood.

As a boy during the terrible border warfare between the Missouri and Kansas people of the '50s, he endured the hardship of frontier life and of drought fanatical strife. He himself shared in some of the experiences of those days, witnessed the destruction of homes and lives, and all the brutal savagery and passions of the civil warfare, which beginning in Kansas, in time enveloped the entire nation. Nowhere was the Civil war fought with greater fury and hatred and with less regard for the honorable rules of warfare than in the border district. William Higgins is one of the few men still living who witnessed the battle of Osawatomie on August 30, 1856, between the border ruffians under Colonel Reid of Independence, Missouri, who had 300 men under his command, and John Brown, who had about forty of his followers. Mr. Higgins says this was not a battle, but

a very tame affair, between two parties of outlaws, neither of which showed a keen desire to fight. Brown did his best to get away, while Reid and his men thought Brown had from 800 to 1,000 sharpshooters in the timber and marched into Osawatomie, a village of less than 600 people, sacked the town and burned the homes, leaving women and children without shelter or food.

After witnessing this battle Mr. Higgins, then a boy of fourteen, went to Leavenworth on September 11, 1856, and in the same month he became a teamster and drove a team for the Government to a supply train from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Kearney. In 1857 he went into Salt Lake City, Utah, with Col. Sidney Johnson's army, and continued to follow the plains life up to August, 1860.

He then returned to the home of his parents at Paola, Kansas, expecting to go back to Utah to engage in business. The Civil war prospects caused a change in his plans, he resumed work at the case in a printing office. Some years earlier he had gained his first knowledge of printing, and his work as a newspaper man is one of the most important features of his career.

On April 7, 1861, at Paola, Kansas, he enlisted in the Union army for three years. He was the first one to offer his services in Miami County, Kansas. He was mustered out of the service at Fort Leavenworth October 19, 1865. He has in his possession an honorable discharge as a private veteran of the Civil war and his record as a soldier was clean. His service was in the Western Department, composed of Missouri, Kansas, Indian Territory, Arkansas, Colorado, and Nebraska. This department was more a guerrilla war zone than one in which honorable war methods prevailed. In the entire department only eighteen honorable battles were fought between the regular army forces of the Union and Confederate sides; though there were Indian massacres and outlaw guerrilla warfare by Quantrill, Anderson and other outlaws.

After the war Mr. Higgins started the Miami Free Press at Paola, but sold it in 1867, and then established the Le Roy Pioneer in Coffey County, Kansas. That paper he sold in 1868, and going to Coffeyville in Montgomery County was associated with ex-Senator E. G. Ross on his paper. In 1870 the plant was destroyed, and he then established at Columbus, Kansas, a republican paper which he conducted until 1878. While his work in the newspaper field and otherwise did not bring to Mr. Higgins great wealth, he has prospered, and his influence has always been exerted on the side of improvement. All the papers he started are still alive excepting the Miami Free Press.

In 1876 Mr. Higgins became connected with the claim and law department of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and in 1880 when that road passed out of the hands of receivers he went with the claim and law department of the Santa Fe Company. He has held but two public offices, has never asked for nor sought an official position, has never asked a man to vote for him, and he says that it has been his best pleasure to play the political game for principle and good government and capable citizenship rather than to hold an office.

However, in the State of Kansas the name of William Higgins has long been well known in state and local affairs. In 1888 and again in 1901 he was nominated and elected to the office of secretary of state on the republican ticket. He made a creditable record during his administration in both terms. This was the only elective office for which Mr. Higgins was ever a candidate before the voters. In earlier years he had been honored by the Legislature and governors of Kansas. He was appointed to state positions, and since coming

to Oklahoma has served as clerk of United States Court at Bartlesville, and President Roosevelt appointed him postmaster of that city. The democratic governor of Oklahoma appointed him a member of the Gettysburg Commission as the representative of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has been elected department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Oklahoma, and has been a member of that order for more than thirty-seven years.

The one organization to which Mr. Higgins has been chiefly devoted throughout his life has been the republican party. He is an old fashioned conservative type of republican. He believes in high tariff, strong state and National Government, and has had little sympathy with many of the theoretical reforms which have held the stage of public attention during recent years, particularly those designed to control and regulate business affairs. Mr. Higgins says that he became a member of the republican party organization and has kept his dues paid up ever since and before he cast his first vote for Mr. Lincoln in 1864 in November while with the army in Indian Territory.

As to churches he believes in the good of such organizations, though he is not a regular attendant. He was reared a Catholic. He also believes in schools and all forces for education. He has tried to guide his life in accordance with the divine laws and in Oklahoma as elsewhere he has endeavored to support those laws made by men, but which he finds have not been enforced by public officials in compliance with the full meaning of the obligation of an oath of office.

On January 20, 1863, during the Civil war time, Mr. Higgins married Miss Julia A. Gallaway at Paola, Kansas. The two daughters of that marriage are still living. At Parsons, Kansas, on November 30, 1879, Mr. Higgins married Laura Virginia Knisley. To this union also were two children born, Helen W. and Theo C. The daughter Helen died four years ago, and the son is now living with his parents, unmarried. The daughters by the first wife were Cora Jane and Alice Agnes Higgins. Cora Jane married in 1884 Henry Mudd of Adrian, Missouri, a farmer, and they now live in California. Alice Agnes was married in 1887 to Lincoln Etyner, and they now live on a farm in Ogle County, Illinois. Helen W. Higgins, who died at Long Beach, California, in 1911, married Franklin T. Metzler, a wholesale merchant of Colorado Springs, Colorado.

JASON GILES MCCOMBS, prominent lawyer, ex-judge of the County Court of Sequoyah County, and a leading and influential citizen of Sallisaw, is a native Mississippian, born in Tate County, October 15, 1863, a son of William F. and Margaret Caroline (Jackson) McCombs, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Alabama. The McCombs are of Scotch-Irish lineage and in America are descendants of three brothers who came from Scotland at an early date, one going to the North and the other two drifting to the South, where one of the latter located in North Carolina and the other in Texas. The father of Jason G. McCombs was reared in North Carolina and Mississippi and was living in the latter state at the time of his enlistment in the Confederate army for service during the war between the states, in which he met a soldier's death on the battlefield of the second engagement at Corinth. Mrs. McCombs later married Larkin W. Echols, who was a planter and resident of the vicinity of Huntsville, Alabama, in which city Judge McCombs was reared in the home of Mr. Echols' mother.

Jason Giles McCombs received his preliminary education in the public schools of Huntsville, Alabama, and

after some further preparation entered the University of Alabama, from which institution he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1880. Later he pursued a law course in the same institution, being given his Bachelor of Laws degree, but did not at once enter upon the practice of his calling, but instead went to Fort Smith, Arkansas, where for nine years he was assistant cashier of the Merchants Bank, now the Merchants National Bank. His health failing him, he resigned his position, and after traveling for a time located, in 1893, at Muskogee, Oklahoma, where he was soon admitted to the bar. Not long thereafter, he was appointed by United States District Judge Charles B. Stewart, to the position of United States commissioner at Tahlequah. His duties in this capacity required his holding court in portions of what are now Cherokee, Adair and Sequoyah counties, and in 1896 he located at Sallisaw, where he has since resided. He held the position of commissioner until January 1, 1900, and at that time engaged actively in the practice of his chosen profession.

From the time of the organization of the Democratic Central Committee in Indian Territory, Judge McCombs has been active in the councils of his political party. He was one of the organizers of this committee and up to statehood and after, until 1912, served as a member thereof. He was a member of the Sequoyah Constitutional Convention, in which body he served as a member of the corporative committee, of which, as chairman, he wrote the corporative part of the constitution which was adopted. Among other positions held by Judge McCombs was that of city attorney of Sallisaw, in which he acted for several years, and in 1912 his friends prevailed upon him to make the race for the county judgeship. He won the nomination of his party for this office, and in the election that followed was successful over his opponent, but served only one term, when he retired to again devote himself to the general practice of his profession. He is known as one of the leaders of the Sequoyah County bar, a man thoroughly versed in every department of his profession and a supporter of its highest ideals and best ethics. He is a Master Mason and a Pythian, and a communicant of the Episcopal Church.

In 1885 Judge McCombs was married to Miss Lillie Marcum, a daughter of Col. Tom Marcum, of Muskogee, one of the most distinguished legists of Oklahoma. Mrs. McComb's death occurred in 1899, at which time she left two children: Lillian, who is now Mrs. W. V. McClure of Muskogee, Oklahoma; and Thomas Marcum, a literary and law graduate of the University of Oklahoma, who is associated with his father in the practice of law at Sallisaw, under the firm name of McCombs & McCombs. In 1904 Judge McCombs married for his second wife Miss Jessie Rigbsby, of Sallisaw, Oklahoma, but a native of Illinois. One daughter, Margaret Caroline, has been born to this union.

HENRY P. HOSEY. It was during the administration of Henry P. Hosey as city attorney of Idabel that a spirit of humanitarianism with respect to Indians was injected into the current of municipal affairs. In other words, he ended that practice whereby the city treasury was enriched weekly by the payment of fines from Indians who, being intoxicated, disturbed the peace and dignity of the community. His was the advice of a brother rather than that of the lawyer. One Indian, in particular, had for months been paying regularly a fine of \$10 each week. Mr. Hosey found that the man's family was in need of the money, and felt that morally the city should not continue extracting fines from him. His plain advice, given to the Indian in a way that he

could understand, was to leave off drinking, but if he failed in that resolve, to go to some place removed from the public highway and thus keep himself inconspicuous and avoid arrest. The former course was beyond the red man, but he acted upon the latter clause of the advice, with the result that the peace of the town for a long time remained undisturbed by him. This incident is related to show Mr. Hosey's acquaintance with the frailties and nature of the Indian, a knowledge that led him to pursue a course that gave the Indian as much of the protection of society as possible. He had come from a section of Mississippi where the Choctaws lived before the migration to Indian Territory, and in which many live yet. His uncle, S. P. Wade, long after the Civil war, had thirty Choctaw families as tenants on his extensive plantation.

Henry P. Hosey was born in Jasper County, Mississippi, June 10, 1871, and is a son of William T. and Lucy (Atwood) Hosey. His father, a native of Mississippi, followed planting throughout his life, and served as a soldier of the Confederacy during the war between the states. His paternal great-grandfather was the first tax assessor and collector of Jasper County, Mississippi, and a man of influence and prominence in his community, and his great-grandfather's mother was a Terrell who lived in Georgia and a member of a family from which have sprung many men of prominence in public affairs in Georgia, Mississippi, Texas and Oklahoma. A. W. Terrell, for many years prominent in Texas history, is a member of this family, as is also Joseph Terrell, of Hobart, Oklahoma, who has been a member of the Oklahoma Legislature and a prosecuting attorney of his county, a leading lawyer and a man of influence and wealth. The father of Joseph Terrell was for a number of years a member of the Supreme Court of Mississippi and a jurist who lent dignity and strength to the bench. The activities of Isaac Hosey, an uncle of Henry P. Hosey, are found prominent in the annals of the Creek Nation, in which he served as a deputy United States marshal under one of the administrations of President Cleveland. Isaac Hosey married a woman of Creek blood, and in recent years has made his home at Paden, Okfuskee County. William T. and Lucy (Atwood) Hosey were the parents of four children: Henry P.; Isaac, who is a stockman and farmer of Bay Springs, Mississippi; Mrs. J. W. McNeece, who is the wife of a farmer at Enloe, Texas; and Mrs. M. T. Windham, who is the wife of a farmer-stockman at Taylorville, Mississippi.

Henry P. Hosey secured his education in the public and high schools of Mississippi, this being supplemented by much home study, and with this preparation began teaching in the public schools of his native state. During the several years that were thus employed, he devoted himself closely to the study of law, and, being admitted to practice, engaged in his profession in 1905, at Seminary, Mississippi. In 1909 Mr. Hosey came to Oklahoma and took up his residence and opened an office at Idabel, and here he has since continued in practice. Not long after coming to this place, he formed a partnership with James M. Leggett, an association which continued for two years, and in August, 1914, the present professional combination of Gore, Hosey & Jones was formed. This concern appears in all the courts, carries on a general practice of an important character, and has on its books some of the foremost firms and individuals in this part of the state. Mr. Hosey's ability was given recognition when he was elected city attorney of Idabel, but at the expiration of his term of office he retired from public life, preferring to give his entire time to his pressing and constantly-growing professional duties. He is an

ardent and consistent democrat, and while still a resident of Mississippi served one term as state election commissioner under Governor James K. Vardeman.

Mr. Hosey was married at Vossburg, Mississippi, in 1892, to Miss Laura Arrington, and they have four children, as follows: Mrs. Winnie Croft, who is the wife of a business man at Idabel; Mrs. Fannie Leggett, who is the wife of a well known attorney of Idabel; Miss Edna, who is a student in the State College for Young Women, at Chickasha, Oklahoma; and William Henry, six years of age, who resides at home. Mr. and Mrs. Hosey are members of the Baptist Church. He is fraternally affiliated with the Masons and the Woodmen of the World, and professionally with the McCurtain County Bar Association and the Oklahoma Bar Association.

JAMES PHILANDER RENFREW. One of the newspapers of most decided influence in the old Cherokee Strip country of Oklahoma is Renfrew's Daily and Weekly Record, published at Alva, and owned and edited by James P. Renfrew. Mr. Renfrew is a pioneer in the Cherokee country, having participated in the opening in the fall of 1893, was the first elected treasurer of Woods County and has been a leading figure as a homesteader, teacher, man of affairs and newspaper publisher.

James Philander Renfrew represents one of the best family stocks that came into Oklahoma when this country was first opened for settlement. He was born on a farm in Beuton County, Iowa, August 31, 1849, a son of John and Hester Jane (Johnson) Renfrew. His father was born on a farm near Mansfield, Ohio, January 16, 1824, a son of James Renfrew, who was a native of Ireland. John Renfrew, a farmer by occupation, went out to Iowa in 1846, about the time that state was admitted to the Union, and about 1860 set out for Kansas, while that state was being settled up, but instead of proceeding to his destination determined to locate in Caldwell County, Missouri, and lived in that section of Northwest Missouri for twenty-eight years. After this long interval he actually went to Kansas, when conditions were very different from what they had been before the Civil war, and settled on a tract of Government land in Barber County. He continued farming there until 1894, and then in the year following the opening of the Cherokee strip moved to Woods County, Oklahoma, and proved up a homestead ten miles north of Alva. His death occurred at Alva June 16, 1902. John Renfrew was married in Coshocton County, Ohio, November 2, 1849, to Miss Hester Jane Johnson, a daughter of Robert and Jane (Stephenson) Johnson. Mrs. Renfrew was born April 6, 1831, in Coshocton County and died in Woods County, Oklahoma, March 12, 1899. The Alva editor was the first of their four children, three daughters and one son. Emily Jane, the oldest of the daughters, was born February 18, 1852, and on December 5, 1871, married James W. DeGeer, who was born November 26, 1843, in Ontario, Canada, and is now living as a retired farmer at Nampa, Idaho, he and his wife having four children, Cora, Eva, Renfrew I. and Vaughn E. Mary Ellen, the second daughter, born August 10, 1855, was married October 28, 1875, to Lyman W. DeGeer, and their seven children are: Muriel, Mabel, Dahl, Frederick, deceased, Ernest, Frank and Edgar. Hessie Lou, the youngest, born January 14, 1869, married April 22, 1895, Anthony T. Nuce, and their two children are named Harry Renfrew and Alice.

James Philander Renfrew was reared and educated in Richland County, Ohio, and Caldwell County, Missouri, and was about eleven years of age when his father located in the latter county. The advantages he enjoyed in the public schools enabled him at the age of twenty

to qualify as teacher, and he followed that occupation in combination with farming for a number of years. In 1887 Mr. Renfrew removed to Barber County, Kansas, and there continued farming and teaching for seven years.

In September, 1893, Mr. Renfrew was on the starting line for the rush into the Cherokee Strip, and staked out a claim of Government land ten miles north of Alva. When Woods County was organized that year all the officers were appointed, and the first regular county election was held in 1894. In that campaign Mr. Renfrew was a candidate on the populist ticket for the office of treasurer and won the contest by a safe majority. This gives him a distinction which will always be associated with his name in local county history as the first regularly elected treasurer of the county. After filling that office for two years, he again resumed his work as teacher, and also paid some attention to the development of his farm. In 1899 Mr. Renfrew acquired an interest in the Alva Review and for the following three years was its editor. Selling out he then established in 1902 Renfrew's Record as a weekly populist paper. In 1904 Mr. Renfrew became once more aligned with the regular democratic party, but up to that year had been one of the active factors in the populist movement. In 1898 he was the populist nominee for the office of state senator from Woods County. On January 1, 1915, Mr. Renfrew began the publication of a morning edition, known as Renfrew's Morning Record. This newspaper has a large circulation over Woods and surrounding counties, is a paper from which many hundreds of its readers take their opinions on current questions, and it is also a prosperous business enterprise. Mr. Renfrew has a modern plant with complete equipment for the publication of his journal and also for general printing. In 1910 he was honored by election to the office of president of the Oklahoma State Press Association, and held the office one year.

On August 31, 1871, on his twenty-second birthday, at Mirabile, Missouri, Mr. Renfrew married Julia Ellen Black. In that section of Missouri her family has been one of the oldest and most honored for many years. Her parents were Dr. Oakley H. and Susan R. (Hyde) Black. Mrs. Renfrew was born April 14, 1856, at Champaign, Illinois, being the first white child born in that city. Doctor Black was born May 21, 1828, in Clark County, Ohio, and was of Virginia parents and English ancestry. Doctor Black served as a soldier in the Mexican war and was also in service along the frontier against the Indians during the years 1846-51. He was a member of Company B of the First United States Dragoons, and was made sergeant of his company at the battle of Buena Vista. Doctor Black was the family physician to all the best people in and around Mirabile for many years, and finally died at Cameron, Missouri, February 13, 1894. He was married January 29, 1854, and the eight children living by his first marriage are Julia E., Emma W., Olive M., Sarah C., Cordelia A., Agnes B., Minerva L. and Rosana M. The mother of these children died February 26, 1870. On November 4, 1870, Doctor Black married Miss Mary T. Rinaman. The three children of this marriage are Charles T., William A., and Mary E., the son, William, being a successful editor and newspaper man.

Mr. and Mrs. Renfrew are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters. Rufus Oakley, the oldest, born July 6, 1872, was married February 13, 1898, to Miss Stella Long, daughter of Rev. M. T. and Mary (Noble) Long, and she was born November 14, 1878, in Chautauqua County, Kansas, and by their marriage have one child, Edith Lillian, born April 21, 1900. Rufus

Renfrew is now in business as a loan broker and abstractor at Woodward, Oklahoma, and is a thirty-third degree Mason. (See his sketch on another page in this work.) The second child, Mabel Estella, was born October 15, 1873, and died September 5, 1874. John Alden, born March 14, 1875, is now a merchant, and the present mayor of Alva, married Mabel Williams, daughter of Capt. George L. and Anna F. (Bragg) Williams, and they have a child, Clara, born April 22, 1902. Lillian Emma, the youngest, born October 3, 1876, and died May 27, 1900, was married April 28, 1897, to Dyas Gadbois, who was accidentally killed July 3, 1909.

Mrs. Renfrew inherits much of the strong mental ability and character of her father, and has ably assisted her husband in the editorial management of the paper. She has also been prominent in club, church and society affairs both in her own city and over the state. She served in 1914 as department president of the Woman's Relief Corps, and is past worthy matron of the Order of Eastern Star.

WALTER MILBURN. A career that has its lessons for every growing youth and has included a remarkable range of interests and experiences is that of Walter Milburn, of Madill. His experiences are told frankly and modestly and the story is told with only a few editorial comments.

He was born on a farm in Cooke County, Texas, reared in Montague and Jack Counties, in the neighborhood schools of Selma and Rocky Point in these counties, received practically all of his literary training at them, and assisted in the farm work on his father's farm at the beginning and before the end of each school term.

At the age of 19 he journeyed to Gustine in Comanche County, Texas, attending the high school for about two months, that being the only time ever spent in a graded school. At the end of this term he took the examination in Comanche County for a teacher's certificate, receiving a county third grade certificate, and secured a school near Gustine. He left for Oklahoma to attend to his father's cattle and assist his eldest brother in putting up hay, about two miles northeast of the Town of Terrall, Oklahoma, on the C. R. I. P. Railway. This was the year 1901.

The fall of 1901 he returned to Texas and taught the country school, four months term, and went from there to Toby's Practical Business College at Waco, Texas, for a course in book-keeping and commercial law. On account of not having a diploma from any recognized high school in the state, he had to take the preparatory studies and pass examinations in them. These were spelling, arithmetic, grammar and composition and on all these he made 100 per cent grade on examination and made 98 per cent on commercial law or an average of more than 99 per cent. On account of the fact that he had never seen inside a set of double entry books, or other account books, and his having to brush up on the preparatory studies, he spent about five months in this school and just at the time he had taken up the course in bank bookkeeping and corporation bookkeeping his money gave out and he had to stop school. As a student from this school is never examined until he completes all these, he therefore never received a diploma of proficiency or certificate of graduation in his chosen profession. On leaving school he went to Southern Oklahoma and began working at the carpenter's trade, and after working the remainder of 1902, in the fall of that year obtained a position as bookkeeper for a cotton gin at Tishomingo, and after the cotton ginning season was over was an assistant teacher in the Milburn High School for the remainder of the school term. After school was out,

he resumed carpentry work and went to other points in the state and was engaged in the service of the M. K. & T. Railway Company's freight department at Muskogee, at night work, handling and trucking freight. A few months were spent with the Muskogee Electric Light and Power Company, oiling machinery and other work, and about two weeks in a brick plant at McAlester, where he received an injured finger. In the fall of 1903 he returned to Milburn and resumed work at the carpenter's trade and in November began work in the Milburn post office as clerk and worked continuously till January 5, 1906, at which time he took a position with the Rock Island Railway Company engineers, then surveying a line from Watonga to Woodward, Oklahoma. After passing the Town of Ceiling, Oklahoma, the party was called in, and four or five of the newest additions to the party were laid off, including Mr. Milburn. On this work he was assistant topographer.

After being laid off in April of this year, having failed to find other work, he took a job with the Miller Brothers 101 Ranch, near Ponca City, working there for several weeks, and returned to Oklahoma City, and did carpentry work and railroad work east of there. In June of that year he visited his parents at San Angelo, Texas, returned in July to Oklahoma City and took a job as salesman, selling direct to the consumer and followed that till the fall of 1907, at which time he went to Amarillo, Texas, and then to Clovis, New Mexico, working for the Santa Fe on its concrete round house. Leaving there he went to Amarillo and worked in a newspaper office, the Daily Pan Handle, about a month, left for Sulphur, Oklahoma, and visited parents a week, and returned to Oklahoma City where he enlisted in the engineering corps of the United States Army, being informed by recruiting officers that there was a school of engineering at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where they would send him till he had become acquainted with civil engineering. He was sent to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Missouri, and after two weeks was assigned to Company L, 3rd Battalion of Engineers, at Fort Leavenworth. On arriving there he soon found how he had been deceived by the agents of the War Department, the recruiting officers at Oklahoma City, for there is a School of Engineering at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, but for commissioned officers only.

His story of experiences as a soldier may best be told in his own words:

"I resumed the duties of a recruit and was drilled daily in the bunch of recruits and soon took my place among the other soldiers and we had daily drills at the Post gymnasium, digging ditches some days, the pontoon drill other days, the military training every day, target practice, etc., etc. The fare was the same every day, consisting principally of meat balls, rice, corn and beans some days, soup every day. We furnished our own butter, if we had any.

"On pay day, once a month, our sleeping quarters and living rooms were turned into gambling houses and non-commissioned officers would take part, the biggest part of my room mates, the larger part of the Company, would go to town, Leavenworth, two miles distant, connected by interurban and half-hour cars, and spend half of the night at houses of ill fame, buying whiskey from the drug stores and elsewhere and carousing around, return to their barracks and proceed to empty their stomachs of poisonous contents onto the floor.

"I continued to endure this kind of life for five months, while some of the best men deserted and took the risk of being caught and made to serve a prison term of from one to three years in the United States Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth—the old Federal Prison. I have done duty while there as prison guard and we would

march them out to the quarry and guard them with our guns while they worked and then march them back to the prison at night where they were placed in their cells. The greater number of these men—not criminals by act or deed, but made so by the military arm of their country, were serving terms for desertion only. Occasionally some of these men would be killed while engaged in rough work and they would bury them in the potters field, not in the well kept soldier's cemetery on the easterly sloping hillside on the Western Part of the reservation.

"After five months of mental torture by my social surroundings, and living every day minute by minute, after having considered every means of extricating myself from my surroundings, including purchasing my discharge, which some of the boys did, I was successful in securing a place in the United States Post Office as clerk.

"There are, in fact, three distinct and separate Military Posts, or Military Departments, at Fort Leavenworth, namely, The Army Post, the Army Service Schools and the U. S. Military Prison. When I left there Col. R. H. R. Loughborough was commandant of the Post. He was grizzly, rough in speech, and an evident stranger to fear, although he was considerate of and friend of the enlisted man, the common soldier, but disliked the newly made officers from West Point, especially those who were 'fresh,' and he lost no opportunity to 'bawl them out.' The Colonel came up from the ranks and was not a graduate of West Point, but he was liked by the enlisted men generally. Brigadier General Frederick Funston, another plain, unassuming man and a friend to the enlisted man and one of the greatest benefactors to the service, on that account, was Commandant of the Army Service Schools. It is not remembered who the Commandant of the U. S. Military Prison was at the time. These three posts mailed out an enormous volume of franked or free matter—all official business, and as the postmaster at all offices, except fourth class, receive their salary on a basis of sales, or receipts from sale of stamps, envelopes, cards, etc., this condition worked a very unjust burden on the Postmaster at Fort Leavenworth and arrangement was made with the War Department at Washington whereby a soldier might be placed on detached service—that is service away from his company, and worked in the postoffice.

"In a few months after I began work in this office, Mrs. Laura Goodfellow, a kindly old lady who was postmistress was replaced by a favorite henchman of Congressman D. R. Anthony—Mr. G. A. Swallow, originally of Vermont, but for last preceding 30 years a resident of the Sun Flower State. Mr. Swallow was a very genial and withal a very fine man."

Mr. Milburn was made assistant postmaster and as the work of the office had increased and additional clerk hire was needed, Mr. Swallow and Mr. Milburn took the matter up by correspondence with the postoffice department and with Mr. Anthony and, with the aid of Mr. Swallow's influence with Mr. Anthony, secured an additional appropriation for clerk hire from the appropriation for unusual conditions. The postoffice at the fort was made a civil service office and was raised to the second class. Mr. Milburn is probably the first man in the United States who drew a salary regularly from the postoffice department and the war department at the same time, serving both of them. Also, he received his clothing allowance and rations until his term of enlistment was out.

What impressed Mr. Milburn most in his army experience was the utter immorality of the soldiers, the subserviency in which they are placed by the existing customs, the loss of individuality and initiative on account

of the fact that they do not know one hour ahead what they will do the next hour, and the work they do is usually uninteresting, non-productive and is as a whole vitiating to one with any ambition or mind of his own.

If it had not been for the Young Men's Christian Association Building donated by Miss Helen Gould to the enlisted men of Fort Leavenworth, and its efficient secretary and the bunch of better inclined men who are attracted by its atmosphere, life would have been indeed unpleasant and men of this class would probably resort to other means of passing the time and more of them might go from tolerably decent life to immorality and degradation. The United States Regular Army is the worst place on earth for a young man, or any age man, if he desires to live right, declares Mr. Milburn. Mr. Milburn says that there is less patriotism in the United States Army, including the commissioned officers, than any organization on the face of the earth.

After leaving the army and the Fort in December, 1910, Mr. Milburn took charge of his brother W. J. Milburn's real estate business at Milburn, Oklahoma, and conducted it to his brother's entire satisfaction while his brother was serving in the Third Legislature of Oklahoma as representative from Johnston County. On his return, he offered to give his younger brother a third interest in his business if he would remain with him, but his army experience had not settled him and he desired to find a location for a business of his own in a new field. Thereupon he departed for Colorado in April, 1911, and after spending several months in Colorado decided it was not the country to locate in and returned to Texas, after having spent several hundred dollars traveling around trying to find a location in Colorado.

He landed in Dallas, Texas, and secured a position in a book and stationery house, worked several months, and took a position in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, quit it, and secured a position with the Pullman Car Company as conductor and, after working at that several months, resigned and bought a small confectionery business in Dallas and after conducting it for several months sold out and returned to Southern Oklahoma. In July of 1912 he resumed work for the Pullman Company, headquarters at Memphis, Tennessee, and ran regularly to Tucumcari, New Mexico, and later to Dallas, Texas. While on the Memphis-Tucumcari run, Mr. Milburn had a very narrow escape. In November, 1912, after the train had pulled out of Memphis, it went through a lumber camp on the Arkansas side of the river, and while going about fifty miles per hour a Pullman tourist car from Memphis to Los Angeles, California, with Mr. Milburn in charge, was wrecked and there were two people killed outright and every other person in the car was injured except Mr. Milburn and a baby, who escaped without a scratch.

Mr. Milburn left the service of the Pullman Company in December, 1912, and returned to Milburn, Oklahoma, and engaged in the fire insurance business and was married in that month to Miss Ethel Blount.

In August of the following year, 1913, he sold his insurance business at Milburn and moved to Madill in Marshall County, Oklahoma, where he is engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business and is at present conducting a business that has been built up by hard work, a thorough knowledge of his work and perfect openness and honesty in his business dealings. He is not the type of man that takes things by storm, but is content to build up gradually, solidly and permanently. He enjoys the full confidence and esteem of his friends, acquaintances and patrons and he values more than gold



S. Wemyss Smith

his reputation for truthfulness and honesty in all his relations and dealings.

Mr. Milburn was the prime mover in the organization of the Marshall County Building and Loan Association, was its first secretary, and drafted the principal part of its by-laws. He is second vice president of the Madill Chamber of Commerce and chairman of its advertising committee. He was instrumental in securing for Marshall County a United States agricultural demonstrator or agent and, with the assistant state agent, Mr. James A. Wilson, made up the guarantee for the agent's salary. He was selected as the first secretary for the Marshall County Fair Association, but resigned for lack of time to attend to its duties, as he had previously done, for the same reason, with the building and loan association.

Mr. Milburn's career has been remarkable, especially on account of the number and different kinds of positions held and work done. He has a growing and remunerative business in Madill and whatever measure of success he has attained has been attained by honest methods. Throughout his entire past life he has adhered to the policy of honesty at any cost or sacrifice and his life is an example of the wisdom of this course. Life is vastly more than getting money, at any hazard; it is a schooling that fits for a better and nobler life and to fulfill and carry out the purpose of the Divine Creator in placing men here on this earth, fraught with difficulties and problems, to overcome which they have also been fitted with the necessary ambition, resourcefulness and talent, if they will only develop them by actual contact with the problems of life, one by one, as presented.

Mr. and Mrs. Milburn have two children, a girl and boy, Wilma Marianne and Edward Warren. Mr. Milburn is a member of the Church of Christ and of Hancock Lodge No. 311, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

His father and mother, ages seventy-four and seventy-one respectively, live at Madill now, and also three brothers and four sisters are living, all in Oklahoma, except two sisters.

It should be noticed by young men that here is a practical example of the wisdom of determining or selecting early in life the profession or occupation one is best fitted for, or likes most, and bending all efforts to the end of becoming proficient in that one thing. Says Mr. Milburn: "The sooner you locate permanently and take up the performance of your chosen profession or occupation, the sooner in life you will build up an enduring and lasting competency and established character." "A rolling stone gathers no moss" is exemplified in the life of the subject of this sketch, and it is given in detail and in full by him substantially as recorded here, in the desire and belief that younger men will profit by his mistakes and the example of his roaming, wasteful, scattered efforts over a period of several years.

S. WEMYSS-SMITH. The junior member of the firm of Layton & Wemyss-Smith, whose prominent connections and achievements as architects have been described in the sketch of Mr. Layton, has spent all his active career in the Southwest, and prior to his association with the present firm had established a reputation for individual work on a number of notable private and public structures in the State of Texas.

A native of England, Mr. Wemyss-Smith was born in Bath, in 1876, a son of Col. T. and Emily (Talbot) Wemyss-Smith. In 1892 he came to America, and began the study of architecture as a practical apprentice with Messer, Sanguinet & Messer, at Fort Worth, Texas. To round out his education he spent the year 1897-98 at Kenyon College, Ohio, and then formed a partnership

with Mr. Howard Messer. They were together three years, with offices in Fort Worth and Waco. Then for a year the firm of Wemyss-Smith & Moore continued in Fort Worth, after which for two years he practiced alone. In 1904 he became senior member of Wemyss-Smith & Schenck, which continued for three years. In 1907 Mr. Wemyss-Smith came to Oklahoma City and joined S. A. Layton. Their record as architects, including the building of the splendid capitol of Oklahoma, is found on other pages.

Before the present firm was formed Mr. Wemyss-Smith had commissions as architect for a large number of costly residences and public buildings, among which the better known are: Science Hall and Library, Baylor University, Waco; dormitory, veterinary hospital and bath-house for the Agricultural and Mechanical College, College Station, Texas; girls' dormitory at College of Industrial Arts, Denton; First Methodist Episcopal Church, Fort Worth; Carnegie Library buildings at Corsicana, Cleburne, Belton, Terrell, in Texas, and Arkansas City, Kansas, and Shawnee, Oklahoma, besides the Sims Memorial Library at Waxahachie.

Mr. Wemyss-Smith is a thirty-second degree Mason, having affiliations with Siloam Lodge No. 276, A. F. & A. M., with McAlester Consistory of the Scottish Rite, and India Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Oklahoma City Golf and Country Club, and the South Canadian Gun and Rod Club. Mr. Wemyss-Smith married, in 1898, Miss May Stephens, daughter of Congressman John H. Stephens of Texas. Their one son is Peyton Wemyss-Smith. They reside at 109 East Park Place.

GEORGE WARREN GABLE. To his task as president of the Northeastern Normal School at Tahlequah George W. Gable has brought not only a record of uninterrupted success as a practical educator, but also a thorough experience and ability as a constructive administrator of schools. It was his many evident qualifications and distinctions in the latter field that undoubtedly led to his selection for his present post.

Mr. Gable is still a young man, though in the educational world he has been at work since twenty years of age, and was born April 9, 1876, near Iuka, Tishomingo County, Mississippi, a son of Levi Franklin and Elizabeth Ann (Milford) Gable. His father was a native of South Carolina and his mother of Mississippi. When he was nine years of age George W. Gable was brought by his parents from Mississippi to Dawson, Texas. His father was a farmer, and the son grew up in a rural environment, getting his first lessons from country schools. He took the preparatory course in Trinity University, Tehuacana, Texas, following which he entered Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, and was graduated from that splendid institution in 1900 with the degrees A. B. and A. M. Thereafter for several years he attended the summer quarters in the University of Chicago, and in 1913 won his Master of Arts degree from that university.

In the meantime he had begun his life work, having taught a term in a country district when twenty years of age. His work as a teacher and student alternated for a number of years. For a time he was teacher of Latin and Greek in the University Training School at Blooming Grove, Texas, and soon afterwards began his work as a school superintendent. He had charge of the public schools at Groesbeck, Texas, three years, and for a similar length of time was superintendent of the schools at Duncan, Oklahoma. It was at Duncan that his success as an organizer, administrator and school

builder began to attract attention. During his work there three splendid school buildings were erected and the high school was organized and brought up to a modern standard of efficiency in its curriculum and work. In fact, when Mr. Gable left Duncan the high school there had more credits than were possessed by many high schools in towns twice or three times the size of Duncan. His next work was done at Checotah, where he was superintendent of the public schools, and his administration was made notable by the construction of a fine high school building, and there again the high school was put on a basis of efficiency and in its contests with other schools its pupils more than once won state wide honors.

After two and a half years at Checotah Mr. Gable was called to the duties of president of the Northeastern Normal School at Tahlequah, where he began his work in January, 1914. As the administrative head of this institution Mr. Gable has already succeeded in inaugurating many improvements which have resulted in a better co-ordination of its work to the ends desired, and the Northeastern school is now holding its own with any of the normal institutions of the state.

Politics has made little appeal to Mr. Gable, though he is a democratic voter. His father was a Confederate veteran, and Mr. Gable is himself in his characteristics a true Southerner and a fine type of the unassuming, considerate and popular Southern gentleman. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason, also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1901 he married Miss Ethel Collins of Rice, Texas. They are the parents of two children: Collins Franklin and Gerald Ellis Gable.

HAROLD LEE. Of the leading attorneys and counselors at law in Oklahoma City, none holds more secure position or more essentially representative than Harold Lee, who is a member of a prominent and influential family of the capital city and metropolis of Oklahoma, which has been his home since infancy and in which his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances, his loyalty and progressive spirit being virtually inherent from the atmosphere of the city in which he was reared and which is known as one of the most vital and undaunted of the important municipalities of the West. At the beginning of the year 1915 Mr. Lee retired from the office of clerk of the Superior Court of Oklahoma County, after having declined to become a candidate for a second term. He is a member of the law firm of Paul & Lee and is giving characteristically vigorous and effective attention to his law practice, which is one of substantial and important order, based alike upon his distinctive technical ability and his unbounded personal popularity.

Mr. Lee was born at Grand View, Spencer County, Indiana, on the 11th of February, 1889, and at the opening of Oklahoma for settlement in 1889 his parents moved to Oklahoma, and became pioneers of Oklahoma City, the formal organization of the territory having not occurred until the following year, 1890. In the old Hoosier State were also born the parents, Otto V. and Sabina R. (May) Lee, who still maintain their residence in Oklahoma City, where the father is one of the city's most substantial capitalists and most honored and influential citizens. Otto V. Lee has exerted potent and benignant force in connection with the development and upbuilding of Oklahoma City along both civic and material lines and is here the owner of a large amount of valuable realty, including some of the best properties on Main street, the large and modern Hotel Reoal, on West First Street, and other valuable central properties.

Harold Lee was reared to adult age in Oklahoma City, and here he attended the public schools. Later he entered the Missouri Military Academy, at Mexico, Missouri, in which institution he was graduated with high honors, as a member of the class of 1906. During the year thereafter he remained at the academy as a teacher of history, and his special proficiency in military tactics is shown by the fact that he received a commission not only as captain but also served as assistant commandant. In 1906 he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Missouri National Guard and he now holds a commission as captain in the Oklahoma National Guard.

After leaving the military academy Mr. Lee was matriculated in the law department of the University of Kansas, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1911 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He forthwith returned to Oklahoma City, was admitted to the bar of his home state and was here engaged in the practice of law until the autumn of 1912, when he was made the republican nominee for the office of clerk of the Superior Court of Oklahoma County. In the ensuing election he was victorious at the polls by the remarkable majority of 1,186, the county in general having given to the democratic ticket a majority of 1,500 in the same election. In January, 1913, Mr. Lee assumed the office to which he had been elected by so flattering a majority and he was but twenty-three years of age at the time, so that there can be little doubt that he was one of the youngest men in the state ever called to official position of such importance. His administration of the exacting affairs of the office reflected honor upon himself and the county; besides fully justifying the confidence of the many citizens whose use of the franchise in his favor brought about his election. At the expiration of his term of two years Mr. Lee retired from office, no effort having been made by him to seek re-election, as he believed expedient to resume the active practice of his profession, for which he has admirably fortified himself.

Mr. Lee is unswerving in his allegiance to the cause of the republican party, is alert and progressive as a citizen, has received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry, besides being affiliated with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Knights of the Modern Maccabees, in which last mentioned he is past Sir Knight Commander. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church and are leaders in the representative social activities of their home city, their residence being at 318 East Ninth Street, Oklahoma City.

On the 18th of December, 1912, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Lee to Miss Helen Mitchell, daughter of William O. Mitchell, a representative citizen of Oklahoma City.

COL. C. H. ELDRED. Recent years have witnessed the passing of many of the picturesque old characters who were most prominently identified with the appropriation and use of Western Oklahoma lands before the formal opening of that territory to settlement. Many of the early cattle men whose operations were carried on upon Oklahoma pastures prior to 1889 had their headquarters and homes in Southern Kansas, but grazed their herds by the thousands on the rich grasses of Western Oklahoma. The death of Col. Charles H. Eldred at Alva on February 1, 1914, recalls what was perhaps the largest of these pioneer cattle companies. Colonel Eldred was one of the most active figures in what was known as the Cherokee Live Stock Association during the decade

of the '80s. This association held under lease from the Cherokee tribal government many thousands of acres in what was known as the Cherokee Strip, and used these lands for grazing until the country was opened to settlement in 1893.

Charles Homer Eldred was born on a farm in Greene County, Illinois, October 12, 1836, and was in his seventy-eighth year at the time of his death. His career deserves memorial, since he was one of the most prominent of the early builders of Oklahoma. He grew to manhood in the vicinity of Carrollton, Illinois, and prior to the Civil war had become engaged in the cattle business as a shipper, sending his stock to the markets in New York City, Buffalo and Chicago.

However, the chief interest in his career centers in his operations beginning with 1879 when he located in Barber County, Kansas. Here he became associated as a member of the firm of Gregory, Eldred & Company. This company bought a strip of land on the southwestern border of Barber County, about eight miles long and 2½ miles wide, comprising nearly 12,000 acres, extending eastward from the Salt Fork almost to Hardtner, Kansas. The company engaged in cattle raising on a larger scale and kept a small army of cowboys in its employ. Just south of the Gregory, Eldred & Company ranch was the Cherokee Strip or Cherokee Outlet, across the Kansas line in old Indian Territory. Colonel Eldred and his associates were among the first to pursue a policy of enlightened self interest and justice in their dealings with the Indian possessors of this land. For many years cattle men had grazed their herds over the Cherokee pastures and paying for their use rather a tribute than a regular rental to the Indian owners. As a better method than this irregular and lawless policy, Colonel Eldred and those associated with him undertook to secure formal leases from the Cherokee Nation at a price that would be of real value to the Cherokees and would establish the cattle industry on a secure footing. On these ideas was organized the Cherokee Live Stock Association, during the early '80s. Colonel Eldred and other members of the company went to Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, and endeavored to negotiate a lease from the Cherokee Legislature. Their proposals were bitterly opposed by the cattle men who had been getting the use of the strip for only a nominal consideration, and the matter was held pending throughout almost two annual sessions of the Legislature. Finally the lease was granted by the Cherokees, at an annual rental of \$200,000. From this large revenue the Cherokees built schools and academies and in many other ways employed the fund for the permanent benefit of the tribe. Probably Colonel Eldred deserves the greater share of credit for the successful negotiations of this lease, and for a number of years he continued as president of the Cherokee Live Stock Association.

Until the Cherokee Strip was opened for settlement Colonel Eldred had his home on a ranch just west of the present town Hardtner, Kansas. In 1889 he undertook an interesting project in the building of a sugar mill at Medicine Lodge, for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from sorghum cane. The enterprise was not destined to succeed, and the investment was largely lost. It is recalled that the lake constructed by the company to supply water for the mill was afterwards used as the reservoir to supply the first system of waterworks in Medicine Lodge.

Colonel Eldred on the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893 secured a homestead three miles northwest of Alva and remained a resident in that country locality in 1907. In that year he was appointed postmaster of Alva and then moved to the city and had his home on West

Flynn Avenue until his death. He held the office of postmaster five years, until January, 1912.

Those who knew the late Colonel Eldred paid a high tribute to his kindly and genial disposition, his calm and dignified manner, and his great generosity. It is said that no deserving person ever applied to him for aid without success. He was almost patriarchal in his relations with his former employes, the cowboys, and the old sugar mill at Medicine Lodge became known as the O. E. Hospital, from the fact that many former employes of the O. E. ranch were given positions about the mill. Colonel Eldred had the calm philosophy of a man who has endured the storm and stress of frontier life for many years, and this is well illustrated in some of the last words reported from his death bed. Only a short time before he passed away he said: "The ship is going on a long journey, and I am going with it." Colonel Eldred was buried by services at the Presbyterian Church, and was laid to rest in the A. O. U. W. Cemetery at Alva.

His first wife was Adley Avery, whom he married in 1858. She was a native of Illinois and died in 1868. Their only child, Dudley, born in 1860, died in 1911. On December 25, 1883, Colonel Eldred married Mrs. Emma (Charles) Evans at Chetopa, Kansas. Mrs. Eldred survives her husband and resides at the family home in Alva. By her former marriage she has a son, Robert S. Evans, who was born October 23, 1880, and is now a prosperous farmer and cattle man of Woods County, having grown up on the cattle range and having a distinction among the old cowboys as one of the champion cattle ropers. Robert Scott Evans was married in 1903 to Winifred King, and by this union there are three children, two sons and one daughter, named as follows: William Eldred, born June 30, 1905; Julia Joy, born October 22, 1909; and Robert, born March 20, 1911.

SAM HILL WILLIAMSON, M. D. Since 1904, Dr. Sam Hill Williamson has occupied a respected position among the medical men of Stephens County, where he is now serving in the capacity of physician of the board of commissioners of the insane. In the early years of his manhood he applied himself to various occupations not connected with professional work, but only with the object in view of entering the field of medicine and surgery, which, from the outset of his career, he had chosen as the vocation to occupy his mature energies. His success has vindicated his youthful judgment and in the community in which his labors have been prosecuted he is unreservedly accounted a conscientious and learned practitioner and skilled surgeon.

Doctor Williamson was born at Russellville, Pope County, Arkansas, December 25, 1879, and is a son of W. W. and Sallie (Brigham) Williamson. The family originated in England and came to America prior to the Revolutionary war, being early pioneers of Kentucky. Later the name was taken to Tennessee, where was born Col. Jack Williamson, the grandfather of Doctor Williamson. The grandfather removed to Russellville, Arkansas, as a young man and subsequently became a leading citizen of his community, engaging in agricultural pursuits and taking an active and important part in civic and political affairs. When the Civil war came on he accepted a colonel's commission in the Confederate army, and after two years of service was taken sick, after the battle of Corinth, and died in an army hospital.

W. W. Williamson, father of Doctor Williamson, was born in Pope County, near Russellville, Arkansas, in 1855, and there adopted his father's vocation of farming, in which he was engaged until 1900. In that year

he established himself in the lumber business, and has continued to be identified with this line at Russellville to the present time. He is a democrat in his political views, belongs to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and holds membership in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of the Maccabees and other fraternal orders. Mr. Williamson was married the first time to Miss Sallie Brigham, who was born at Morrilltown, Conway County, Arkansas, in 1863, and died at Russellville, Arkansas, in 1890. They were the parents of four children: Dr. Sam Hill, of this review; Bessie, who is the widow of James Love, who was a farmer, and resides at Russellville; Josephine, who is the wife of William J. Bowden, a rural mail carrier of Atkins, Arkansas; and Jack Lawrence, who is engaged in the feed business at Russellville. Mr. Williamson's second union was with Thula Hamilton, who was born at Russellville, Arkansas, and died there in 1896, the mother of one daughter: Thula Kate, who is the wife of James Parker, of Russellville. Mr. Williamson was married the third time to Lizzie Bryan, of Russellville, who died at that place in 1911, and they had two children: Buena Vista and Wood, both of whom reside with their father.

Sam Hill Williamson received his early education in the public schools of Russellville, graduating from the high school there with the class of 1897. For three years thereafter he was employed as a clerk in a general store at Russellville, and in 1901 came to Oklahoma, locating at Duncan, where for six months he worked on a cattle ranch. During this period he had not put aside his ambitions for a professional career, and after some preparation entered Memphis (Tennessee) Hospital Medical College, where he was duly graduated in April, 1904, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Returning then to his native town, he practiced for six months, then coming to Duncan, where he has continued to enjoy an increasingly important and lucrative practice in both medicine and surgery. His abilities were recognized several years ago by the board of commissioners of Stephens County, which appointed him to the office of physician of the board of insane. Doctor Williamson holds membership in the Stephens County Medical Society, the Oklahoma State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a democrat in his political views, and he and the members of his family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Doctor Williamson is devoted to his professional labors to the exclusion of participation in outside affairs, but has never been too busily occupied to give his support to measures which promise to benefit the locality of his adoption.

On October 9, 1907, at Duncan, Doctor Williamson was married to Miss Frankie Jones, daughter of Frank Jones, a leading banker, farmer and merchant of Duncan. Mr. Jones was born near Gainesville, Texas, in 1865, and married Miss Carrie Colvert, a one-quarter Chickasaw Indian, born in 1875, in Indian Territory. To Doctor and Mrs. Williamson there have been born three children: William Franklin, Lynn Colvert and Velma Doris, the eldest of whom is attending the public schools of Duncan.

THOMAS J. FARRAR. Many of the original Oklahoma pioneers will at once recognize this name, since Mr. Farrar was in old Oklahoma Territory in the Government service soon after the opening in 1889. For more than twenty years he has been a practicing lawyer, though a number of years were subtracted from his profession by his Government service in different capacities, partly in old Oklahoma Territory and partly on the Indian Territory side. Judge Farrar now has a large private practice as a lawyer at Okmulgee. He is a man of wide

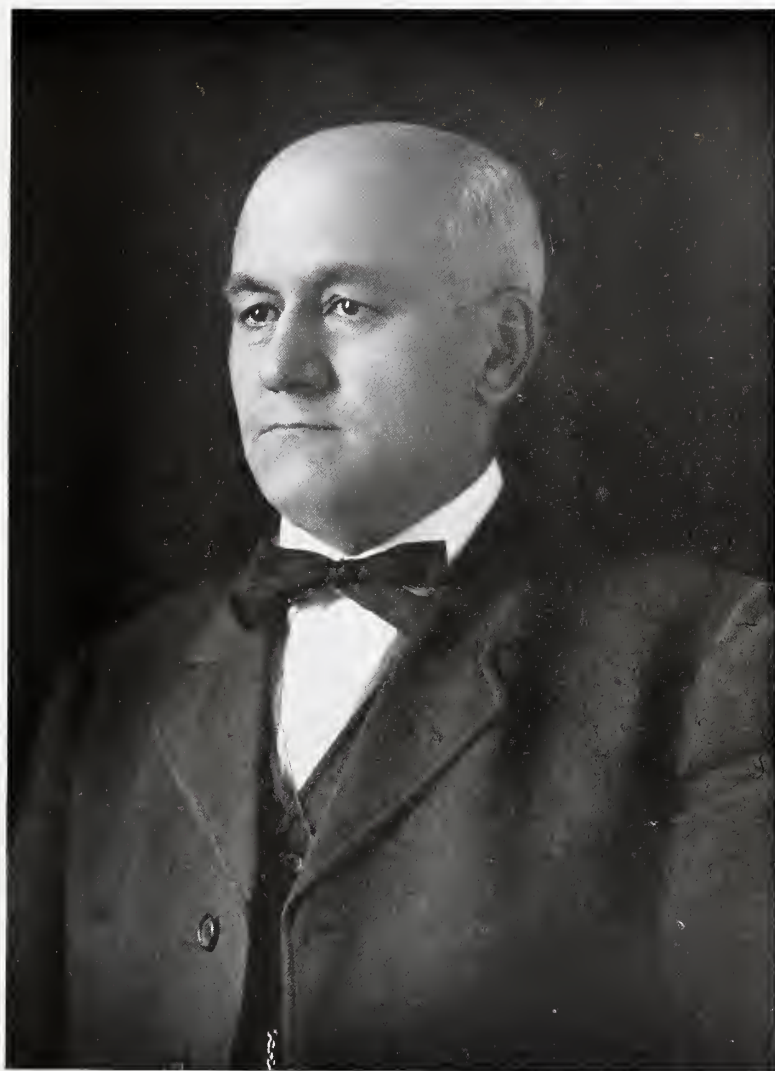
information, of interesting personality and has a great fund of story and history which he has acquired by personal contact and experience with the white pioneers of this country as well as with the Indian tribes.

It was in Franklin County, Missouri, sixty-five miles west of St. Louis, where Thomas J. Farrar was born August 15, 1861. His parents were Richard and Mary Jane (Thurmond) Farrar, both of whom were natives of Franklin County, Missouri, and never in all their lives went outside the state. The Farrars are of English descent and were Colonial settlers in Virginia. Great-grandfather Farrar served as a soldier during the Revolutionary war and was in the army commanded by Gen. Nathanael Greene in the Southern campaign. Mr. Farrar's paternal grandmother was Lydia Harrison, and she was born in Virginia and was a first cousin to William Henry Harrison, afterwards President of the United States. Grandfather Richard Farrar came out of Kentucky to Missouri about 1797. That was more than twenty years before Missouri was admitted to the Union and it was still under Spanish rule, shortly afterwards being transferred to the French under Napoleon and still later to the American Government as a part of the Louisiana Purchase. Richard Farrar was one of the first pioneers to penetrate the wilderness of what is now Franklin County, Missouri, and he also lived in St. Louis County of this state. Like many of the early settlers he was a skilled woodsman and hunter and made his living that way as well as by farming. His death occurred in Franklin County in 1879 when past eighty years of age. Richard Farrar, father of Thomas J., died in Missouri January 5, 1908, at the age of seventy-five, and his widow is now living at Chadwick, Missouri. The father was a farmer by occupation, and during the Civil war he was a member of the Missouri Home Guard.

The oldest in a family of eight children, five of whom are still living, Thomas J. Farrar grew up on the old homestead in Franklin County, and lived there until 1890. His early experiences were those of a farm boy, his education came from the country schools, and with three years of college life and besides farming he gained considerable experience in public affairs as an employe in county offices.

His first visit to Oklahoma was made in 1890. He served as clerk of the United States District Court of old Oklahoma Territory for two years until Judge Seay was appointed governor of the territory. Governor Seay appointed him county attorney of Blaine County, and he held that office one year. In the meantime he had been pursuing the study of law as earnestly and rapidly as his other duties permitted, and in 1893 he completed a course in the St. Louis Law School and was granted his degree LL. B.

After finishing his law studies he returned to Oklahoma and took up the practice of law at Kingfisher. That was his home until 1897, in which year he went to Shawnee and was there a year. Eventually he became identified with the Government service as an employe of the Dawes Commission whose headquarters were at Muskogee. For a time he was clerk and head of the contest division at the Cherokee Land Office in Tahlequah. In 1905 he was appointed United States commissioner for the northern district of Indian Territory, and continued in that office until statehood. On leaving office he at once resumed private practice, but on July 1, 1908, was again called into public life by his appointment as district Indian agent at Okmulgee. Somewhat later that position was abolished by law, and he was then appointed field clerk with duties similar to those he had performed as district agent. He continued as field clerk until April 4, 1915.



Thomas J. Farrar

Thus Mr. Farrar has spent a number of years in the Indian and Government service, where his ability as a lawyer and his broad experience in Oklahoma affairs stood him in good stead.

In politics he is a republican, and is a member of the Episcopal Church. At Shawnee in 1898 he married Miss Elva Allen. Mrs. Farrar was born in Harrison County, Missouri.

HERBERT ELLIS THOMSON. The incumbent of the office of postmaster of Wagoner since his appointment, April 1, 1915, Herbert Ellis Thomson has proved during the comparatively short period of his official service a thoroughly capable, energetic and faithful public servant. His long and active career has embraced a number of activities, in which he has displayed the possession of versatile talents, and the benefit of his experience is being given unreservedly to his office and to the good of the service.

Mr. Thomson was born in Navarro County, Texas, May 14, 1860, and is a son of James R. and Lucebra (Edwards) Thomson. His parents, Kentuckians by birth, removed to Texas about the year 1858 and James R. Thomson was engaged in merchandising at Brenham for several years. He then disposed of his mercantile interests to adopt the vocation of traveling salesman, but gave up that occupation to establish himself in business again, this time as the proprietor of a hotel at Brenham. At the recommendation of his son-in-law, Thomas C. Harrill, Mr. Thomson brought his family from Texas to Oklahoma in 1894, and took up his residence at Wagoner, where he passed the remaining years of his active life. Mr. Thomson entered a company of Texas volunteers at the outbreak of the war between the states, for service in the Confederate army, and through conspicuous gallantry was successively promoted from private to the rank of captain. Both in Texas and Oklahoma he was held in high esteem as a man of integrity and a citizen of much public spirit.

Herbert Ellis Thomson was reared at Brenham, where he received a public school education, and at the age of nineteen years engaged in railroading, a vocation which attracts many young men, but in which few remain as long as did Mr. Thomson. For a quarter of a century he continued to be identified with this business at various points in Texas, rising from shipping clerk to the position of station agent, a capacity in which he acted for many years. In 1905 he gave up railroading, and in 1898 came to Oklahoma and established his home at Wagoner, where he has since continued to reside. On his arrival he became the proprietor of a hay and grain business, and later associated himself with others in the feeding of cattle, and continued to be occupied in this way until receiving the appointment as postmaster of Wagoner, the duties of which position he assumed April 1, 1915. Mr. Thomson has always been a staunch democrat in his political views and an active and influential worker during campaigns. In his present capacity he is courteous and affable in his dealings with the people, an able administrator of the affairs of the postoffice, and a helpful factor in advancing the efficiency of the mail service.

Mr. Thomson was married in 1887, to Miss Nena I. Chaplin, of Brenham, Texas, and to this union there have been born two daughters and four sons.

JOHN B. DOOLIN. A resident of Oklahoma since 1899, Mr. Doolin has been one of the vigorous, progressive and public-spirited citizens who have brought to bear dynamic and well directed energy in furthering the civic and material development of this favored commonwealth.

He has been one of the influential figures in the councils and activities of the democratic party contingent in Oklahoma, served as state fish and game warden from 1911 until the 1st of January, 1915, achieved a splendid work in bringing efficiency to this department of the state government, and as a business man he has been specially successful in his operations. He maintains his home at Alva, the judicial center of Woods County, where he is one of the interested principals in the Schaefer-Doolin Mortgage Company, one of the leading concerns of the kind in the state. Since 1906 he has been prominently identified with the affairs of the democratic party in Oklahoma, as a loyal and public-spirited citizen, and his influence in connection with the industrial progress of the vital young commonwealth has of recent years been specially directed in the development of oil and gas producing enterprises, in which line he is classed among the representative independent operators in the state.

Mr. Doolin was born in Caldwell County, Missouri, in 1879, and is a son of John and Alice (Tobin) Doolin, who were early settlers of that section of the state, where the father was a prosperous farmer and merchant at the time of his death, which occurred when he was only thirty-two years of age. His father was a native of Caldwell County, Missouri. The parents of Mrs. Alice (Tobin) Doolin came from Ireland to America in 1830 and first made settlement in the Dominion of Canada, whence they moved to Missouri in 1874.

John B. Doolin acquired his early education in the public schools of his native county and his discipline included a course in the high school at Cameron, Missouri. Thereafter he was engaged in farming and in the mercantile business in Missouri until 1899, when, at the age of twenty years, he numbered himself among the pioneers of Woods County, Oklahoma. He engaged in the general merchandise business at Alva, and two years later, at the age of twenty-two, he was elected register of deeds of the county, a position of which he remained the incumbent one term. Upon his retirement from public office he engaged in the farm loan business, and his enterprise, fairness and well formulated policies made the business successful from its initiation. In 1906 he amplified the scope of his operations by entering into a partnership association with John H. Schaefer, and this effective alliance has since continued under the title of the Schaefer-Doolin Mortgage Company. The company has extended its operations over twelve or more counties in Western Oklahoma and its business in the extending of loans on approved real estate securities is now more extensive than that of any other independent firm or company conducting business in the state west of Oklahoma City.

Well fortified in his opinions concerning governmental and political matters, Mr. Doolin has been an active and effective worker in the ranks of the democratic party during the entire period of statehood in Oklahoma. In 1906 Judge Jesse Dunn, chairman of the Oklahoma Democratic Central Committee, appointed Mr. Doolin a member of the committee assigned to the drafting of rules for the primary election of that year in which were to be nominated delegates to the State Constitutional Convention, and the rules formulated by this committee were observed in lieu of a definite primary law. In the first state campaign, that of 1907, Mr. Doolin was selected manager of the campaign of Hon. Lee Cruce, the democratic candidate for governor, and he distinguished himself for his finesse in the maneuvering of the political forces at his command.

In 1908 Mr. Doolin was chosen assistant treasurer of the National Democratic Campaign Committee, and

under Governor Haskell, treasurer of the committee, he served in this important capacity at the national headquarters of the party, in the City of Chicago, his work having there been continued after Hon. Herman Ritter, of New York, had succeeded Governor Haskell as treasurer of the committee. In 1910 it again became the privilege and pleasure of Mr. Doolin to render gallant aid to his valued friend, Hon. Lee Cruce, in the latter's second and victorious campaign for Governor of Oklahoma, and as assistant campaign manager he was associated closely with Hon. John R. Williams, of Hobart, in effecting the nomination and election of Governor Cruce. In 1911 Mr. Doolin was appointed state fish and game warden, and of this office he continued the able and valued incumbent until the close of the administration of Governor Cruce. He devoted much thought and time to systematizing and making effective the work of his department and one of the noteworthy achievements of his administration was the establishing of the bird day in Oklahoma—a day set apart for instructing children in the public schools in knowledge and appreciation of the wild birds, and their proper treatment, protection and perpetuation. Two official reports issued by Mr. Doolin are interesting records of outdoor and wild life in Oklahoma, and the same have received special commendation in the representative publications devoted to game and sportsmanship in various parts of the Union, the while similar tributes have been paid by the newspaper press. Under the regime of Mr. Doolin the department of the fish and game warden adopted a policy based on the consistent assumption that fish and game were to be held for the benefit of all citizens of the state rather than for the select coteries of anglers and sportsmen, and every interest of the people in this connection was carefully considered in regulations regarding the propagation, conservation and killing of fish and wild game. Special provisions were made for the study of fish, bird and general wild animals by proper instructions to the pupils of the public schools, and the enthusiastic efforts of Mr. Doolin brought to his department the earnest co-operation of teachers, clergymen and loyal devotees of sports afield and afloat. At the beginning of Warden Doolin's administration his department was one of slight influence and importance, and upon his retirement from office it was one of the most widely known and definitely valued departments of the auxiliary branches of the state government.

In addition to his extensive operations in the mortgage loan business Mr. Doolin has been prominently concerned with the oil industry in Oklahoma since 1912, when he and his associates became actively identified with development work in the Schuler field of Okmulgee County, where they now control some of the best producing properties in the district. Mr. Doolin is a member of the board of directors of the Aetna Building and Loan Association of Topeka, Kansas, this being recognized as one of the largest organizations of the kind in the United States. He is affiliated with Alva Lodge, No. 1184, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, having been one of the five men who applied for and obtained the charter for this lodge.

On the 3d of July, 1913, Mr. Doolin wedded Miss Lee Museller, daughter of Judge A. R. Musciler, who is one of the advisory editors of this history and concerning whom individual mention is made on other pages of the publication.

WILLIAM W. WATERMAN. At this juncture in a volume devoted to the careers of representative citizens of Oklahoma, it is a pleasure to insert a brief history of William W. Waterman, who has ever been on the alert

to forward all measures and enterprises projected for the general welfare and who has served his community in various official positions of trust and responsibility. In the fall of 1912 he was elected treasurer of Caddo County and he was re-elected to that office in the fall of 1914. Most of his active career has been devoted to the banking business, in which connection he has been cashier of a number of prominent banks in Caddo County.

A native of the Badger State, William W. Waterman was born at Waupaca, Wisconsin, January 21, 1869. He is a son of James M. and Emma L. (West) Waterman, the former of whom was born in the State of New York, in 1841, and the latter in Wisconsin, in 1846. The father removed from the Empire State to Wisconsin as a young man and for a time lived in Waupaca, whence he removed, in 1870, to Hamburg, Iowa. Later he located in Kansas and in 1900 he became one of the pioneer settlers in Geary, Oklahoma. He gave indication of his patriotism to the cause of the Union by serving for three years in the Civil war, enlisting as a private in the First Wisconsin Cavalry. Subsequently he was transferred to another regiment and he was mustered out of service as adjutant at the close of the war. He was a republican in politics, belonged to the Masons and to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and until death called him, at Geary, this state, in 1903, he was a valued and appreciative member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mrs. Waterman survives her honored husband and is now a resident of St. Cloud, Florida. She and her husband had four children, as follows: George M. maintains his home at Sidney, Iowa, where he is a newspaper editor and postmaster; William W. is the subject of this review; Nellie A. married W. C. Shippee, of Colorado Springs; and Arthur B. is a linotype operator at Santa Barbara, California.

William W. Waterman was educated in the public schools of Hamburg, Iowa, to which place his parents removed when he was but one year of age. At the age of eighteen years he began to work in a printing office at Delphos, Kansas, remaining in that place until 1899, when he settled as a pioneer in Geary, Oklahoma. In the latter place he was editor of the Geary Bulletin until 1901, when he left the newspaper field and turned his attention to the banking business. He purchased stock in the Citizens State Bank at Geary and served as assistant cashier of that institution until 1905, when he sold out and went to Bridgeport, there serving as cashier of the Bridgeport State Bank for the ensuing five years. In 1910 he located in Cyril and purchased an interest in the Bank of Cyril, taking over the cashiership. In 1912 he was honored by his fellow citizens with election to the office of treasurer of Caddo County and on assuming the responsibilities connected with that official trust he established his home at Anadarko, the county seat. Here he has since resided and on November 6, 1914, he was re-elected county treasurer for another two years. He is particularly fitted for the office of treasurer by reason of his long connection with the banking business and in discharging the duties connected with that trust he is acquitting himself with honor and fidelity. He has served on two different school boards in Caddo County and in his political affiliations he is a stalwart republican. In the time-honored Masonic order he is a member of Anadarko Lodge, No. 21, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Guthrie Valley Consistory, No. 1; and the Order of the Eastern Star. He is also a valued member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen of American and the Knights and Ladies of Security.

At Delphos, Kansas, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Waterman to Miss Bertha E. Richards, a daughter of the late B. Richards, a retired merchant at Delphos.



William D. Matthews

Mr. and Mrs. Waterman have two charming daughters: Wanda W. and Nellie L., both of whom were graduated in the Andarko high school in the class of 1915. The Waterman family are popular in the social life of their home community and their attractive residence is the scene of many pleasant gatherings.

ARTHUR O. WILKINSON. Much dynamic energy has been brought to bear in the development and upbuilding of the fine City of Sapulpa, the thriving and important judicial center of Creek County, and among the popular the laudable work of advancement a place of promiscitizens and progressive business men who have aided in nence must consistently be accorded to Mr. Wilkinson, who is here established successfully in the furniture and hardware business, at 309 East Dewey Avenue, and whose civic loyalty and public spirit are indicated by the fact that at the time of this writing, in 1916, he is serving as president of the Sapulpa Commercial Club.

Mr. Wilkinson was born in Germany, as were also his parents, Elias and Esther Wilkinson, who removed to Southern Russia when he was an infant. Mr. Wilkinson was two years old at the time of his mother's death and was a lad of thirteen years when he became doubly orphaned by the death of his father. He was carefully reared by his stepmother, who accorded to him the utmost kindness and solicitude, his father having been an agriculturist and sheep-grower and the widow having reared the children on the home farm. In the family were four sons and three daughters, the subject of this review being the youngest of the number and the only one to establish a home in the United States.

In the schools of Southern Russia Mr. Wilkinson acquired his early education, and as he was born on the 22d of April, 1866, he was twenty-four years of age when he landed in the City of Boston, Massachusetts, in August, 1890. He came to America to avail himself of the better opportunities for gaining success and independence through individual effort and to avoid the restrictions of monarchical government in Europe. From Boston he made his way to New York City, where he remained thirty days, and he passed the ensuing eight months in the City of Rochester, New York, where he found employment in the establishment of the National Casket Company. From the Empire State he continued his westward journey to Chicago and Kansas City, after which he was for a time employed on a farm in Douglas County, Kansas. He finally worked his way back to Chicago, and for one year he was in the employ of the West Chicago Street Railway Company. He then returned to Kansas City, Missouri, where he was engaged in the restaurant business until November 28, 1895, when he came to Oklahoma Territory and located on a pioneer farm two miles west of Perry, now the judicial center of Noble County. There he gave his attention to farming and stock-raising for five years, at the expiration of which, in 1900, he sold his property and removed to Haileyville, Pittsburg County, becoming one of the pioneers of that town, where he continued his residence until 1909 and where he served as a member of the village council, as mayor, as a member of the board of education and as justice of the peace. He was one of the representative business men of that place until 1909, when he removed to Sapulpa and purchased a city lot on Dewey Avenue, where he erected his present business building, which is 50 by 100 feet in dimensions and in which he has built up a substantial and representative enterprise as a dealer in furniture and hardware. Mr. Wilkinson has entered fully into the progressive spirit of Sapulpa and has been a leader in the furtherance of measures and enterprises tending to advance the best

interests of the city. He has been an active and influential member of the Sapulpa Commercial Club from the time of its organization and its president of the same in 1915. He served one year as a member of the board of education and is known and honored as a loyal and public-spirited citizen. Mr. Wilkinson gives his allegiance to the democratic party, has received the thirty-second degree in the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry, and is affiliated also with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

On the 4th of December, 1892, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wilkinson to Miss Kate Robison, who was at the time a resident of Kausas City, but who was born in Grodno, Russia. Mrs. Wilkinson passed to the life eternal on the 12th of February, 1915, and is survived by eight children,—Esther, Myrtle, Elias, Rose, Louise, Sarah Belle, Edward and Lester. The second daughter, Miss Myrtle, is a popular and efficient teacher in the public schools of Sapulpa, and all of the children have been afforded excellent educational advantages.

WILLIAM D. MATTHEWS. The most important business of the state is that of administration, and many would regard the office ranking second in importance to that of the governor as the state commissioner of charities and corrections. Under the jurisdiction of this office are all the penal and eleemosynary institutions of the state, including private benevolent institutions such as orphans' homes, hospitals, and also the care of the dependent orphans of the state. To this office was brought by the vote of the people of Oklahoma in November, 1914, a man whose qualifications for such position are the result of a life of service.

William D. Matthews was a boy soldier of the Confederacy, and the great work to which he devoted himself for forty years was the Methodist ministry, with which he was identified in Oklahoma for over a dozen years. William D. Matthews was born in Marshall County, Mississippi, January 11, 1846, a son of Dr. B. D. and Margaret F. (Alderson) Matthews. His father was born in Campbell County, Virginia, in 1800; in 1818, when still a boy, located in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, studied medicine, and about 1835 moved to Mississippi, where he practiced medicine among the Chickasaw Indians until they were removed to Indian Territory. In the practice of his profession he continued in Northern Mississippi until his death on July 12, 1880. Doctor Matthews was of Welsh descent, while his wife, who died January 29, 1879, was Irish.

Rev. Mr. Matthews was educated in Mississippi. He was a student in the St. Thomas Hall, a military academy, at the outbreak of the war between the states. Though only in his fourteenth year, he entered the Confederate army on November 3, 1861, in the Third Mississippi State Infantry under the noted soldier-churchman, General Polk. He was in that command until February, 1863, and then became identified with the noted cavalry organization under Gen. John H. Morgan. He served as quartermaster's sergeant, and continued fighting for the cause of the South until the close of hostilities. He was paroled May 25, 1865, then returned home and for three months attended school, following which for about three years he was clerk in a mercantile business at Memphis, Tennessee. During the winter of 1867-68 he taught school in Lafayette County, Mississippi, and at the same time pursued the study of medicine. After some preparation he discovered that the bent of his abilities was in another direction, and he gave up medicine and for several years was employed in teaching and also in farming. On May 31, 1871, Mr.

Matthews was licensed as a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He joined the North Mississippi Conference on January 3, 1872, and for forty consecutive years was a pastor and otherwise actively identified with the Methodist Church. He saw service in Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, and was a presiding elder in both the states of Arkansas and Oklahoma. As he had been a good soldier in the battles of men so he was likewise efficient in promoting the cause of militant Christianity, and throughout nearly all his life has been devoted to other interests than those of self. Mr. Matthews first came to Oklahoma November 2, 1899, locating at Guthrie, where he was pastor until 1900, following which he held pastorates at Norman, Pauls Valley, Tecumseh, Atoka, was presiding elder of the Clinton District of Western Oklahoma four years, during 1911 was pastor at Purcell, and at Davis in 1912. At his own request Mr. Matthews retired from the ministry in the fall of 1912. During the sessions of the Fourth Legislature he was chaplain of the Senate and for two years was chaplain of the Boys' Training School at Pauls Valley.

His selection to the office of state commissioner of charities and corrections is an example of the principle of the office seeking the man rather than the man the office. It was only at the earnest desire of many friends that in 1914 he permitted himself to become a candidate at the democratic primaries and in that primary contest he found himself one among a field of nine candidates, seven of whom were women. There was that in his record of service and his personal character which made a strong appeal to the members of his party, and he was selected by a large plurality. At the election in November he was elected by a plurality of nearly 30,000 votes. Mr. Matthews began his official term of four years in January, 1915. His offices are in the State House at Oklahoma City.

On August 4, 1868, Mr. Matthews married Miss Nannie D. Conway, daughter of Denson and Nancy Conway of Lafayette County, Mississippi. Denson Conway was a Mississippi planter and had a large estate before the war. To their union had been born nine children, six of whom are living: Ballard D. Matthews of Pauls Valley; Joseph A. Matthews of Los Angeles, California; Allie E., wife of W. C. Van Hoozer of Pauls Valley; Margaret F., wife of Carl A. Shumate of Pauls Valley; Nannie Maud Matthews living at home; Mattie F., wife of J. H. Cooper, of Wynnewood, Oklahoma. Besides these children there are ten grandchildren, five boys and five girls. Mr. Matthews and wife reside at 1103 North Shantel Street, Oklahoma City.

WILLIAM EUGENE ROWSEY, a pioneer teacher in the Indian Territory, afterward prominent in the educational affairs of Oklahoma, and now a successful financier and banker of Muskogee, is a native of Tennessee, in which state, at Montezuma, Chester County, he was born June 15, 1870, a son of William F. and Sarah F. (Taliferro) Rowsey. On the paternal side, Mr. Rowsey is of Scotch-Irish lineage, while maternally he is of Scotch and English descent. His father, a native of Tennessee, and a Confederate veteran of the Civil war, has been a general merchant all of his life and a resident of Tennessee, being at this time in business at Henderson, that state. Mr. Rowsey's mother was born in Mississippi.

William Eugene Rowsey, after attending high schools in Western Tennessee and graduating from Henderson College, enrolled as a student at Union (then Southwestern) University, at Jackson, Tennessee, where he completed his literary education, although he did not graduate there. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma frater-

nity of that institution. In 1892 Mr. Rowsey was elected president of Willie Halsell College, at Vinita, Oklahoma (then Indian Territory), a position which he held for three years, following which he was made clerk of the Federal Court at Miami, under Judge Springer, and during President Cleveland's second administration. This position Mr. Rowsey held for five years, and during that time also engaged in other lines of endeavor, being the organizer of the First National Bank of Miami, of which he was cashier from the time of its organization until 1902, when he removed to Muskogee to take charge of the Territorial Bank and Trust Company, a \$250,000 concern. His official relations with this company were those of vice president and cashier. Three years later the banking department of this concern was absorbed by the Commercial National Bank of Muskogee, of which Mr. Rowsey became active vice president, and subsequently, upon the organization of the Bank of Commerce he became president of that institution. Mr. Rowsey is now director and president of eight or ten banks in Oklahoma; a director of the City National Bank of Fort Smith, Arkansas, and a director of the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Henderson, Tennessee.

While Mr. Rowsey's interests in the financial field are large and important, as will be seen in the foregoing, he has been equally prominent in educational matters in Oklahoma. Governor Haskell appointed him a member of the first board of regents of the State University, under statehood, and he acted in the capacity of secretary of this board until Mr. Cruce was elected governor of the state, at which time he succeeded Mr. Cruce as president of the board, where his services were of the greatest value to the university and deserving of more than passing mention. Soon after Governor Cruce's administration began, the governor appointed Mr. Rowsey a member of the State Board of Education, a position which he held for four years, and which he resigned March 1, 1915, because of the great press of his private interests. The following letter explains itself:

"March 8th, 1915.

"Dear Rowsey:

"I see from the daily papers that you have resigned your place on the State Board of Education. Personally I very much regret to see this come to pass. The State Board of Education is a child of my administration and when filled by men of proper type is the most important department of state government. Naturally, I have a special interest in seeing this Board accomplish its mission in the school life of Oklahoma. My association with you has thoroughly convinced me of your great interest in the work of education and your special qualification to act as a member of this Board. Without indulging in flattery, in all sincerity I can say no better fitted man for this position has ever been a member of the Board and none better will succeed you. I regard your retirement as a distinct loss to the educational interests of the State, and if I were governor no such loss would occur, as I would draft you into service.

"Thanking you again for the great service you rendered both the people and my administration, I am,

"Sincerely your friend,

"LEE CRUCE.

"Hon. W. E. Rowsey, Muskogee, Okla."

Mr. Rowsey is a democrat in politics, a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and for many years has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, now being a steward of Saint Paul's congregation, Muskogee. Aside from

his banking interests, he is actively engaged in the production of oil, is the owner of several large farms, engages extensively in the raising of livestock, and with his brother-in-law, Dr. F. B. Fite, is joint owner of the Fite-Rowsey Building. He has been an active builder of Muskogee, and was the organizer of the Muskogee Chamber of Commerce, serving in the capacity of secretary of that body when that position was a purely honorary one.

In 1895 Mr. Rowsey was married to Miss Evelyn Patton, of Vinita, Oklahoma, who died in 1904, leaving one son, Paul Edward, who is a graduate of Shattuck Military Academy, of Minnesota, and is now a student in the University of Pennsylvania.

GEORGE WEAVER. The reputation of a town or community rests in large degree upon the character of its financiers and those connected with its monetary institutions, upon their standing as to reliability, push and enterprise, integrity, and fidelity to trusts and engagements, these being in most instances a measure of the prosperity and welfare of the place. The thriving little community of Dacoma is especially fortunate in its men of business and finance, and among them no one is held in higher respect and esteem than the energetic and progressive cashier of the State Bank of Dacoma, George Weaver.

Mr. Weaver was born August 5, 1873, on a farm in Miami County, Indiana, and is a son of Jacob and Anne Weaver, natives of Switzerland. The father, who was engaged in agricultural pursuits throughout a long and successful career, died December 31, 1887, while the mother survived until October 20, 1895, and passed away at Diller, Nebraska. There were three sons and two daughters in the family, as follows Elizabeth, who is deceased; John, who is a resident of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; Henry, who is deceased; George, of this notice; and Ida, who is the wife of John Brown, a farmer of Lockhart, Texas.

George Weaver received ordinary educational advantages in his youth, his boyhood being passed much the same as other Indiana farmers' sons. He was only fourteen years old when his father died, and he early became self-supporting, thus learning the value of self reliance, which has stood him in good stead in later years. For five years he was connected with a mercantile concern as salesman, but in 1902 became the head of a business of his own when he came to Oklahoma and, locating at Augusta, opened a grocery. This Mr. Weaver conducted with a fair measure of success for two years, but in 1904, recognizing an opportunity, and seeing the chance to enter financial operations, as he had long desired, he came to Dacoma and with others established the State Bank of Dacoma, an institution of which he has continued to be cashier to the present time. The capital of the State Bank is \$15,000, while its average deposits amount to \$81,000. It is located in the heart of a rich farming country, and its twelve stockholders, with the exception of two, are agriculturists of this locality. Mr. Weaver is the dominant factor in the management of the State Bank, and under his able direction it has grown and developed steadily and has continued to maintain a high reputation in banking circles of Northwest Oklahoma. He has directed its policies and conserved its interests as well as those of its depositors, and personally his standing is high with bankers and business men. A democrat in politics, he has taken no very active part in public affairs, save where they immediately affect the welfare of his adopted place. He is a Knight Templar Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in both lodges has a wide circle of friends.

On April 1, 1906, Mr. Weaver was married at Dacoma, to Miss Edith Stoner, who was born in Pennsylvania, September 20, 1884, a daughter of Christian and Mary Stoner, natives of the Keystone State. They are the parents of two daughters and one son: Ivan, born January 5, 1908; Doris, born May 5, 1910; and Gertrude, born August 7, 1912. Mr. Weaver and his family are members of the United Brethren Church.

HON. WILLIAM E. LONG. The representative from Wagoner County in the Oklahoma Legislature of 1915-16 is one of the interesting personalities of the legislative body and is a native Oklahoman, descended from one of the early Cherokee families in the eastern part of the state.

He was elected to the State Legislature from Wagoner County in 1914, and served in both the regular session of 1915 and the special session of 1916. One fact of his legislative record that deserves special mention is that he was author of the resolution appointing a committee to investigate A. P. Watson, corporation commissioner, after charges has been preferred against the commissioner. This resolution was adopted by unanimous vote. Mr. Long also served on a number of important committees, including banks and banking, and was a member of the inauguration committee when Governor R. L. Williams was installed in the executive chair in 1915.

Representative Long was born at Webbers Falls in Old Indian Territory, October 13, 1886. His father was William P. Sheppard, who was a native of the Cherokee Nation and died in 1889, when his son was in infancy. He was quite active in Cherokee affairs and at the time of his death was a member of the old Cherokee Council. He was a one-eighth Cherokee, while the mother of Representative Long was a native of Tennessee and of Irish stock. He maiden name was Mattie F. James, and after the death of her first husband she married James E. Long, and her son was legally adopted, hence the chance in his name. James E. Long was born in Texas in 1859, but has been a resident of Oklahoma for the past twenty years, and is now a well known farmer in Wagoner County. Since statehood he served four years in the office of sheriff of Wagoner County. Mr. and Mrs. James E. Long also have a daughter Sallic, who is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma, and is now instructor of English in the high school at Durant.

William E. Long received his early education in the Cherokee schools and also attended the university at Fort Smith, Arkansas. After graduating he had his first practical experience as bookkeeper for a mercantile house at Wagoner, but since then has been active in the real estate business.

He early took much interest in democratic politics and prior to his election as representative served as city assessor of Wagoner and was a delegate to several county and state conventions.

Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On September 12, 1912, at Wagoner he married Miss Hattie A. Kuykendall, who was born in Arkansas in 1890. Mrs. Long is a graduate of the Cherokee Normal at Tahlequah. To their marriage has been born one child, Hattie Ernestine, born September 30, 1913.

HENRY G. BEARD. In connection with the history of the State of Oklahoma Mr. Beard is with all consistency to be designated not only as a pioneer but also as a founder and builder. He came to Oklahoma Territory in the year that it was thrown open to settlement and

during the intervening years he has been a prominent and influential factor in the developing and upbuilding of cities and towns, in the furthering of civic and industrial advancement, in the building of railroads in the promotion of educational interests and in all those activities that make for normal and legitimate progress. Since 1910 he has been one of the honored and influential citizens of Sapulpa, the fine metropolis and judicial center of Creek County, and it is a matter of specific consistency as well as of historic interest to accord to him a tribute in this publication.

Mr. Beard was born at Sweet Springs, Saline County, Missouri, on the 6th of March, 1866, and is a son of Alfred B. and Catherine C. (Gee) Beard, both of whom were born and reared in Illinois, where their marriage was solemnized and whence they removed to Missouri soon after the close of the Civil war, in which the father had served three years as a gallant soldier of the Union; he was a member of Company I, Fortieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, with which he took part in many engagements and lived up to the full tension of the great internecine conflict through which the integrity of the nation was perpetuated. After residing about two years in Missouri the family removed to Southeastern Kansas and settled on a pioneer farm near Fredonia, Wilson County. There Alfred B. Beard obtained a tract of Government land and set to himself the task of reclaiming the same to cultivation. He endured his full quota of the hardships and vicissitudes incidental to pioneer life in a section that suffered greatly from droughts and the scourge of grasshoppers, and in the course of years prosperity attended his efforts. He continued his residence in Wilson County until 1890, when he removed from the Sunflower State to Oklahoma Territory. After remaining for a time in Oklahoma City he established his residence near Woodville, Marshall County, where he continued his activities as an agriculturist and stock-raiser until 1910, when he sold his property in that county and secured a tract of land in Creek County. Here he has since lived retired, however, in the City of Sapulpa. He is a man of sterling character, a loyal and broad-minded citizen and a staunch advocate of the principles of the republican party. He and his wife are citizens who have secure place in popular esteem and they are well entitled to the gracious peace and prosperity that attends them in the gentle twilight of their lives. Of their eight children the subject of this review is the eldest; John W. resides at Ada, Pontotoc County; Lola G. is the wife of Samuel R. Wilson and they reside in the State of California; Lymau F. resides at Siloam Springs, Arkansas; Laura B. is the wife of Benjamin A. Spear, of Billings, Montana; Claude R. is deceased; Oliver L. is cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Tishomingo, Oklahoma; and Leroy died in infancy.

Henry G. Beard, whose name initiates this article, was a child at the time of the family removal to Wilson County, Kansas, where he was reared under the sturdy discipline of the pioneer farm and afforded the advantages of the public schools of Fredonia, the county seat. He continued to be associated with the work and management of his father's farm until he had attained to his legal majority, and in 1889 he became one of those who took part in the opening of Oklahoma Territory to settlement. He entered claim to a homestead five miles southeast of Oklahoma City, and after remaining on the place one year and making definite improvements, he sold the homestead and engaged in the produce business in Oklahoma City. About two years later, in 1891, he became the promoter and founder of the now thriving City of Shawnee, Pottawatomie County. He platted the townsite, gave to the village its name, in honor of the Shawnee tribe of Indians, and had the dis-

tinction of being chosen the first mayor of the place. One of the principal streets of the city was named in his honor, and thus there will be an enduring memorial to the founder of the now populous and important municipality. He was a member of the first board of commissioners of Pottawatomie County, and it was mainly due to his influence that the county received its name. Mr. Beard was a member of the directorate of the Bank of Shawnee, which was later reorganized as the First National Bank, and this was the first banking institution in the ambitious young town. His initiative and constructive ability has seemed to be without limit, and was shown distinctively in his association with the founding and upbuilding of Shawnee, where he continued to be engaged in the hardware business for a period of about ten years, besides having been actively identified with other lines of enterprise and with all things tending to advance the civic and material development of the city. He was largely instrumental in giving railroad facilities to Shawnee and in securing to the city the shops of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

In connection with governmental affairs in Oklahoma Mr. Beard served as chief enrolling clerk of the first Territorial Legislature, and later he served with characteristic efficiency as a member of the board of regents of the Oklahoma Agricultural & Mechanical College, at Stillwater, during the administration of Governor Ferguson. His political allegiance is given unreservedly to the republican party and he has been influential in its councils in Oklahoma.

In 1910 Mr. Beard removed from Shawnee to Sapulpa, the judicial center of Creek County, where he engaged in the real-estate and abstract business, with which lines of enterprise he is still actively and prominently identified. In 1910 he erected, on South Main Street, the Beard Building, and he has been otherwise prominent in the physical development and upbuilding of the city. He was one of the promoters of the St. Louis, Oklahoma & Southern Railroad, and in this important enterprise he was associated with George Brown and Pleasant P. Porter, of the Creek Indian Nation; John C. Williamson, of St. Louis, Missouri; and William H. P. Trudgen, of Oklahoma City. A charter for the road was obtained from the United States Congress, but this charter expired before construction work on the new line had been initiated. Under these conditions Mr. Beard went to the national capital and obtained a renewal of the charter, after which he and his associates interested the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, of St. Louis, in the furtherance of the project, with the result that construction work was instituted and the road pushed forward from Sapulpa to Denison, Texas, the line being now a part of the Frisco Railroad system. Mr. Beard was a director of the company until the line was completed between Sapulpa and Denison, Texas. The earnest and untiring efforts that Mr. Beard put forth in connection with railroad promotion and construction have proved of vast and enduring value to Oklahoma, and his success in bringing the Choctaw, Oklahoma, and Gulf, now a part of the Rock Island system, through Shawnee virtually made that city eventually assume its present position of importance, as one of the leading municipalities and commercial centers of the state. Mr. Beard devoted five years of his time and energy to bringing about these railroad improvements, and the state will owe to him perpetual honor and gratitude for his effective services in this and other important capacities that have marked him as a man of great initiative and unbounded civic loyalty.

At the present time Mr. Beard is prominently interested in three important oil developing and producing companies in Oklahoma fields, besides which he is a



Wm. M. Allison

stockholder in a company engaged in the drilling of oil wells and is president of the National Abstract Company, at Sapulpa. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and Knights of Pythias.

On the 9th of November, 1891, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Beard to Miss Etta B. Ray, a daughter of Philip H. Ray, at that time a resident of Oklahoma City. No children have been born of this union. Mr. and Mrs. Beard donated to the City of Shawnee the beautiful park now known as Woodland Park, and the valuation of the property is now placed at about \$100,000, the name having been given to the park by Mr. Beard. He erected the first house in Shawnee, and this was a true pioneer structure of hewed logs. Mr. Beard promoted and instituted the development of many towns along the Red River division of the Frisco Railroad, including the now flourishing little City of Henryetta, Okmulgee County, the name of the town being a combination of the Christian or personal names of himself and his wife. To secure the land on which the Town of Ada, Pontotoc County, is situated, Mr. Beard agreed to name the new town in honor of a daughter of one of the old and honored citizens of that locality. In the same county he purchased and platted the Town of Roff, which he named in honor of Joseph Roff, a sterling pioneer citizen. He assisted also in the establishing of other towns along the railroad line mentioned, and in Shawnee he erected a number of business blocks and dwelling houses of the better grade.

Mrs. Beard is an artist of much talent and has received a number of first prizes for her work displayed at various art exhibits. She has her beautiful home adorned with many fine oil paintings that attest her skill, and one of these is a depiction of the first house built at Shawnee, by her husband, as previously noted. She has been a gracious and popular factor in the social life of the communities in which she has lived, and has been zealous in the promotion of those things that represent the higher and finer civic ideals.

WILLIAM M. ALLISON. The mere mention of this name is all that is necessary for an introduction of its owner to the majority of the original Oklahomans, those who came into the territory in 1889. William M. Allison is a real Oklahoma eighty-niner, and left his impress upon many of the early activities of a public nature in the old territory, particularly as one of the republican leaders of those days, and he has been up to 1914 hardly less well known in the republican circles of the state. Mr. Allison is a printer and newspaper man by profession, and is now editor and proprietor of the Signal-Star at Snyder. He is a veteran at the trade, having served his apprenticeship back in Indiana upwards of fifty years ago, when most of the modern facilities of this trade were undreamed of possibilities. He has done yeoman service at the case, and even in handling the old style of hand power press. During his active career he has seen all sorts and conditions of men and has mingled with their varied activities, and is altogether one of the most interesting personalities in his section of the state.

His birth occurred on a farm in Hancock County, Indiana, February 12, 1849, and he comes of old American stock, the Allisons having been transplanted from the north of Ireland to Pennsylvania during the Colonial days. One of his ancestors was Stephen Crane, who served with the rank of lieutenant in the Revolutionary army. His father, Robert Allison, was born at Ripley, Ohio, in 1821, and was killed at a railroad crossing in Snyder, Oklahoma, in April, 1905, at the venerable age of eighty-four. From his birthplace in Ohio he removed

when a young man to Rush County, Indiana, later to Hancock County, and in 1853 established his home at Knightstown, Indiana; in 1876 came west to Winfield, Kansas, and in 1892 ventured into the newly organized Territory of Oklahoma as a settler at Chandler, and in 1903 came to Snyder. In his younger years he was a cabinet maker by trade, but spent mature life as a trader and speculator. He made a record as a soldier of the Union during the dark days of the Civil war, having enlisted in Company B of the Sixth Regiment of Indiana Infantry, of which company he served as first lieutenant. Afterward he entered the three years' service with the rank of captain of Company A in the Fifty-seventh Indiana Regiment. He was an active republican, was a Knights Templar Mason, and a member of the Presbyterian Church. Captain Allison was married at Dartown, Ohio, to Miss Elizabeth Howard, who was born in Kentucky in 1825 and died at Kokomo, Indiana, in 1850.

The only one of their children who reached maturity William M. Allison finished his education with a high school training at Knightstown, Indiana. His apprenticeship in the printing trade began when he was nineteen years of age, also at Knightstown, and after getting considerable knowledge of the business worked for one year on the Richmond Radical at Richmond, Indiana. The fall of 1871 found him in Kansas, and he was engaged in his profession at various locations until the opening of Oklahoma Territory to settlement in 1889. On the historic opening day in April of that year he arrived at Guthrie on the first train from the North, and was soon afterwards appointed United States commissioner and held that office until the organization of the territory was completed. In 1891 he was sent to Lincoln County as the first county judge of that newly organized subdivision of the territory and lived at Chandler until his removal to Snyder in May, 1903. On coming to Snyder Judge Allison bought the Signal and soon afterwards bought the Star, and the two were consolidated in September, 1903. The Star had been established in December, 1902, and the Signal in March, 1903. The consolidated paper is now one of the leading journals in Kiowa County, has a large circulation throughout that and surrounding counties, and has always steadily advocated the success of the republican policies and party. Mr. Allison owns the office and the building in which it is situated on Broadway just off Main Street, and he is now giving practically all his time to its successful management.

Of his public service it should be mentioned that he served four years as postmaster at Snyder having been appointed to that office by President Taft. Mr. Allison was one of the original republicans of the original Oklahoma Territory. He presided over the first republican meeting held in Oklahoma and was president of the first republican club ever organized in the territory, known as the Old Pioneer Republican Club of Guthrie. This club was organized in Mr. Allison's office, and he was elected president pro tem and then president. Its influence was a prominent factor in welding the incoherent republican forces in early territorial time, and was often the deciding factor in local politics. Mr. Allison was steadily known as a prominent republican figure in both county and state conventions up to 1914. He presided over the first republican convention held in Lincoln County, and has known practically all the prominent republicans of Oklahoma during the past twenty-five years.

Outside of the newspaper business and politics he has probably given most attention to his work in the Masonic Order. He is a past master by service of Snyder Lodge

No. 216, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of Consistory No. 1, Valley of Guthrie, of the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, and also belongs to the K. C. C. H., which is half way on the progress to the supreme honor of being a thirty-third degree Mason. He is also a member of India Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Oklahoma City and was formerly affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He is a member of the Episcopal Church and has long been an active figure in the Oklahoma State Press Association.

In 1875 at Winfield, Kansas, Judge Allison married for his first wife Miss Annie Braidwood, who died in 1892. The two living children of this marriage are: W. O. Allison, who is a graduate of Carver's Chiropractic College at Oklahoma City and is now practicing his profession at Waggoner, Oklahoma; Annie is the wife of Alex G. Willingham, manager of the Massie-Williams Grocery Company at Snyder. In 1906 at Vandalia, Illinois, Mr. Allison married Mrs. Harriet (Kidd) Beach, widow of the late Dr. R. E. Beach of Vandalia and a daughter of a Presbyterian minister of Illinois.

JOHN H. PITCHFORD. With the organization of the state courts following the introduction of Oklahoma into the union of states in 1907, the First Judicial District was formed to include that portion of the old Cherokee Nation in which the former national capital, Tahlequah, is situated. The first man to be honored with election to judge of that district is still holding court, and there is no district judge in the state who has better stood the test of service, has more signally upheld the dignity of the judicial office, and is more generally respected and admired than Judge John H. Pitchford.

He comes of fine old Southern stock, and as a lawyer has been identified with the bar at Tahlequah nearly twenty years. Judge Pitchford was born at Walhalla in South Carolina March 8, 1857, a son of Wesley and Margaret (Nevill) Pitchford. His father was a native of Georgia, a son Ely Pitchford, a Virginian of Irish lineage. Judge Pitchford's mother was also of Irish origin, and was born in South Carolina.

He was reared in his native town in South Carolina, where his father was a merchant, and after completing his literary education in the Newberry College he took up the study of law in a private law office. He was admitted to the bar the day he was twenty-one years of age, and began practice at Clayton, Georgia, and was subsequently in practice at Gainesville in the same state. He was soon marked as a rising attorney and enjoyed a promising practice in Georgia, but in 1890 removed west to a larger field, and at Fort Smith, Arkansas, formed a partnership with Col. Ben T. DuVal.

Judge Pitchford's home has been at Tahlequah, the old capital of the Cherokee Nation, since 1896. In a short time he had gained a remunerative practice as a lawyer and almost as quickly became a leader in public affairs. His popularity as a citizen led to his election in 1900 as mayor of Tahlequah. That was a special distinction, since he was the first white man to hold that office in the Indian city. One of the factors in securing his election was a desire on the part of local citizens to show the outside world that Tahlequah, as the Cherokee capital, was not prejudiced against its white inhabitants. Apart from that consideration, it is noteworthy that Judge Pitchford set such high marks during his one year of administration as mayor that his term inaugurated a new era in the annals of Tahlequah as a municipality.

His able work as a lawyer and public leader led to

his election as the first judge of the First Judicial District in 1907, and he was re-elected to the office in 1910, again in 1914, so that his present term does not expire until January, 1919. The First Judicial District comprises the counties of Cherokee, Adair, Delaware and Sequoyah. His administration of the judicial office has been just and fearless, marked by an eminent impartiality, and his oral and written decisions indicate a profound knowledge of the law. In dealing with criminals before his court Judge Pitchford has combined with a strictness of legal justice a disposition to temper the severity of punishment, and has never failed to take into full consideration all extenuating circumstances and his principle seems to have been "humanity first" so far as that is possible without contravening real justice and the statutory law.

In 1910 Judge Pitchford was appointed to preside over the District Court in Wagoner County. There he found the custom prevailing of negroes serving as jurors. Judge Pitchford has no special animosity against the colored race, but believes that the best results of court procedure in an American community cannot be obtained where members of this race are a conspicuous feature of the court machinery, and looking to a realization of the utmost efficiency, and without regard for the politics in the case, Judge Pitchford under statutory right dismissed all the negro jurors in the District Court of Wagoner County while he presided over it.

In politics Judge Pitchford has always been a staunch member of the democratic party, and was one of the organizers of the party in Indian Territory, and for fully twenty years has been active in its councils and has frequently served effectually as a campaign orator. He worked untiringly during the struggle for statehood and has for many years been one of the dominant political figures in his part of the state. One of the articles of his political creed is that in all the states and localities the white man should be the responsible and dominating factor in government, and in that stand he has the support of the best citizens of his district.

Judge Pitchford is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the lodge and Royal Arch Chapter of Masonry, and is a Methodist. He was first married to Lola Bauknight. The two children of that union are Joseph Irvin Pitchford, a lawyer at Sallisaw, Oklahoma, and Henry DuVal Pitchford, now engaged in practice as a lawyer at Stilwell, Oklahoma. Judge Pitchford's present wife before her marriage was Miss Viola Boggess.

HENRY A. LILE, M. D. The medical profession is one which offers a wide field for the ambitious men of today, affording unusual opportunities for individual ability and intellectual gifts, and an Oklahoman who has already gained more than a local reputation especially as a surgeon is Dr. Henry A. Lile, for many years in practice at Aline, where he founded and is proprietor of the Lile's Hospital at Aline. Through his zeal, comprehensive knowledge and inherent talent, Doctor Lile has won the confidence of the residents of his section and has a large and representative practice.

It is his distinction to have come into the world in one of the typical Kansas residences of forty years ago, a dugout in Barton County, where he was born May 6, 1874, the first white male child born in that county. His parents were George and Mary Jane (Ferryman) Lile. His father was born in 1844 at Richmond, Illinois, his parents being natives of the same locality, became a farmer, and in 1871 removed to Kansas, locating as one of the first permanent settlers on a Government homestead in Barton County. For several years he and his

family lived in a dugout, and while carrying on his operations as a pioneer farmer, he also hunted and killed the Buffalo which were still to be found in great numbers on the plains of Kansas. He was struck by lightning and killed on his farm near Great Bend in the same year that his son Doctor Lile was born. The mother of Doctor Lile, who married George Lile in 1869, was born at Richmond, Illinois, in 1849, and by her first marriage had two children, the daughter being Lena. She was born May 20, 1872, was educated at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, where she graduated in music, and for a number of years was a teacher in her native state until her marriage in 1897 to George Steele of Spearville, Kansas, where they now reside, and have two children, Opal and Lile. Doctor Lile's mother was married in 1877 to N. P. Smith, who was also a pioneer of Barton County, settling there in 1869, and is now a resident at Pawnee Rock. By this marriage there are four children: Edwin G., Garfield, Blaine and Earl Smith.

Barton County was still a new section of Kansas while Doctor Lile was growing to manhood. His early associations were those of a farm, and in 1893, at the age of nineteen, he graduated from the high school at Pawnee Rock. He then attended the Central Normal at Great Bend, and in 1896 entered the Barnes Medical College at St. Louis, where he was graduated M. D. in 1899. Returning to his home town at Pawnee Rock, he practiced there a short time, but during the same year removed to Oklahoma, locating for a time at the now extinct Village of Carville, and in 1901 removed to Aline, which has been his home for the past fifteen years. He possessed not only ability, but energy and a high degree of faithfulness in looking after his duties as a physician and surgeon, and soon had more than he could individually attend to. To gain facilities commensurate with the requirements of his large private practice he erected in 1907 a modern hospital at Aline, and in 1915 remodeled it on a larger plan and has now a large brick building, well arranged and furnished and with all the necessary equipment and system for modern hospital work. He now confines his practice to surgery, diagnosis and hospital work, and has performed a number of delicate and major operations. One that attracted especial attention was performed in 1915 at the Aline Hospital when he removed from one of his patients a tumor weighing 109 pounds.

Doctor Lile has interrupted his private practice a number of times for the purpose of pursuing post-graduate studies. At different times he has attended the National University of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis, the Illinois Post-Graduate School of Medicine in Chicago, the Barnes University at St. Louis, and the Tulane University at New Orleans. He is now serving as consulting surgeon for the Alfalfa County Hospital at Cherokee.

Doctor Lile was first married in 1899 to Alta French. In 1901 he married Etta M. Miller, who died in 1901. On March 22, 1902, he married Laura M. Huston, who was born in Illinois in 1885. Doctor Lile is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is worshipful master of Orient Lodge No. 190, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, at Aline. He stands high in medical organizations, has served as president and secretary of the Alfalfa County Medical Society, is a member of the Oklahoma State Society and the American Medical Association, and during territorial days was coroner for Woods County eight years, beginning in 1900, and was the only man ever elected to any office in that county for a longer period than two successive terms.

ARTHUR E. BALDWIN. Fifteen years of residence at Anadarko constitute Arthur E. Baldwin, one of the pioneer white settlers, and for a number of years he has been profitably engaged in the real estate business and is also a banker. As a citizen he has likewise been an important factor in developing the local interests of this city.

The Baldwin family to which he belongs came originally from England and was settled in New York during the colonial era. Arthur E. Baldwin was born at Wyoming, Iowa, December 31, 1871. His father, L. H. Baldwin, was born at Canton, Ohio, in 1834, and removed from Ohio to Wyoming, Iowa, where he was a farmer, and in 1872 when Arthur was one year of age, went to a farm at St. Edward, Nebraska, and became a pioneer in that region. In 1903 he went still further west to Salem, Oregon, was engaged in gardening there until his death in February, 1915. In politics he was a republican. L. H. Baldwin married Jemima L. Fisher, who was born in the State of Pennsylvania in 1836 and now lives at Anadarko, Oklahoma. His only daughter, Myrtie, died at Genoa, Nebraska, at the age of twenty-two, being then the wife of Andrew J. Tabor, who was in the Indian service for the government at Seneca, Kansas, and later at Genoa, Nebraska, and is now deceased.

The only living child of his parents, Arthur E. Baldwin, acquired his early education from the common schools at Fremont, Nebraska, and also attended a business college there. His life up to the age of twelve was spent on his father's farm and at that early date in his career he became self supporting. For many years he was in the railway service and was employed in that capacity with various promotions and responsibility in the State of Nebraska for twelve years. From 1895 to 1900 he was ticket agent at Sioux City, Iowa, and came to Anadarko, Oklahoma, in 1900 as a railroad man, being employed here as agent for one year. From 1901 for a year and a half he was collecting clerk for the First National Bank of Anadarko and then opened his office as a dealer in real estate and farm loans. His offices are in the First National Bank Building and he is one of the old and reliable men in the handling of farm lands and loans in Caddo County and also deals extensively in city property at Anadarko. He is also vice president of the Stecker State Bank at Stecker, Oklahoma.

In civic affairs he has the distinction of having been the first treasurer of the public school board of Anadarko, and for several years was a member of that board. He is active in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, is superintendent of its Sunday School, is a member of the Anadarko Commercial Club, was formerly affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, and in politics is a republican.

At Blair, Nebraska, on June 7, 1897, Mr. Baldwin married Miss May Hancock, daughter of B. F. Hancock, who is a farmer at Hooper, Nebraska. Into their home have been born seven children: Myrtie and Bernice, both of whom graduated from the Anadarko High School in 1915; Kenneth, a junior in the local high school; Bertram, in the seventh grade; Bettie, in the fifth grade; and Margaret, in the first grade of the public schools; while the youngest is Donald, who has not yet attended school.

HON. S. J. SMITH. The present mayor of Sapulpa under the commission charter came to Oklahoma about the time of statehood, and has been one of the real leaders in politics in Creek County ever since. Mr. Smith is a business man, having had a wide range of experience both in Oklahoma and in his native State of Pennsylvania, where he was also actively identified with politics and was known among the political leaders of the Key-

stone State, both in respect to his individual qualifications and as the leader of a strong independent faction.

Born in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1871, Mr. Smith is a son of Thomas and Rebecca (Campbell) Smith. His father was born in New York City, November 25, 1840, and is still living in Indiana County, Pennsylvania, as a retired farmer. The mother was born August 15, 1850. Mayor Smith was the second in a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. His youth up to the age of sixteen was spent on the home farm with his parents, where he attended the country schools, and also took a two year course in the County Academy. His entrance upon a business career was preceded by six years of successful work as a teacher in Indiana County. For a time he conducted a general merchandise business at Glen Campbell in his native county and later was in the lumber and coal business at the same place. Almost from the time he cast his first vote he took an active interest in politics. He served on the school board and as president of the village council, and was a member of various political committees and a delegate to state conventions. He was an uninstructed delegate to the most exciting state convention ever held in Pennsylvania when the control of the republican party in that state was an object of contest between the late Matthew Stanley Quay and Dan Hastings, who was at that time governor. Quay won out by five votes, but Mr. Smith was a Hastings man. He also served two regular terms and an extra session in the Pennsylvania Legislature, from 1900 to 1906.

On November 7, 1907, a few days before Oklahoma became a state, Mr. Smith located in Sapulpa. He established there a bakery and confectionery business and has also acquired some extensive interests in oil and gas, both as an individual and in connection with several operating companies.

Mr. Smith was a member of the second Oklahoma State Legislature, and is now serving his second term as mayor under the commission charter, having been elected on a nonpartisan ticket. By virtue of his position as mayor he is also police judge of the city. His work has been more than satisfactory to the local citizens, and it is largely on the element of personal efficiency that the success of the commission form of government is assured in any community.

Fraternally Mayor Smith is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. On November 10, 1900, he married Miss Della Richards, who was born in Pennsylvania, a daughter of R. W. Richards. Mrs. Smith had a business and normal school course in Pennsylvania, is active in the Presbyterian Church, and since her marriage has been devoted to the interests of her home and her children. There are two children: John and Lillian.

GEORGE VICTOR BUCHANAN, whom that veteran American educator, Professor Greenwood, for forty years superintendent of the Kansas City public schools, pronounced as one of the best superintendents in the school work of the United States, came to Oklahoma City in 1913 to take charge of the public schools as superintendent. Both the city and state are fortunate in securing a man of such reputation and ability, since in matters of education as in other things Oklahoma is still new and plastic, and the services of such a man as Mr. Buchanan will prove invaluable in laying the proper foundations and will be reflected in benefits for many years to come.

George V. Buchanan was born on a farm near Bellmont in Wabash County, Illinois, in 1859, a son of Hiram Bell and Helen (Blood) Buchanan. His father was a

native of Illinois and a civil engineer by profession. He was connected with the construction work of the Illinois Central Railway on the Chicago branch, and on finally retiring from that service located on a farm in Wabash County, where he was engaged in agriculture until his death in 1863. The mother, left with the heroic task of rearing the five small children on the little farm, met the obligation nobly and lived to see all of them educated and independent and then passed away in May, 1913. The Buchanan family is of Scotch descent. The first American ancestor arrived in Pennsylvania early in the eighteenth century, and the family afterward moved to Virginia and from there to Kentucky. The great-grandfather of George V. Buchanan was a pioneer of Lawrence County, Illinois, while the grandfather, Walter Buchanan, was born and reared in Lawrence County, spent his life as a farmer, and died at the age of seventy years. Though he had but six weeks schooling, Walter Buchanan was a natural mathematician and never found a problem which he could not solve. Walter Buchanan married Jane Gillespie, a native of Ireland, and thus the family stock of Superintendent Buchanan is largely Scotch and Irish.

George V. Buchanan attended the country schools of his native county, the high school at Olney, Illinois, and in 1880 graduated from the Teachers College in Danville, Indiana. At the age of eighteen, he began teaching in the country, and had three terms to his credit when he finished the course of the Teachers College. In 1880 he became principal of the Mount Carmel Grammar School in Illinois, served one year there, and then entered the State Normal University at Carbondale, where he was graduated in the classical course in 1884.

From 1884 to 1886 he was principal of the public schools of Salem, Illinois, and in 1886 was made professor of mathematics at the Southern Illinois State Normal University, a position he held for seven years until 1893. Within that time, in 1888, McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois, gave him the degree of Master of Arts. From 1893 to 1908, a period of fifteen years, Mr. Buchanan was superintendent of the public schools of Sedalia, Missouri, and while there took post-graduate studies in the University of Chicago. It was his work as superintendent of the Sedalia public schools which brought him prominently to the attention of educators all over the country. While at Sedalia Mr. Buchanan was chosen by the Missouri World's Fair Commission to superintend the educational exhibit of the state in the St. Louis World's Fair. The commission placed \$75,000 at his command and the exhibit abundantly justified their generosity. The liberal space allotted was filled with specimens of school work representing all classes of schools in the state. The arrangement of the exhibit was unique; an attendant could locate the work of any pupil in the state within a moment's time. Light and motion were attractive features of the exhibit. This was clearly the largest and most popular state educational exhibit ever set up. Careful estimates made by those in charge indicate that more than ten million people visited this Missouri educational exhibit within the life of the exposition. In 1908 the City of Joplin, Missouri, secured Mr. Buchanan's services as superintendent of its city schools, and he remained there until 1913, when he took his present position as superintendent of the public schools of Oklahoma City.

During his twenty-two years of work as superintendent of city schools Mr. Buchanan has the unusual and perhaps unique record of never having a vote cast against him at any election or reelection by a member of the boards which employed him. In every case his election to a city superintendency has been unanimous. Since 1891 Mr. Buchanan has been a prominent member of the



L. W. Buchanan

National Education Association, is a member of its educational council, had charge of one of the departments of the National Superintendents Association that met at Chattanooga, has served on various committees of the national bodies, and is now a member of the Committee of Superintendents of the National Council of Education, besides being active as a lecturer on educational matters before teachers' associations. He is also a charter member of the National Society for the Scientific Study of Education, and has always been active in the State Teachers Association while engaged in the work of his profession in Illinois, Missouri and Oklahoma. During his residence at Sedalia Mr. Buchanan organized the "Nehemgar Literary Club," an organization for strictly literary purposes. Hon. Walter Williams, dean of the Missouri School of Journalism, in an article in the St. Louis Globe Democrat has said that the "Nehemgar" is probably the most important literary club ever organized in the West. Mr. Buchanan became president of the club at its beginning, held that office all the time he was a resident of Sedalia and since leaving that city has been made honorary president.

Mr. Buchanan takes an active interest in the Masonic fraternity, is affiliated with Oklahoma City Lodge No. 36, A. F. & A. M., King Cyrus Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., Oklahoma Commandery No. 3, K. T., the Lodge of Perfection, fourteenth degree, of the Scottish Rite and a member of the Shrine. He is also affiliated with the lodge of Elks at Sedalia. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and belongs to the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce and the Oklahoma City Men's Dinner Club.

In December, 1887, Mr. Buchanan married Miss Hatie Starr, daughter of Judge Charles R. Starr of Kankakee, Illinois, who for twenty-five years was circuit judge of the Kankakee District and one of the ablest lawyers and jurists of Illinois. To this union have been born seven children: Helen, wife of Leon McGilton of Sedalia, Missouri; Agnes, wife of H. L. Smith, formerly of Kansas City but now a resident of Charlotte, North Carolina; Raychael, a kindergarten teacher in the St. Louis public schools; Richard Bell Buchanan, a member of the class of 1916 in the University of Illinois; George V., Jr., a student of journalism in the University of Missouri; Marjorie; and Kathryn. The family reside at 515 West 11th Street, while Mr. Buchanan has his offices in the Oklahoma City High School Building. For a man of his numerous distinctions in the educational world, it is all the more creditable that he has carved his own destiny and largely educated himself. It was through his own efforts and the savings of hard work that he acquired a higher education, and not only accomplished much for himself but helped two of his sisters attend the State Normal University at Carbondale, Illinois, and all three of them graduated in the same year, 1884.

JAMES ISAAC COURSEY. For fifteen years, his entire professional life, Mr. Coursey has practiced law in Eastern Oklahoma, and is now one of the prominent members of the bar at Tahlequah. While he has made politics and public position a very small feature of his career, he is well known throughout Cherokee County and is a lawyer who stands in the front rank of the attorneys in the First Judicial District.

A native of Texas, James Isaac Coursey was born on a farm near Bonham in Fannin County September 20, 1875. His father, Allen J. Coursey, was born near Lexington, Missouri, a son of Henry Coursey, who in turn was a native of the State of Delaware and of French descent, the name having originally been spelled DeCoursey. Henry Coursey, the grandfather, came West

in early manhood, was married in Missouri, but after several years, in 1853, took his little family, including Allen J., who was then four years of age, to Northern Texas, where he was a pioneer. His first settlement was in Collin County, but he located permanently in Fannin County. In the latter county Allen J. Coursey grew to manhood, received his education, and was married there to Mary E. Stark. She was born in Grayson County, Texas, a daughter of Isaac V. Stark, a native of Missouri and of German origin. Isaac Stark went to Texas as a single man in 1848, and was one of the very earliest settlers in the northern part of the Lone Star State. He spent his life as a farmer and died on his old homestead near Howe, Texas. Allen J. Coursey by his first marriage had three sons and one daughter, including James I., who was four years of age when his mother died. His father married a second time, and by that union had eleven children.

Mr. Coursey grew up on his father's farm in Northern Texas, and lived at home until he was twenty-four years of age. In that time he shared a generous portion of the arduous toil of farm existence, and in the meantime attended the country schools, which gave him the foundation of his education. At the age of twenty-two he also took a short course in a private school at Gainesville, Texas. Mr. Coursey studied law under the preceptorship of Judge H. S. Holman of Gainesville, and was admitted to the Texas Bar April 30, 1901. From Texas he came across Red River and at once located in Wagoner, Indian Territory, where he began practice in partnership with J. D. Cox, who is now the county judge of Cherokee County. He and his partner established a branch law office at Claremore, with Mr. Coursey in charge. He remained there from August, 1902, until February, 1903, and then returning to Wagoner dissolved the partnership with Judge Cox, and became one of the owners and editors of the Wagoner Sayings, a daily and weekly newspaper. Mr. Coursey had two years of active experience as a newspaper man and at the same time looked after the interests of his clients in the law. After selling the newspaper, he opened a law office at Tahlequah in the fall of 1904 and has since built up a large and important practice in that city.

Though it has been mentioned that Mr. Coursey has been inclined to leave politics alone, in the line of his profession a distinction came to him at the time of statehood in his election as the first county attorney of Cherokee County. He held that office with credit to himself and to the county for three years. In politics he is a democrat, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is a member of the Christian Church. In 1902 he married Miss Maude M. Cox, daughter of J. D. Cox, his former partner in the practice of law. They have one child, Eglah M., now twelve years of age.

LEWIS A. SALTER. lawyer and one of the owners of the Headlight, in Carmen, Oklahoma, has been identified with this region since 1893, when he played an active part in the opening of the Cherokee Strip. He was one who made the race for land, and he located on a tract half a mile south of the Town of Alva, where he lived for seven years, and then removed to Augusta and established the Headlight. A year later he moved the plant to Carmen, and here he has since continued. Mr. Salter was born January 7, 1858, on a farm in Calhoun County, Michigan, and he is the son of Melville J. and Sarah E. (Hinkle) Salter.

Melville J. Salter was born in 1838 in old New York State, and he came to Michigan with his parents in early life. His father was David N. Salter, all his life a

farmer, and Melville Salter was reared to the same industry. He attended the public schools, though they offered little in the way of educational training beyond the limited knowledge of the "Three R's," and when he was still in his teens he left home and in 1852 made a trip with a party by wagon to the gold fields of California. He remained there a few years, experiencing only indifferent success as a prospector, and then returned to Michigan, making the long trip via the Isthmus of Panama. Until 1871 Melville Salter remained in Michigan. His years in the West had wrought in him a kind of discontent of his early home, and he went to Kansas, then undeveloped to any extent, and bought land in Neosho County. He was active in the development of Southeastern Kansas, and was for a number of years president of the Settlers' Protective Association. Mr. Salter was a republican, and in 1874 he was elected to the office of lieutenant-governor of Kansas, his reelection following in 1876. The year 1877 brought his resignation, for he had been appointed registrar of the United States Land Office at Independence, Kansas, which post he accepted and filled most creditably until 1884, when he resigned following a change in national politics at Washington. Returning to his Kansas home he went into the merchandise business and for some years was successfully occupied. He died at Pawnee, Kansas, in 1896, when he was only fifty-eight years old. He had been a valuable citizen of his adopted commonwealth from the first, and was a lifelong member of the Baptist Church.

Melville Salter was married in Marshall, Michigan, in 1857, to Sarah E. Hinkle, the daughter of Jeremiah and Rebecca (Allison) Hinkle. Mrs. Salter was born in Pennsylvania on January 8, 1834, and she died at Carmen, Oklahoma, at the home of her son, on May 5, 1909. Like her husband, she had long been a member of the Baptist Church. They were the parents of three children, all living at this writing. Lewis A., of this review, was the first born. Albert Lincoln, the second son, was born on November 7, 1860. He married Emma Davis in 1881, and they have seven children,—Ralph, Edna, Gertrude, Albert, Raymond, Chester and Emma Louise. The second child, Edna, died young. William Salter, the third son, was born in 1865. He married Cora Snyder in 1885 and they have one child,—Florence.

Lewis A. Salter went from Michigan to Kansas with his parents in 1871. He was educated mainly in the Kansas schools and the Kansas State Agricultural College in Manhattan, finishing there in the class of 1879. In 1882 he opened a hardware and agricultural implement store in Argonia, Kansas, where he remained until 1893, studying law in spare hours. In 1887 he was admitted to practice at Wellington, Kansas, and in 1893 he went to Oklahoma, in time for the opening of the Cherokee Strip in that autumn. In 1900 he established the Headlight in Augusta, but that town proved a failure, and Mr. Salter moved the plant bodily to Carmen, which gave splendid promise for the future. He is still one of the owners of the paper, but he devotes himself mainly to the practice of law.

Mr. Salter has been a republican all his life, and the Headlight under his management is a strong and influential voice of the party, as well as being the pioneer paper of Alfalfa County. He was a justice of the peace for two years in Carmen and at present is filling the office of city attorney in a creditable manner.

Mr. Salter is a veteran of the Spanish-American war. He enlisted on July 20, 1898, at Kingfisher, Oklahoma, and was mustered out on February 20, 1899, at Albany, Georgia. He went in as a private in Company M, First Territorial Regiment, recruited from Oklahoma Territory,

Indian Territory, Arizona and New Mexico. He was appointed quartermaster's sergeant on the organization of the company and served in that post until the end of the war.

On September 1, 1880, Mr. Salter was married at Silver Lake, Kansas, to Miss Susan M. Kinsey, daughter of Oliver and Teresa Ann (White) Kinsey. Mrs. Salter was born March 4, 1860, in Ohio, and was educated in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. It was there she met her husband. Mrs. Salter is a woman of culture and brains. She was elected mayor of Argonia, Kansas, in 1887, being the first woman ever elected to the office of mayor in the United States. She has always been active in social and club circles, and is a leader in Carmen.

To Mr. and Mrs. Salter have been born seven sons and two daughters, of whom brief mention is made as follows: Clarence E., the eldest, was born June 3, 1881.

Frauk Argonia, born February 13, 1883, was the first child born in Argonia, Kansas. He is editor and manager of the Headlight. He married Edythe Kelley in 1911 and they have one child, Winifred.

Winifred A. was born on November 20, 1885. He is a linotype operator in Oklahoma City.

Melva O., born March 20, 1887, was married in 1913 to William C. Harris, and now lives in Detroit, Michigan. They have one child—Madora Harris.

Bertha Elizabeth, born in March, 1889, was educated at the Oklahoma State University and the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Lewis S., born on March 20, 1891, is a teacher of music in the University of Oklahoma at Norman.

Leslie E. was born on May 10, 1895.

William E. is the youngest. He was born on May 10, 1897. The fourth born, a son, died in infancy.

WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN HUNT. A pioneer of Oklahoma County and for many years identified with business and public life in Oklahoma City, William Tecumseh Sherman Hunt was born on a farm in Douglas County, Illinois, February 29, 1868, a son of Captain O. P. and Eliza J. (McDowell) Hunt. There were ancestors on both sides who took part in the Revolutionary war, and in all the subsequent generations there have been men and women prominent in public affairs and in social circles. Captain Hunt made a record as captain of Company K 125th Illinois Regiment during the Civil war and was afterwards a lawyer of prominence at Tuscora, Illinois. William T. S. Hunt was the fourth in a family of eight children, six of whom are still living.

William Tecumseh Sherman Hunt came to Oklahoma County in 1892 and located on a farm west of Britton. While for nearly a quarter of a century he has been active in the life of his community and state the association with affairs which will always give his name prominence in the history of Oklahoma was his service in the Constitutional Convention.

He was elected to the convention in 1906 from the Twenty-seventh District, comprising a part of Oklahoma City. He went as one of the democratic nominees to the convention. He was a member of several important committees, including the Committee on Municipal Corporations, the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and Committee on Primary Elections.

He should be especially remembered for the able assistance he rendered as a member of the Municipal Corporation Committee in drawing up those provisions which have made it possible for so many Oklahoma cities to acquire commission form of government. He was also individually responsible for making the only senatorial district represented by two senators, consisting of

the two counties of Oklahoma and Canadian. He also formed a Judicial District in the same territory with flitorial judges.

In the records of the Constitutional Convention is imbedded a record which contains a suggestion of romance strangely inserted in the proceedings of one of the most momentous conventions ever held in this country. This record is an official recognition of the marriage during the session of the Constitutional Convention on December 24, 1906, of W. T. S. Hunt and Miss Mamie Virginia Shelton. Mrs. Hunt is a native of Alabama and belongs to one of the aristocratic old southern families, formerly planters and slave holders in that state. As a result of this "constitutional" marriage, there are two sons: William Shelton, born September 18, 1908; and Hallie Hudson, born October 3, 1909. Since 1907 Mr. Hunt and family have lived in Oklahoma City, and he has never abated any of the keen interest he has always felt in public affairs.

GEORGE W. RIPLEY. A resident of Sapulpa since 1896, George Washington Ripley is not only entitled to consideration as one of the sterling pioneers who have been prominent and influential in the upbuilding of this fine little capital city of Creek County, but also as a man who has achieved large and worthy success through his own ability and well ordered endeavors. He is now living virtually retired from active business, as one of the substantial capitalists of his home town, and his achievement and personal influence and popularity in Creek County well entitle him to representation in this history.

Mr. Ripley was born at Huntsville, Madison County, Arkansas, on the 10th of May, 1850, and is a son of James Perry Ripley and Nancy (Phillips) Ripley, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Kentucky. James P. Ripley was a lad of about seven years at the time of the family removal to Illinois, about the year 1820, and his parents became pioneer settlers near Murphysboro, Jackson County, that state, where he was reared to adult age. About the year 1840 he left Illinois and made his way to Huntsville, Arkansas, where his marriage was solemnized, and where he became well known as a skilled carpenter and cabinetmaker, besides having owned and operated a farm, under the invigorating discipline of which his sons were reared.

Though he was about fifty years of age at the inception of the Civil war, he promptly manifested his loyalty to the Union by enlisting in Company E, First Arkansas Cavalry, his oldest two sons, Francis Seaman and Pleasant Hilary, having enlisted at the same time and in the same command. The father and sons served with their regiment at Springfield, Missouri, and after a period of six months the father received an honorable discharge, on account of physical disability. His eldest son, Francis Seaman, was killed in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, in March, 1862, and the younger of the two sons continued in active service for a period of three years and three months, or virtually during the entire course of the great conflict through which the national integrity was preserved. This gallant young soldier, Pleasant H. Ripley, returned home from the war three months prior to his twenty-first birthday anniversary, and in the meanwhile the family home had been established in Missouri. The legislature passed a law that all young men who had entered the Union service before attaining to their legal majority should be entitled to the advantages of the public schools of Missouri free of charge for a period equal to that in which they had served in the army. Thus young Ripley was enabled to attend the schools of Missouri three years and three months free of tuition. That he made good use of these

advantages is indicated by the fact that he became a successful and popular school teacher, besides which he served twenty years as justice of the peace in Barry County, Missouri. He is now a resident of the State of Texas. The parents passed the residue of their lives in Missouri and their remains rest in the cemetery at Pierce City, Lawrence County, that state, where the father died April 25, 1876, at the age of sixty-three years, and where the mother was summoned to eternal rest on the 22nd of June, 1889, at the age of seventy-four years, four months and twenty-three days. The father achieved high reputation for his exceptional skill as an artisan in wood and could do the best kind of work along architectural lines of construction as well as in the capacity of cabinet maker. He was also a successful exponent of agricultural industry and, as before stated, his children were reared on the farm. James P. Ripley was a Jacksonian democrat up to the time of the Civil war, when he transferred his allegiance to the republican party, as a staunch admirer and supporter of its great standard-bearer, Abraham Lincoln. Both he and his wife were earnest and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and their lives were marked by righteousness and unflinching tolerance and kindness. Of their two elder sons, Francis S. and Pleasant H., definite mention has already been made; Susan, the third child, is the widow of John D. Stephenson and maintains her home at Purdy, Barry County, Missouri; John A. is a resident of the State of Colorado; George W., subject of this review, was the next in order of birth; James D. resides at Eureka Springs, Arkansas; and Septimus L. is a resident of Frederick, Tillman County, Oklahoma.

George W. Ripley acquired his early education in subscription and public schools in Arkansas and Missouri, and his discipline included that of the high school at Pierce City, Missouri. For fourteen years he was found numbered among the successful teachers in the district or rural schools of Missouri, in Barry and Newton counties. From 1874 to 1881 he lived upon a farm which he had purchased in Barry County and upon which he made excellent improvements. After selling this property he engaged in the drug business in the Village of Purdy, that county, and three years later he sold out and there engaged in the lumber business, his connection with this line of industry continuing four years.

On the 10th of August, 1896, Mr. Ripley came to what is now Creek County, Oklahoma, and established his residence in the embryonic Town of Sapulpa, where he has since maintained his home. When he first knew the town it was represented by three stores, and houses sufficient to lodge its little population of about fifty persons. He has witnessed the development of Sapulpa into a thriving and metropolitan little city of about 14,000 population, and it has been his to do much in furthering the civic and material development and upbuilding of the city. When he established his residence in Sapulpa Mr. Ripley purchased the principal hotel in the ambitious young town. He thus conducted the pioneer Gladstone Hotel about six years, and in the meanwhile he changed its name to the Ripley Hotel, which it still bears, the hotel having been the first stone building erected in the town. He continued to operate the hotel, as a successful and popular boniface, until 1907, since which time he has lived practically retired, in the enjoyment of the rewards of former years of earnest and fruitful endeavor. Mr. Ripley is the owner of a number of excellent improved properties in Sapulpa, and these yield to him a good income.

Mr. Ripley served as city clerk at the time when Sapulpa was formally platted by the town surveyor, and after the establishing of the first public school he was

elected a director of the school board, as president of which body he served three years, with characteristic loyalty and efficiency. The city had no funds with which to erect and equip a school building, but the school board was fortunate in obtaining the use of a three-story frame building owned by J. H. Land, an Indian, with an agreement to purchase the property for \$3,000, the while private citizens agreed to provide stoves, fuel, etc. The board succeeded in having a personal-property assessment made to aid in the purchase of the school property, and all the while the citizens were paying also, and with marked loyalty and liberality, the regular school tax. Two Indian residents protested against the tax on the ground that they were wards of the Government and not citizens, but the Federal court made a ruling to the effect that in incorporated towns the Indians must pay their proportionate share of taxes, as members of the civic body receiving the advantages of the town. No further trouble occurred and the new school began operations with a corps of three teachers. The change which the years have wrought is shown by the fact that forty-five teachers are now employed in the carrying forward of the work of the public schools of Sapulpa, with about 3,500 children, and that an annual expenditure of \$50,000 is made for the support of the schools. Mr. Ripley served as a member of the first Federal grand jury that was convened at Sapulpa, and within its two days' session thirty-two indictments were found, the jury having been discharged at 6 o'clock P. M. of the second day; and he was foreman of the last grand jury held before statehood.

Mr. Ripley assisted in the organization and is a charter member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sapulpa, and has aided also in the establishing of other church organizations in his home city. He served several years as a member of the official board of the local Methodist Church and in this connection was instrumental in raising a larger sum of money for church work than did any other member of the board of stewards. He is a charter member of Sapulpa Lodge, No. 103, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the original charter of the same having borne the number 66. Mr. Ripley was one of the organizers also of the first Sapulpa Lodge, No. 117, of Ancient Free and Accepted Masous, of which he served six years as secretary and of which he is a past master, besides having received the thirty-second degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Masonry, and having received all degrees in both bodies of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and though he has not been imbued with ambition for public office of political order, his civic loyalty caused him to give most effective service during his four years' incumbency of the position of city assessor.

Mr. Ripley was a delegate from Creek County to the first republican congressional convention held in Indian Territory, and had the distinction of placing in nomination Hon. J. H. N. Cobb, of Sapulpa, this nominating speech having given to him a lasting reputation as an orator of no little ability. On the 4th of July, 1915, Mr. Ripley delivered a most patriotic and interesting address on the character and achievement of Abraham Lincoln, this speech being given in connection with the celebration held in Sapulpa.

On the 29th of December, 1881, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ripley to Miss Alice Poor, who was called to the life eternal on the 3rd of March, 1899, and who is survived by three children, all residents of Sapulpa: Jesse J., Pearl and Grace. The eldest daughter, Pearl, is the wife of Michael J. Connor, and the youngest daughter remains at the paternal home. On

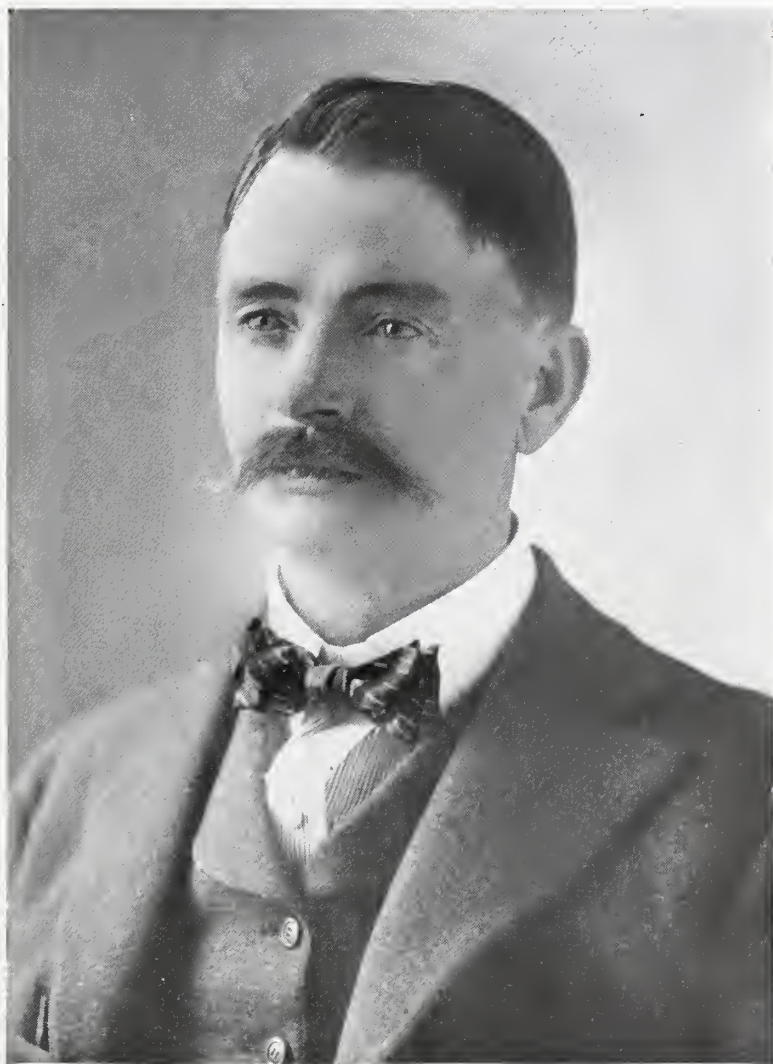
the 29th of December, 1901, Mr. Ripley contracted a second marriage, when Mrs. Ada Husekton became his wife. No children were born of this union, and Mrs. Ripley, a devoted member of the Methodist Church, passed away on the 22d of September, 1913.

HON. H. TREADWAY. The home interests of this member of the Fifth Legislature are as a farmer and progressive citizen of Harmon County with residence at Hollis. Coming to the Legislature with no instruction from his constituency save that he should exercise conservative business judgment in support of measures affecting their interests and the same judgment in opposing unwise measures, Mr. Treadway's career in the Fifth Assembly was studied and careful, as had been his acts in previous years as a public school official and a thrifty citizen of his community.

Mr. Treadway was born in Southern Illinois in 1871, and is a son of Van and Nancy (Hale) Treadway. His father, a native of North Carolina, was for fifteen years a merchant and for a long time a contractor in Southern Illinois. His paternal ancestry came from France, and a representative of the Treadway name settled in America during the Revolution. Mr. Treadway's mother was born in Georgia, and was left an orphan when a small child.

The only formal schooling enjoyed by Mr. Treadway was when a small boy in the primary grades of the country schools. However, he has always had an ambition for practical knowledge, and during his life has been a student of current events, public affairs and history. Circumstances forced upon his shoulders heavy responsibilities when still a boy, and in solving the successive problems of existence he has acquired a practical education that has made him a useful and influential citizen. The death of his father left him at the age of sixteen with the care of a younger brother and sister. His sister is now Mrs. E. R. Ensley of Delta, Colorado, and the brother B. O. Treadway, is a farmer and stock man at Hollis. They lived on a farm in Arkansas a few years, and in 1892 located near Dallas, Texas, and later Mr. Treadway bought a farm in Denton County of that state and remained there four years. In 1906 he removed to Greer County, Oklahoma, settling on a farm near Hollis, which after statehood was made the county seat of Harmon County, which was formed from a portion of old Greer County. In that locality Mr. Treadway has been engaged in farming and stock raising. He owns two quarter sections of land, and is a practical exponent of the profitable idea of crop diversification.

Mr. Treadway has always taken an active and many times a leading part in school and church affairs in his community. During the past ten years he has at different times served as clerk and director of his home school district. His name was sixth on the list of names of men who petitioned for the establishment of a post-office at Hollis. He took a prominent part in the campaign for the creation of Harmon County, and made the first speech opening the division campaign. After the creation of the county he was elected a member of the board of county commissioners, a position he filled with credit and with profit to the county for nearly six years. When efforts were made to dissolve the county after its creation, he led the fight in maintaining the organization intact. Harmon County now has an indebtedness of only \$4,000, and far more than that amount in the sinking fund, and is one of the most prosperous in the state. Mr. Treadway took stock in the company that established the first telephone system at Hollis and also stock in the company that built the first railroad there. He is a charter member and a former president of the Farmers' Institute of his county.



H. Treadway

Elected to the Legislature in 1914, Mr. Treadway was made chairman of the committee on Levees, Drains, Ditches and Irrigation, and was also a member of committees on Revenue and Taxation, Prohibition Enforcement, Purchase of Coal and Asphalt Lands, and Manufacturing and Commerce. He introduced a bill reforming the state highway system and his bill providing for the taxation of real estate every two years passed the house with only two dissenting votes. His interest was also directed to measures relating to education and agriculture. From his work and influence it may be said that he stood for reforms only such as he believed wise and necessary, and on the whole has been a conservative member, exercising careful business judgment in deciding all issues.

Mr. Treadway was married in 1895 to Miss Maggie Davidson of Dallas, Texas. Their six living children are: Mrs. Carl Hanks, wife of a farmer at Hollis; Everett, Cecil, Gladys, Versie and Harry. Mr. Treadway is a member of the Baptist Church and of the Woodmen of the World.

HENRY E. BANNER. One of the live and widely circulated newspapers of Western Oklahoma is the *Hastings Herald*, of which Henry E. Banner is proprietor and editor. Mr. Banner is a young newspaper man, but old in experience, and has been identified with the town of Hastings for the past eight years. Most of his early experience in journalism was acquired in the State of Texas, which is his native state.

Born in Waxahachie, Texas, October, 10, 1882, Henry E. Banner is a son of Henry E. and Margaret Dixon (Whitworth) Banner. The Banner family came from Ireland to North Carolina before the Revolution, the emigrant ancestors having been the great-grandfather of the *Hastings* editor. Henry Banner, Sr., who was born in Salem, North Carolina, in 1860, became a telegraph operator, removed from North Carolina and was employed in his profession in various places in Louisiana and Texas, and was with the Southern Pacific, Texas Central, and other roads. For a number of years he was a dispatcher at Galveston, in 1881 removed to Waxahachie, and in 1890 to Manor, Texas, which was his home at the time he lost his life in an accident at Mount Pleasant in 1891. He was a member of the Knights of Honor and in politics a democrat. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Dixon Whitworth, a native of South Carolina, is still living at Manor. Rebecca, the oldest of their children, is the wife of Dr. F. C. Gragg, a physician and surgeon at Manor, Texas; the second is Henry E., Jr.; Adrian is a locomotive engineer with home at Temple, Texas; and Marie Louise is the wife of Frank Gibson, a professional ball player with home at Fort Worth.

Henry E. Banner attended the public schools in Manor, took a course of one year at Grayson College at White-wright, Texas, but left school in 1900 to enter the newspaper business at Manor as owner and editor of the *Manor Free Press*. He was identified with that undertaking until 1904, and spent one year on the *Houston Post* at Houston and one year with the *Fort Worth Record*. In the fall of 1907 Mr. Banner removed to Hastings, Oklahoma, was employed in the office of the *Hastings News* a short time, and then leased and operated the paper until 1909. Selling his lease, he spent a year on the *News-Democrat* at Waurika, but in 1910 returned to Hastings and established the *Hastings Herald*. The *Herald* has a circulation in Jefferson and neighboring counties and is recognized both as an excellent news medium and a mold of public opinion. The offices and plant are in the Oklahoma State Bank Building. In politics the *Herald* is democratic, which is also the politi-

cal faith of its proprietor. While in Texas he attended a state convention of the party from Travis county.

Mr. Banner is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and has held various offices in Oak Camp No. 163, Woodmen of the World, at Hastings, and is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Manor, Texas, and with the W. B. A. at Hastings. In 1908 at Hastings he married Miss Ula Walker, whose father, W. W. Walker, is a blacksmith living at Ardmore, Oklahoma. Three children have been born to their union: Ruth, born March 13, 1909; Harlin, March 6, 1911; and Raymond, November 30, 1912.

WILLIAM G. BLAKE, M. D. There are few men who have practiced medicine so long in Eastern Oklahoma as Doctor Blake of Tahlequah, with which city he has been identified as a resident physician since 1883. He is now one of the most honored figures not only in his profession but in the citizenship of Cherokee County. His active career covers fully half a century, since he was a soldier in the war between the states, and has been engaged in medical practice for more than forty years.

Though he has now passed the seventieth milestone on the journey of an active and well spent life, he is still in the full vigor of mind and body, and shows less years than the date of his birth would indicate. He was born at Stockton, Cedar County, Missouri, February 22, 1845, and was the youngest but one of a family of eight children. His parents were Dr. William G. and Sarah (Pennington) Blake. They were both natives of Tennessee, and were of Scotch-Irish stock. They moved to Missouri a number of years before Doctor Blake was born, and finally in 1845 located at Stockton, where the father successfully practiced medicine for forty years. He died in 1885 at the ripe old age of eighty-five, after a career of long and varied experience and capable service to his fellow men. He and two of his sons served in the Confederate army during the war, and he held the rank of surgeon in his regiment.

The junior Doctor Blake was likewise a soldier for three and a half years, and at the close of the war held the rank of sergeant-major. He was in Hunter's Regiment. This regiment was engaged in duty chiefly west of the Mississippi, and in a skirmish at Westport, now included within the City of Kansas City, he received a flesh wound in the left arm. In the meantime he had lived at his father's home in Southwest Missouri, had gained an education in the local schools, and as soon as the war was over sought higher educational advantages, attending school for a time at Kentuckytown, Texas. He afterwards taught one of the first free public schools in the State of Arkansas.

Doctor Blake began his professional career in 1872 at Hinesville, Madison County, Arkansas. He lived there and enjoyed a successful practice until his removal to Tahlequah in 1882. From boyhood Doctor Blake has been a student of medicine, a career for which he seems to have been fitted by nature as well as by training. His father was his early preceptor and later in life he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, from which he received his degree in 1880. He has never relaxed his studious practices, and has shown a progressive spirit such as younger men might admire and take as an example. He has frequently interrupted his practice to take courses at the leading institutions in this country, chiefly at St. Louis, Chicago and New York. He has spent time at the Chicago Polyclinic, the Illinois School of Electro-Therapeutics, the Post Graduate School of Medicine of New York City, and has frequently attended prominent clinics in various hospitals. At his office in Tahlequah he possesses a large

and well selected medical library, and from time to time has invested a large amount of money in office appliances, including equipment for electrical and other treatments and many surgical instruments. In his time he performed much of the arduous service of the pioneer physician, riding over rough roads through all sorts of weather, but in latter years has confined his labors to office work and consultation.

The esteem in which he is held by the local medical profession is well illustrated by the fact that he has served as president of the Cherokee County Society since its organization just after statehood. He is also a member of the Oklahoma State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and for eight years was health officer of Cherokee County. He has never sought political preferment, though a staunch democrat in politics, and has kept in the rank and file of citizenship. For thirty-seven years he has been affiliated with the Royal Arch Chapter of Masonry, and during twenty-one years of that time has held the office of high priest in his home chapter.

In 1870 Doctor Blake married Miss Bettie Odell. Mrs. Blake was a woman of many sterling qualities of heart and mind, and as his helpful companion and the sharer of his joys and sorrows traveled with him through life for forty-four years. Her death occurred March 4, 1914. Eight days later Doctor Blake was called upon to mourn the death of his son, Dr. Edwin W. Blake, who had graduated from the Missouri Medical College and was already established as a physician of recognized ability, and for several years had been practicing with his father. Dr. Edwin W. Blake married Zetta E. Thornton, a daughter of Rev. J. T. Thornton of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Another son of Dr. W. G. Blake, Burriss, died at the age of twenty-one, while his only daughter, Sadie, died at the age of twenty, just at the entrance to a beautiful young womanhood. Doctor Blake has thus been left with only his son's wife, Mrs. E. W. Blake, as his closest relative, though of admiring friends he has a legion in and about Tahlequah and in fact throughout the State of Oklahoma.

WILLIAM C. McALISTER. When William C. McAlister was elected a member of the State Senate in 1912 from the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District, he brought to that body not legislative experience but a reputation as a thoroughly successful business man and certain definite aims and purposes formulated as a result of his residence in the old Choctaw Nation, and has proved an exceedingly valuable member of both the Fourth and Fifth Legislatures.

William C. McAlister was born in Marlboro County, South Carolina, in 1870, a son of Charles A. and Emily McAlister. The family is of Scotch origin, and the ancestry is traced back to a prominent clan in Scotland. Charles A. McAlister was a soldier in the Confederate army, serving with a regiment raised in South Carolina, his native state, and acted in the capacity of courier. Senator McAlister has a brother, A. G. McAlister, who has been on the Superior Court bench in Arizona since the admission of that state to the Union, and is a resident of Solomonville. Another brother, C. A. Jr., is secretary of the Mallory and Taylor Iron Works at Macon, Georgia. There are two sisters, one of them married, both living in South Carolina.

Senator McAlister received his fundamental education in the common schools of his native state. In 1895 he was graduated from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, with the degree Bachelor of Arts. The following year he took a law course in the university and in 1896 was admitted to the bar. He soon saw, however,

that the law would not satisfy his active temperament and instead of taking up practice he began teaching. His first school was in the town of Monroe, North Carolina, but a year later he came to Texas and for three years had a position in the city schools of Ennis. During the succeeding three years he was superintendent of schools at Texarkana, Arkansas, but abandoned that profession at the end of his last term there. Since 1908 Mr. McAlister has been one of the stirring business men of Hugo, engaged in the contracting business. He has found this a field affording full scope to his energies and has been successful both in the development of engineering ideas and from a financial standpoint. His work has been confined largely to bridge and re-enforced concrete construction, and most of his contracts have been with municipalities and railroads.

Mr. McAlister was married in 1906 to Miss Jewel Hill of Ennis, Texas, daughter of a Texas pioneer. They are the parents of two children: William C. Jr., aged seven; and Carl Hill, aged five. Mr. McAlister is affiliated with the Masonic Order and with several minor orders.

His only political aspiration before he became a candidate for the State Senate in 1912 was satisfied when he was elected a member of the Board of Education at Hugo, a position he filled for several successive terms. Having been a teacher, he was ambitious that the public schools of Oklahoma be raised to the highest possible standard and it was with definite convictions and ideals along this line that he entered the Fourth Legislature. During that Legislature he was especially alert in educational matters, and advocated a number of bills that were designed to improve conditions and institutions in the state. He was a member of the Committee on Education. Within his district lies a part of the hunting and fishing region of the Kiamichi Mountains, and that has caused him to take interest in legislation pertaining to fish and game. In common with other legislators from the old Choctaw Nation region, Senator McAlister has been much concerned on the subject of construction of good roads. Owing to the fact that Indians own a large per cent of the land in that part of the state and that it is not subject to taxation, it has been one of the most serious problems confronting local authorities and the Legislature how to pay for the building of roads. During the Fourth Legislature Senator McAlister was a member of the sub-committee on education that codified the school laws of Oklahoma.

CHARLES J. BENSON. Though a well trained lawyer by profession, Charles J. Benson since he came to Oklahoma nearly twenty-five years ago has been primarily identified with banking. He has been at the head of a number of prosperous and substantial institutions in various parts of the state, and is now president of the First National Bank of Sapulpa. He bought the chief interests and assumed the management of this bank in the fall of 1914. An indication of its steady growth since that time is found in the statistics relating to deposits. At the end of September, 1914, the deposits aggregated \$435,000, while by June, 1915, that item was approximately \$512,000, an increase of almost \$100,000 in less than a year. The First National Bank of Sapulpa has resources totaling over \$640,000. The officers are: C. J. Benson, president; W. S. Bunting, vice president; R. Steinhorst, cashier.

Though most of his active career has been identified with Oklahoma, Charles J. Benson is an Ohio man and was born at Akron November 27, 1869, a son of J. E. and Sarah (Underwood) Benson. His parents spent all their lives on a farm in Ohio, and Charles J. was the



Kent B. Burrey.

next to the youngest of eight children. He grew up on a farm but attended the public schools in Akron, and completed his education in the law department of Georgetown University at Washington, D. C., where he received his degree LL. B. in 1891.

Shortly afterwards, at the opening of the Pottawatomie Reservation, he came to Tecumseh, and for about a year made the law his primary business. He then was drawn into banking affairs, as cashier of the Tecumseh State Bank in 1893, moved from there to Shawnee, was made cashier of the Shawnee State Bank in 1895, and in 1897 became cashier of the Shawnee National Bank. In 1900 he bought the Oklahoma National Bank, of which he became president, and remained at its head until 1907. In 1911 he removed to Bristow, and was president of the Bristow National Bank and is still at the head of that institution, though his home is in Sapulpa. In October, 1914, he acquired most of the stock in the First National Bank of Sapulpa, and has since been its active manager and president.

While his time has been so completely absorbed with banking, Mr. Benson has always shown a public spirited attitude toward local affairs. He has the distinction of having been the first county superintendent in Pottawatomie County, but held the office only one year. For six years he was a member of the board of regents for the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and was its treasurer. Besides banking he has some extensive oil interests, and is president of the Layton Oil Company. Mr. Benson is a republican, is affiliated with the Order of Elks, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, belonging to the Consistory at Guthrie, and to the Mystic Shrine at Tulsa. He is a director in the Sapulpa Commercial Club.

In 1894 Mr. Benson was married at Tecumseh to Miss Grace Adams. They have one son and one daughter—Richard W. and Grace Alice.

BEN B. BURNEY. A great deal of history is connected with the name of Burney in Oklahoma, as there is also about the names of Cheadle, Overton, Harris, Byrd, Guy and Maytubby in the old Chickasaw Nation, for Ben C. Burney, father of the county treasurer of Marshall County, was one of the several governors of the Chickasaw Nation. Governor Burney, who has been dead for several years, was born in Louisiana while his parents were en route from Mississippi to Indian Territory during the historic migration of the Indian tribes. For many years he was one of the leading men of the nation and once was a delegate from that nation to Washington, District of Columbia. He was a full-blooded Chickasaw and possessed much of the sort of talent that made the government of the Chickasaw Indians probably the best ever conceived and conducted by red men.

County Treasurer Ben B. Burney, of Madill, Oklahoma, was born in 1881, near the present Town of Aylesworth, eleven miles east of Madill. His mother, who was also of Indian extraction, was before her marriage Miss Louisa Alberson. Mr. Burney's education was acquired in Harley Institute, at Tishomingo, an institution conducted by the Chickasaw Government, and in the public and high school at Pottsboro, Texas. After finishing his education at Pottsboro, he returned to Indian Territory and for five years conducted a ranch at Cumberland in Marshall County, and after statehood, in 1907, was selected as deputy county clerk of Marshall County, a position which he held for two years. In 1914 he was elected county treasurer, having for the democratic nomination defeated Miss Ava Milner, of Madill by seven votes. He took possession of the office, July 1, 1915.

Mr. Burney has one brother and one sister: Paul E.,

who was formerly county clerk of Marshall County and is now assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Woodville; and Mrs. R. E. McGaugh, who is the wife of a farmer and stockman at Aylesworth. Mrs. W. M. Archerd, of Lynn, Marshall County, Oklahoma, and Mrs. J. J. McAlester, of McAlester, Oklahoma, wife of a former lieutenant-governor of the state, are sisters of Governor Burney, and E. S. Burney, of Chickasaw, is a brother.

Mr. Burney is a member of the local lodge of the Woodmen of the World, and is one of the county's most progressive young men. He belongs to that interesting class of native sons to be found in Oklahoma, a class that is helping to make the state more prosperous and cultured. It is especially interesting, as well as fitting, that the son of a former governor of the Chickasaw Nation should be engaged hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder with the white man in the conduct of the business of government. Mr. Burney has shown his faith in the future of his state by investment in property, is an active agriculturist and is the owner of a valuable farm in the vicinity of Aylesworth, Marshall County.

FRANK L. MARS. One of the most reliable and progressive members of the Creek County bar, who stands high in professional ability and as a man of broad business and financial judgment, is Frank L. Mars, of the firm of Mars & Brown, at Sapulpa. He has not alone an excellent record as a trial lawyer, but his constructive ability, as demonstrated by the various organizations with which he has been identified, has won for him a still higher place in the esteem and confidence of his clients.

Frank L. Mars was born in Campbell County, Tennessee, July 19, 1872, and is a son of Wellington R. and Elizabeth Young (Owens) Mars. His grandfather, James Mars, was born in Ireland and was an early settler of Virginia, from which state he moved to Eastern Tennessee and was a resident there at the organization of Campbell County. A mason by trade, he gradually developed into a leading contractor in brick and stone, and in addition to erecting many fine buildings was also extensively engaged in farming and stock raising, and had large agricultural interests. He died in Campbell County at the age of eighty-four years. Of his children, four grew to maturity: Wellington R., Lou, Sarah and Patsie. Wellington R. Mars was born in Fincastle, Virginia, in 1834, and was a child when taken by his parents to Tennessee. There his subsequent life was passed in the pursuits of farming and raising stock, his death occurring in 1877. He was a republican and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mrs. Mars died in Tennessee, July 26, 1872.

After completing his early education in the graded and high schools of his native locality, Frank L. Mars entered the University of Tennessee for special work. About the year 1892 he went to Missouri, where he studied law in the University of Missouri, at Columbia, for two years, and then further prepared himself by reading law in an office at Carrollton. He likewise spent a short period at St. Louis, and in 1897 came to Sapulpa, Oklahoma, at that time a town of less than five hundred population. For a time he practiced alone, but was subsequently a member of the firm of Mars & Mars, and later of Mars, Burke & Harrison, with which concerns he built up an enviable reputation and a large professional business. In 1912 Mr. Mars went to California, where he had large business interests, but in the spring of 1915 returned to Sapulpa, where he has since been a member of the firm of Mars & Brown, the concern specializing in estates, land titles and corporation law.

Mr. Mars' practice has covered a wide range and he has personally represented a number of large interests in important litigation in the Oklahoma courts—cases necessitating the possession of an intuitive spirit of comprehension, innate sagacity and great powers of persuasion. Aside from his profession, Mr. Mars has numerous interests. In California, he is connected with a number of corporations, including the Co-operative Loan Association, the Miti-Liquid Company and the Pacific Specialty Company, while in Creek County he has extensive farm holdings, on which are to be found large oil producing properties. He is a republican, but has not sought preferment in public life.

In 1907 Mr. Mars was married to Miss Grace Inez Bolinger, of Brush, Colorado, and they have had two children: Marguerite Geraldine, who is seven years old and attending school; and Gertrude Franklin, who died in infancy. Mrs. Mars is a lady of many accomplishments, a talented pianist and vocalist and a leader in church and social circles. She has been particularly active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

RICHARD FREDERICK CAMPBELL. What is now Sequoyah County, Oklahoma, has profited by the stable citizenship and faithful industry of the Campbell family for a quarter of a century. Practically all bearing the name have been interested to some extent in agriculture, but their services have been extended also to politics, education, religion and society. A worthy representative of this name is found in Richard Frederick Campbell, who in 1914 was elected county treasurer of Sequoyah County, an honor rarely conferred upon one of his years in a county of the size and importance of this. In spite of his youth, however, or perhaps because of it, he is proving an able, energetic, conscientious official, who has ideals in regard to the responsibilities of public service.

Mr. Campbell was born in Crawford County, Arkansas, June 30, 1884, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Orra (Thompson) Campbell, and the grandson of a Confederate soldier. Benjamin F. Campbell was born in Tennessee, to which state the family had come from its original settlement in Virginia, and was about sixteen years of age when taken by his parents to Arkansas, in 1870, the journey being made by wagon. There he grew to manhood as a farmer and met and married Orra Thompson, who had been born in Georgia and was a girl when taken to Arkansas, and in that state they resided until 1890, when they removed with their children to the Indian Territory, settling in what is Sequoyah County. Mr. Campbell has since continued to be engaged in farming and stock raising, being one of the substantial men of his community and one who has worked out his own success through industry and integrity. Mrs. Campbell passed away in 1898, having been the mother of two children: Richard Frederick, of this review; and Viola, who is the wife of Cyrus Grady, of Riverside, California.

Richard Frederick Campbell was reared on his father's farm and after attending the public schools entered a business college at Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he pursued a commercial course. In 1904 he was married to Miss Ella Wood, and at that time established a home of his own and settled down to farming not far from Sallisaw. While thus successfully engaged, he interested himself to some extent in civic and political affairs, and in 1910 was made deputy county clerk, a capacity in which he acted for one year. This appointment was followed by one to the position of deputy county treasurer, in 1911, and after he had discharged the duties of that office for three years he was elected, in the fall

of 1914, to the treasurership and became the incumbent of that office July 6, 1915. He has conscientiously and ably discharged the duties of his post, and has already firmly established himself in the confidence of the people.

Mr. Campbell is a sturdy democrat and has been faithful in his allegiance to the principles of his party and its candidates. He is interested in fraternal affairs, being a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and with his family belongs to the Baptist Church. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell are the parents of four children, namely: Perry Benjamin, William Worth, Freda and Richard Frederick, Jr.

RANDALL ULYSSES LIVESAY.* Prior to his removal about fifteen years ago to Anadarko, where he is now one of the leading members of the bar, Mr. Livesay was a teacher and lawyer in the States of Iowa and Kansas, served from the latter state in the Spanish-American war, and gained his first experience as a lawyer in Kansas. As a lawyer he has been identified with much of the important litigation tried in the courts of Caddo County, has given several years of public service to the community, and is well known over the state in the Orders of Masonry and Odd Fellowship.

His family came from England and in colonial times made settlement in what is now Greenbriar County, West Virginia. They were there before the Revolution, and when that locality was still known as Western Virginia. The Livesays were of the fine old Southern stock, and Patrick H. Livesay, who was born in Lee County, Virginia, in 1837, became a Confederate soldier in the war between the states, and was under the command of the great cavalryman, General Forrest. Later he became a farmer and stock raiser in Lee County and married Elizabeth Anderson, who was born in Hawkins County, Tennessee, in 1838. They lived in Lee County, Virginia, for several years after the war, and in that locality Randall Ulysses Livesay was born January 20, 1868. When he was about nine years of age, in 1877, the father moved out to Jefferson County, Iowa, and in 1885 to Barton County, Kansas, where Patrick H. Livesay died in 1911. He was a successful farmer and stock raiser both in Iowa and Kansas. The children were: J. G. Livesay, who is assistant postmaster of Blanchard, Oklahoma; James M., a farmer at Hooker, Oklahoma; Randall U.; Jennie, wife of E. B. Whaley, a farmer and stock man at Great Bend, Kansas; and Maggie, wife of James R. Hall, one of the leading farmers, stock raisers and a banker and prominent citizen of Holsington, Kansas; and Virginia, wife of Frank Gustin, their home being on the old farm in Barton County, Kansas.

After the family removed to Jefferson County, Iowa, Randall U. Livesay continued his public schooling, and in 1892 graduated from the Central Normal College at Great Bend, Kansas. Most of his teaching was done in Barton County, Kansas, where he was connected with the local schools until 1898. On May 13, 1898, he enlisted in Company A of the famous 21st Regiment of Kansas Infantry for service in the Spanish-American war. He became quartermaster of the company and was with it in camp at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and at Lexington, Kentucky, and was finally mustered out at Leavenworth, Kansas, December 10, 1898. Returning to Great Bend he was appointed sergeant at arms in the Kansas State Senate for the session of 1899. Having formed a definite purpose to study law, he pursued his reading in the office of D. A. Banta, who is now judge of the District Court at Great Bend and was admitted to the Kansas bar in 1900. For the first year he practiced at Galena, Kansas, and in August, 1901, came to Anadarko about the time the Kiowa and Comanche reservation was



Robt. W. Hamilton

opened to settlement. He has been particularly successful as an advocate in both civil and criminal cases and has had a large amount of experience, having served as deputy county attorney from statehood in 1907 to 1911, and during 1903-04 was city attorney of Anadarko. His offices are in the Barber Building. Mr. Livesay is a democrat and attends the Presbyterian Church. He served one term on the Anadarko School Board. He is now serving the fifth term as district deputy grand master of the Masonic Grand Lodge and has local affiliations with Anadarko Lodge No. 21, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was master in 1908. He is also a thirty-second degree Mason, and Knight Commander Court of Honor, and belongs to Consistory No. 1 in the Valley of Guthrie. In the Modern Woodmen of America he is a member of Camp No. 10025 at Anadarko. He is past noble grand of Anadarko Lodge No. 184, Independent Order of Oddfellows, and is now a district deputy grand master of that order. Mr. Livesay is president of the Anadarko Commercial Club. His wife was formerly from Great Bend, Kansas, where they were married. Her maiden name was Ella M. Day, and her father was Judge Samuel J. Day, now deceased, at one time a judge in Great Bend. Their one child is Randall U., born March 28, 1909.

LEWIS B. JACKSON. Some of his more intimate friends recall the fact that Lewis B. Jackson arrived in Sapulpa about eleven years ago in the role of a very poor lawyer. What he has been able to achieve since then is pretty well known all over Creek County. Mr. Jackson is president of the American National Bank of Sapulpa, is one of the wealthiest oil producers in this section of Oklahoma, and now finds time for only an occasional law case, since his business interests have overshadowed his profession. One distinction that should be mentioned was that he was the first county attorney elected by Creek County after statehood.

Born October 27, 1875, in Decatur County, Iowa, he is a son of W. C. and Elizabeth (Beal) Jackson. His parents were natives of Ohio and came to Iowa when children with their respective families, and they were married in Clark County, Iowa. The father died when his son Lewis was five years of age. The mother left Iowa in 1904 and is now living at Stockton, California. W. C. Jackson was a man of considerable prominence in the State of Iowa. He was a school teacher for a number of years, and a short time prior to the Civil war lost a leg, and thus handicapped he found nevertheless many opportunities for useful service. He served three terms as auditor of his home county and was also superintendent of the public schools. At the time of his death he was candidate for secretary of state. There were eight children in the family, but of the five sons Lewis B. Jackson was the only one to reach maturity. His sister Ella G. Warner lives in Stockton, California. His sister Mary, now deceased, was the wife of C. W. Hoffman, now an attorney at Leon, Iowa; and Ester is now Mrs. E. R. Patch of Chico, California.

Lewis B. Jackson was reared and lived in Decatur County, Iowa, until 1904, which year he came to Sapulpa. After graduating from the public schools at Leon he attended Drake University in the law department, and was admitted to the Iowa bar in 1900. He began practice at Leon, Iowa, enjoyed some success there, but was not fairly started in life when he came to Sapulpa. Here he continued in practice and at statehood was elected the first county attorney for Creek County, an office he filled for three and a half years. Mr. Jackson was an active member of the Sapulpa bar until about two years ago, but is seldom seen in court cases any more. Since

then he has given his time to his extensive business as an oil producer and to the American National Bank of which he is president. He has been identified with this institution since its organization, and was vice president for a time. His interests as an oil producer are in Creek, Tulsa and Okmulgee counties. He also helped to organize the Sapulpa Storage and Transfer Company, now one of the largest business concerns in the city.

Politically Mr. Jackson has been a democrat all his life and along with other service he was for one year city attorney of Sapulpa. He is affiliated with the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On March 2, 1902, he married Miss Pearl Burk, who was born in Ohio, a daughter of Henry Burk. They are the parents of three children: William C., Christine and Lewis B., Jr.

ROBERT WILLIS HAMILTON. The vice president of the Parkinson-Trent Mercantile Company of Okmulgee, Mr. Hamilton is one of the oldest business men of Indian Territory and Eastern Oklahoma. His experience in this section covers a period of fully thirty years. He helped to sell goods here when the population was made up almost altogether of Indians and intermarried citizens. He is first and last a business man, a merchant of exceptional ability and progressiveness, and his own career has been one of progress from the time he was eighteen years of age.

He is a Canadian by birth, having been born at Elgin Mills, Ontario, January 2, 1865. His parents were John and Jessie (Montgomery) Hamilton, natives of Scotland, who married after they went to Toronto. His father spent most of his active career in the coopeage business and had a large plant at Elgin Mills.

One of a family of nine children, Robert W. Hamilton lived in his native town and acquired an education from the public schools until the age of eighteen. He gained his first mercantile experience at Toronto in a wholesale dry goods house, the firm Ogilvy & Company, and later went to St. Louis, where he was connected with the firm of Samuel C. Davis & Company until 1885.

In 1885 young Hamilton became one of the employees of Capt. F. B. Severs, whose career was one of such striking prominence as a merchant, trader and general business man in old Indian Territory. Mr. Hamilton spent about fifteen years with Captain Severs and then started in business for himself with C. J. Shields as a partner. A year later the business was taken over by the Parkinson-Trent Mercantile Company, and since then Mr. Hamilton has been identified with that large and important concern, of which he is now vice president. This firm has been responsible for giving Okmulgee one of the most complete department stores found in the state. Its trade in the course of a year reaches the volume of almost \$200,000. The business was established at Okmulgee in 1902, and it is now housed in a large two-story building occupying ground space 150 by 210 feet. From fifteen to twenty people find employment in the store and Mr. Hamilton gives his entire time and energies to the management of the dry goods department of the concern.

He is also a director in the Guaranty State Bank of Okmulgee and has some interests in oil property. Politically he is a democrat, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner.

In 1894 Mr. Hamilton married Miss Sue C. Thompson of Tahlequah, Indian Territory, daughter of Rev. Joseph F. Thompson of Tahlequah Methodist Episcopal Church South, one of the oldest ministers of this section. They

are the parents of three daughters: Manell, Waunett and Jessie Elgin. The two oldest girls graduated from high school at Okmulgee and also from Howard Payne College at Fayette, Missouri.

MARGARET J. MITCHELL. Sociological work in Chicago, including teaching in Hull House, and research work of a historical nature among the Indian tribes of the West, constitute two of the important lines of endeavor in the educational career of Miss Mitchell, who is now head of the department of history in the Central State Normal School at Edmond, and is recognized as one of the leading teachers of history in the Southwest.

Miss Mitchell was born at Monroe, Iowa, a daughter of Andrew and Mary (Conner) Mitchell. Her father was a native of Scotland, and a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. Coming to the United States at the age of thirty, he followed his profession as a civil and mining engineer both in California and Iowa. Miss Mitchell's maternal grandparents and some other forebears were natives of Virginia, her mother being a cousin of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and the family was also related to the Harcourts of Virginia. Miss Mitchell has two sisters: Mrs. M. A. Ebright, wife of a business man at Redwood Falls, Minnesota; and Miss Lela Mitchell, president of an abstract company in Albany, Oregon.

After her primary education in the public schools of Monroe, Miss Mitchell attended the Iowa Teachers College at Cedar Falls, where she received the Master's and Bachelor's degrees in Education. Her degrees, Ph.B. and M. A., come from the University of Chicago, where she emphasized historical studies. For several years she was a teacher in Iowa high schools, and for three years principal of a high school in the State of Washington. On coming to Oklahoma she was selected head of the history department of the high school at Chickasha, and from there was called to head the department of history at the Central State Normal in Edmond. Three of her summer vacations she spent as an instructor in the University of Chicago.

Miss Mitchell is the author of some history outlines and syllabi now being used in many schools. Into her department at Edmond she has introduced a part of the history course of the University of Chicago curriculum, and is featuring industrial history. Her teaching stresses current history, which much emphasis upon economical and sociological phases. Her department has been made an important aid to debating work among the students, and has given fundamental instruction in civics through the holding of organized trials and legislative assemblies. Miss Mitchell has two assistants regularly in the department, and sometimes more than that number are required.

She is a member of the Congregational Church, belongs to the P. E. O. Chapter in Iowa, and the Cambridge Club of Edmond. She is a member of various professional and learned societies, including the Oklahoma Educational Association, the National Educational Association, the American Historical Association, and the Mississippi Valley Historical Association. In all of these she has read papers. She has done three years of research work among the Indians of the State of Washington and considerable special work in Chicago. Miss Mitchell has supplemented her other opportunities by extensive travel and study in several countries of Europe, in Canada, Alaska and Mexico, and in many parts of the United States.

CLARK BARTON JOHNSON. The owner, publisher and editor of the Sequoyah County Democrat, president of the town board of trustees of Sallisaw, and owner of

extensive agricultural interests, Clark Barton Johnson has taken an active part in business, political and civic affairs at Sallisaw since his arrival in 1904, and although failing health has curtailed his activities to some extent in recent years, continues to be a stirring and helpful factor in those enterprises and movements which are advancing the welfare of this flourishing Sequoyah County community.

Mr. Johnson is a son of the late distinguished Confederate leader, Gen. William A. Johnson, who served with gallantry under the intrepid Forrest. General Johnson was born in Colbert County, Alabama, in 1832, and prior to the war between the states was a steamboat captain on the Tennessee River, between Florence, Alabama, and Paducah, Kentucky. He was one of eight brothers to enter the Confederate army and was the only one to come out of the Civil war alive, and his service was one of continued bravery and achievement, he entering the service as a scout and leaving it as a brigadier-general. When the war closed he resumed his operations as a steamboat captain, became president of the Paducah Packet Company, and was subsequently a cotton planter and dealer, his fine abilities enabling him to become very wealthy. At his death, which occurred at Tusculumbia, Alabama, in 1895, he left an estate valued at \$2,000,000. General Johnson was prominent in civic affairs and in politics was a leader in the councils of the democratic party, but did not seek political preferment. He married Miss Kate M. Barton, and they became the parents of six sons and five daughters.

Clark Barton Johnson was born at Tusculumbia, Alabama, April 9, 1878, and was reared and received his early education in his native place. In 1896 he was graduated from Washington and Lee University, at Lexington, Virginia, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and for four years was engaged in merchandising in Alabama. He came to Sallisaw, Oklahoma, in 1904, and at once entered actively into business life, becoming the proprietor of a mercantile establishment which is still in operation under his direction. As a financier he has served as vice president of the Sallisaw Bank and Trust Company, and has also been manager of the Sallisaw Electric Light and Water plant, but recently has retired from many of his active business cares because of poor health. Not long ago he became owner, publisher and editor of the Sequoyah County Democrat, which under his able management has become one of the successful and influential newspapers of this part of the state. As a democrat Mr. Johnson has been active in politics since coming to Oklahoma, having been chairman of the democratic central committee for nearly five years. He has always been ready to contribute of his abilities to the welfare of the community and is ably discharging the duties of citizenship in the capacity of president of the Sallisaw town board of trustees. His agricultural holdings include broad acres in several Oklahoma counties. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Knights of Pythias and prominent in Masonry, having attained to the thirty-second degree, Scottish Rite, and is the 1915 president of the Lincoln Memorial Class. With Mrs. Johnson, he belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

In 1905 Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Jessie M. Turner, of Sallisaw, and they have two sons: William A. and Clark Barton, Jr.

COL. ORVEL J. JOHNSON. Whether as soldier, public-spirited citizen, lawyer, man of affairs or thorough American, it is difficult to know which to speak of first in connection with Col. Orvel J. Johnson, of Oklahoma

City, for in each case he has gained the same enviable reputation. He is a man born to lead, the possessor of a forceful individuality that absolutely commands respect; with positive ideas and a power of enforcing on others that must always assure him a strong place in any community, a man of most dignified appearance and never-failing courtesy.

Colonel Johnson was born in Oakville, on Oak Creek, Otsego County, New York, in 1876, and is a descendant of Sir William Johnston, one of the earliest settlers of the Mohawk Valley in New York State and the founder of Johnstown, New York, in Fulton County. The parents of Mr. Johnson, George W. and Emma (Slater) Johnson, natives of the Empire state, still survive and make their home there. Col. Orvel J. Johnson received his early education in the public schools of his native locality, following which he attended the high school at Oneonta, Otsego County, and later the New York State Normal School, located at the same place. After his graduation from the latter, in 1893, he decided upon a career in medicine, and for five years was a student under Dr. George F. Entler, of Oneonta, being still with this preceptor when the Spanish-American war came on. For some years he had been a member of the New York National Guards, and when this organization was called upon for service he went to the front as lieutenant of Company G, First Regiment, New York Volunteer Infantry, but was subsequently transferred to the Medical Corps and spent one year in foreign service, being stationed in the Hawaiian Islands.

On his return to Oneonta in 1899, he became superintendent of transportation of 105 miles of electric lines in New York, from Oneonta to Utica, and continued with this line until 1908, when he came to Oklahoma. He had taken up the study of law in connection with his railway duties, and in October, 1908, entered Epworth University, Oklahoma City, from which he was graduated in 1910, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, being at once admitted to the bar. Colonel Johnson at once began practice and his ability and ready resource soon made for him considerable mark in his profession. Every case of which he has taken charge has been conducted conscientiously and most carefully, and while he has a natural courage, sufficient to provide him with resource in any emergency, yet ample preparation is bestowed whenever the opportunity is accorded. He is a fine speaker, has a most excellent manner, and that peculiarly effective power which is the result of a complete understanding of the principles involved and an earnest conviction of the justice of the case.

While a resident of Oneonta, New York, he became interested in athletics, and for fourteen years was president of Company G Athletic Association. Later, during his law course, he was physical director of the Epworth University athletes. Colonel Johnson has long been active in politics. Originally a republican, he was the organizer of the Roosevelt (progressive) movement in Oklahoma and the secretary of the state committee, spending practically an entire year of his time in this work. He has now, however, returned to the republican fold, and is active in campaign work as a speaker and a member of the Republican County Committee.

In 1911 at the National Encampment of the Spanish-American War Veterans, Colonel Johnson placed in nomination Morris B. Simons for commander-in-chief, and after seeing him elected was honored by being appointed to the commander's staff, with the rank of Colonel. In 1914 he was likewise honored by Governor Lee Cruse, of Oklahoma, who appointed him on his staff with the rank of colonel, this being a particular honor because of their difference in politics. Various other positions have been entrusted to Colonel John-

son. Since 1911 he has been president of the Oklahoma State Automobile Association, and since 1912 president of the New York State Society of Oklahoma. He is prominently identified with Masonry, having reached the thirty-second degree, passing through all the Scottish Rite bodies including Oklahoma Consistory of the Valley of Guthrie.

Ever since coming to Oklahoma Colonel Johnson has been a steady and enthusiastic booster for the state. A member of the Chamber of Commerce and of its Boosters' Club, he has given considerable time and work to furthering the interests of the state and has been the means of bringing in a large amount of outside capital for the development of its various enterprises and industries. At this time he is one of the directors of the Capital Building Company, and is personally interested largely in substantial realty in Oklahoma City, and was the promoter of the Wichita Falls Motor Truck Company, of Wichita Falls, Texas, the largest industry of its kind west of the Mississippi River. He maintains offices at No. 215 Oklahoma Building, Oklahoma City.

On July 31, 1911, Colonel Johnson was united in marriage with Mrs. Flora W. (Steele) Penney, daughter of Judge Steele, of Herkimer, New York. The beautiful Johnson home is located at No. 130 East Park Place, Oklahoma City.

ALFRED B. BEARD. One of the sterling pioneer citizens of Oklahoma, Mr. Beard is a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Sapulpa, Creek County, and his is the distinction of being one of the gallant patriots who served as soldiers of the Union in the Civil war and did well their part in preserving the integrity of the nation.

Mr. Beard was born in White County, Illinois, on the 13th of August, 1840, and, as the date indicates, he is a representative of a pioneer family of that section of the state. He is a son of Thomas and Jane (Ogburn) Beard, the former of whom was born in Maury County, Tennessee, and the latter of whom was a native of North Carolina. Their marriage was solemnized in Marion County, Illinois, where Mr. Beard established his residence as a young man of twenty-two years and where his wife had accompanied her parents on their removal from North Carolina to number themselves among the pioneer settlers of Illinois. Thomas Beard was a resident of Bartlesville, Oklahoma, at the time of his death, in May, 1884, and attained to the age of sixty-seven years. His wife passed the closing period of her life at Fredonia, Kansas, where she died in 1875, at the age of fifty-four years, the greater part of their lives having been passed in Illinois and Kansas. After the close of the Civil war Thomas Beard removed with his family to Pleasant Hill, Missouri, the trip from Illinois having been made with team and wagon, and from that locality they later removed to Wilson County, Kansas, where occurred the death of the devoted wife and mother, the active career of Thomas Beard having been one of close and effective association with the fundamental industries of agriculture and stock-growing. Of the family of five sons and three daughters Alfred B., of this review, is the eldest; Harriet became the wife of Pliny Chapman, of Siloam Springs, Arkansas, and later they became pioneer settlers in Oklahoma; William Henry, of Neosho, Newton County, Missouri, served three years as a soldier in the Civil war, he having been a member of the One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry and having been held as a prisoner for some time prior to the close of the war, his capture having been effected in connection with one of the engagements in which he had taken part; John W. died in 1866, as a young man; Sarah became the wife of Albert Troxel and both are now deceased; Philip is a resident of Coffeyville, Kansas; and Lee, who

is the widow of David H. Cows, resides at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Alfred B. Beard remained with his parents and continued his association with the work and management of the home farm until there came to him the call of higher duty, with the outbreak of the Civil war, his educational advantages in the meanwhile having been those afforded in the common schools of his native state. In response to President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, he enlisted, in July, 1861, as a private in Company I, Fortieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and with this valiant command he continued in active service until 1863, when he was honorably discharged, on account of physical disability. He took part in numerous engagements, including the memorable battles of Shiloh and Corinth, and after his discharge he returned to his home in Illinois. In the autumn of 1865 he accompanied his wife and her parents to Kansas and established his residence on a pioneer farm two miles distant from Fredonia, the county seat, which now thriving little city then had only five houses to denote its being. He continued as one of the representative agriculturists and stock-growers of that section of the Sunflower State until after his sons had numbered themselves among the pioneers of Oklahoma City, soon after the opening of Oklahoma Territory to settlement, in 1889, when he joined them in the new territory and became associated with the two sons, Henry and John, in their industrial operations. Later he removed to Shawnee, prior to the opening of that section to settlement, and there he continued his identification with agricultural pursuits until the line of the Frisco Railroad was extended through that section, when he became associated with the location and development of town sites along the railroad. He was virtually the founder of the Town of Woodville, Marshall County, and became its first settler. He was associated in the organization of the First National Bank of Woodville, was one of its original board of directors and erected the building in which it initiated business. In 1911 Mr. Beard established his residence at Sapulpa, where he has since lived practically retired, as one of the sterling pioneers of the vigorous young state of his adoption. He did the first drilling for oil in Marshall County and developed there the first two productive oil wells of importance. He has been worthily concerned with the civic and industrial progress of Oklahoma and is a citizen to whom is accorded the fullest measure of popular esteem.

In politics Mr. Beard accords unfaltering allegiance to the republican party, and he cast his first presidential vote for President Lincoln, he having been at the time a soldier in the field. He is affiliated with the Grand Army of the Republic, and both he and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which they have been connected during the period of their residence in Oklahoma.

On the 12th of March, 1865, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Beard to Miss Catherine C. Gee, who was born in Marion County, Illinois, on the 27th of May, 1842, and who there continued to reside until the time of her marriage. She is a daughter of John W. and Lucy (Roby) Gee. Mr. Gee was born in Kentucky, where his parents established their home upon their removal from Virginia, but he was reared and educated in Indiana, where his father was a pioneer farmer. His wife was born in Massachusetts and they were pioneer settlers in Washington County, Indiana, whence they later removed to Marion County, Illinois, where they passed the remainder of their lives. Mr. Gee was a first cousin of the maternal grandfather of Hon. William Jennings Bryan, whose mother was a Jennings. John and James Jennings, maternal uncles of Mr. Gee, were patriot soldiers in the

War of the Revolution, and William Ogburn, maternal grandfather of Mr. Gee, likewise was a valiant soldier of the Continental line in the great conflict for national independence. John W. Gee, a brother of Mrs. Beard, is now a resident of Jefferson, Oklahoma, and in the Civil war he served as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from 1862 until the close of the war, it having been his privilege to participate in the grand review, in the City of Washington, after victory had thus crowned the Union arms. Mr. Beard perpetuates his vital interest in his old comrades of the Civil war through his association with the Grand Army of the Republic, and his unequivocal popularity in its ranks is indicated by the fact that at the time of this writing, in 1915, he is serving as commander of John A. Logan Post, No. 49, at Sapulpa. In the concluding paragraph of this article is entered a brief record concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Beard.

Henry G., the eldest of the number, is individually mentioned on other pages of this work. John W. is a representative citizen of Ada, the judicial center of Pontotoc County, Oklahoma, and he served as a soldier in the Spanish-American war, in which he was a member of a volunteer regiment from Oklahoma Territory. Lola is the wife of Samuel R. Wilson, of Watsonville, Colorado. Lyman F., who served with the celebrated Roosevelt Rough Riders in the Spanish-American war, is now a resident of Siloam Springs, Arkansas. Laura B. is the wife of David A. Spears and they maintain their home at Billings, Montana. Claude R. died in July, 1907, at the age of twenty-seven years. Oliver is cashier of the First National Bank of Lehigh, Oklahoma. Herschel, the youngest of the children, died in infancy.

HON. JAMES YARBROUGH. Forty-five fleeting years have wrought wondrous changes in the conditions prevailing in Oklahoma, for in that time the primitive pioneer becomes the modern citizen and the warring natives become peaceful and law-abiding. When the present popular mayor of Durant went out to work in the fields in the morning as a boy, in company with his father and brothers in old Pinola County, in the Chickasaw Nation, it was no uncommon sight to find a lifeless form lying beside the road, the victim of a drunken enemy. The Yarbrough Farm lay on the road to Preston Bend, Texas, headquarters for cheap whiskey, and a rendezvous for gamblers and bad men in general, so that trouble was the order of the day, even among those who loved peace and quiet. Today all is changed. The mayor steps out into a peaceful city, and walks in unbroken security to his office in the city hall. And where in his boyhood he followed the oxen behind the plow in the cultivation of the unbroken soil, today the giant tractor turns multiple furrows with untiring precision. James Yarbrough has lived through the greatest period of growth the district will probably know. He is a native of Texas by birth, but by marriage and adoption is claimed by Oklahoma. He was born in Panola County, Texas, on July 29, 1861, and he was ten years old when he came with his parents to Panola County in the Chickasaw Nation. Since that time he has been a loyal Oklahoman, and the staunch friend of the Indian, as was his father before him. Indeed, Mr. Yarbrough says that his father's house was a favorite haunt of the Indians of the Chickasaw Nation, and that a great friendship existed between the elder Yarbrough and many of the Indians. Mr. Yarbrough bears an especial regard for them and is quoted as saying: "When I see an old Indian woman wandering aimlessly through the streets with a following of youngsters, or seated somewhere with a look of dejection upon her face, my heart goes out to her with sympathy."

James Yarbrough was the first white child born in Sumpter County, Alabama. His birth occurred on February 28, 1818. He married Elizabeth Smalley, who was born in Tennessee in 1824, and who came of a family that furnished a great number of ministers to the cause of religion. The Yarbroughs moved to Panola County, Texas, after they married, and later moved to Johnston County, Texas. The children born to them were: Harvey; James, who died in infancy; George, who lives in Oregon; John, who married Belle Colbert, a sister of Clarence Colbert; Mollie Elizabeth, and James of this review.

The Yarbrough family is English in its origin, and the American founder came from England to America in young manhood and settled in the Choctaw District in Alabama, in about 1812. He was the grandsire of the subject. His family was reared on the shores of the Tombigbee River, and James died in what was known as Coffey Bend on the Red River in the Chickasaw Nation in 1875. His widow survived him until 1896.

James Yarbrough had his early education in the common schools of Johnson County, Texas, in the schools of the old Chickasaw Nation, and in the schools of Sherman, Texas. He was early trained to the business of farming and has followed successfully in the steps of his father in that respect. He came into some property from his father, and to that he has added a considerable, so that he is a man of independent fortune today. He has lived in Durant for twenty-two years, and gives much of his time to the superintending of his various farms. He is well known for his skill in the breeding of blooded livestock, and his accomplishments along the lines of thoroughbred poultry are indeed varied. At one time Mr. Yarbrough ran a sales stable in Durant, where he disposed of much of the products of his lands, but he discontinued that phase of his business some years ago. He was for some years vice president of the old Choctaw-Chickasaw National Bank.

In the days of the Choctaw Nation Mr. Yarbrough was never a candidate for office, but since statehood he has been quite active in a political way. He was chairman of the board of county commissioners during one term, and in 1914 he ran for the office of sheriff of Bryan County, but was defeated. In 1915 he was nominated on the democratic ticket for the office of mayor and was elected for a term of two years. He entered upon his official duties on March 21, 1915, and his service thus far has reflected only credit upon him. He has always been a staunch and loyal democrat. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World.

In 1893 Mr. Yarbrough was married to Miss Annie Bouton, of Caddo. She is a daughter of Mrs. Mat Bouton, now the wife of Christine Bates of Durant. Mrs. Yarbrough is the granddaughter of Rev. Israel Folsom, who was a son of Nathaniel Folsom and a brother of the grandfather of Mrs. Grover Cleveland. Nathaniel Folsom was a white man, born in North Carolina, and his father came from Massachusetts.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yarbrough six children have been born. La Vere, aged eighteen, is a student in the Southeastern Normal in Durant; Julian, aged sixteen; Nowita, twelve, and Ingram, aged nine, are attending the public schools of Durant; Madeline is five years old and Edmund is now thirteen months old.

J. HARVEY DODSON. The present superintendent of schools for Sequoyah County has a very small proportion of Cherokee Indian blood in his veins. Mr. Dodson's great-grandfather, George W. Dodson, was, a century or more ago, a minister of the Primitive Baptist

Church who carried on his work partly as an itinerant preacher and as a missionary among the white and the Indian inhabitants of South Carolina and Georgia. He married Elizabeth Fagan, a half blood Cherokee. Since that generation there has been no important admixture of Indian blood and it is necessary for Mr. Dodson to go back fully four generations to find a full blooded Cherokee among his ancestors.

It was not so much his Indian relationship as his profession as an educator which brought Mr. Dodson into the old Indian Territory. For the past ten years he has been actively identified with the life and affairs of Sequoyah County, either in his capacity as a teacher or as a county official. He was born in Cooke County, Texas, March 11, 1878. His grandfather, John M. Dodson, was born in Habersham County, Georgia, March 10, 1814, and was educated for the profession of medicine. About 1849 he moved to Arkansas, where he carried on his professional duties a number of years and died near Mountain View that state in November, 1889. Prior to the war he owned slaves, and was always affiliated with the democratic party. He married Elizabeth Warden, who was born on the ocean while her parents were on their way to the United States from Ireland. She died in Franklin County, Alabama, in 1846, and a brief record of her children is: William, who was a Confederate soldier and died while in the military prison at Alton, Illinois; Robert, who lives in Stone County, Arkansas; John; and Elizabeth, who died single.

John Dodson, father of J. Harvey, was born in Franklin County, Alabama, December 22, 1842, was reared and educated in Stone County, Arkansas, and as a young man in May, 1861, enlisted at Yellville, Arkansas, in Captain Campbell's Company of the Fourteenth Arkansas Infantry. That regiment was first commanded by Colonel Mitchell and afterwards by Col. Eli Dodson, who became prominent as a legislator in later years in Arkansas. After the battle of Pea Ridge he was transferred to the army east of the Mississippi, was under Van Dorn in the operations around Corinth, and was with Gen. Joe Shelby at the end of the war. In 1870 he settled in Cooke County, Texas, and it was during his residence there that Superintendent Dodson was born. He returned in 1885 to Arkansas and lived near Mountainburg. While in Texas he served as a county official. By his first wife, Miss Martha Measles his children were: John E., of Frisco, Arkansas; and Robert Sidney of Hanson, Oklahoma. John Dodson married for his second wife Martha M. Oliver. Her father, Capt. Alfred Oliver, was a veteran of the Seminole Indian wars in Florida, and afterwards commanded a Texas company in the war with Mexico. The names of the children by the second marriage of John Dodson are: J. Harvey; Cora, wife of Rev. Noah Johnson; Arthur W.; Ernest F.; Alice, wife of Harmon Johnson; Grover; Rosa; and Roland.

From the age of seven J. Harvey Dodson was reared to manhood in Arkansas. As a boy he conceived an ambition to amount to something in the world, and though his advantages were only those of the country schools and the influences of a good home, he found opportunity to advance himself toward his desired goal. After finishing his course in the high school at Porter, Arkansas, he began teaching before he was twenty-one. For six years he taught in Crawford County, Arkansas, one term in the Uniontown High School, and on moving to the Cherokee Nation in 1906 became a teacher in what is now Sequoyah County. Two years later, after statehood, he was made deputy county clerk under H. B.

Clark. He was also the first justice of the peace elected for Hanson Township, and served as a member of the first county board of education. After leaving the office of deputy clerk he became principal of the Hanson schools for two years, and his qualifications as an educator led to his becoming a candidate for the nomination of county superintendent. He won the nomination at the democratic primaries, and in the fall of 1912 was regularly elected to that office. In 1914 he was renominated and re-elected without opposition, and is now serving his second consecutive term. Mr. Dodson is an educator of long and thorough experience, has an intimate knowledge of the needs of the younger generation growing up in his section of the state, and has done much to adapt the work of the local schools to the standards of efficiency which are required by local conditions and which are generally recognized over the state at large.

Outside of his public work and his home Mr. Dodson takes much interest in fraternal affairs. He is a Master Mason and a member of the Eastern Star, and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and the Modern Woodmen of America, while his wife is a member of the Rebekah degree and the Degree of Honor. Both have filled chairs in their local lodges. Mr. Dodson is also an active church worker, and is a deacon in the Baptist Church at Sallisaw. October 12, 1902, at Winslow, Arkansas, he married Miss Elnora Kennedy. Mrs. Dodson was born April 2, 1885, a daughter of C. C. and Rowena (Marbut) Kennedy. Her brother and two sisters were named Walter, Lavada and Ethel. Mr. Dodson has the following children: Aubrey Kenneth, born March 3, 1905; John Haskell who died March 23, 1910, at the age of three years; Lawton Powers, born December 23, 1909; Lois Dana; and Joseph Curtis Dodson.

HON. THOMAS W. HUNTER. A native son of Oklahoma, for many years prominently identified with that section of the state comprised in the old Choctaw Nation, Thomas W. Hunter has as his chief business the vocation of real estate man, is a member of the State Bar Association, prominent as a democrat, and has sat in the Fourth and Fifth Legislatures from Choctaw County. His home is at Hugo.

Thomas W. Hunter was born in 1869 near the town of Boswell in Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory. His father, Ben Hunter, was a full-blood Choctaw Indian who came to Indian Territory during the first exodus of Indians from Mississippi in 1832. His mother was a daughter of George Risner, a pioneer citizen of Tennessee. Mr. Hunter was reared in the Choctaw Nation, attended the tribal schools, and was student to the junior year in Roanoke College at Roanoke, Virginia. An affection of the eyes caused him to leave college before completing his course. His active career as a useful worker and citizen in Oklahoma covers more than twenty years. From 1894 to 1900 Mr. Hunter was superintendent of the Armstrong Academy near Bokchito, at that time one of the important seats of learning for the Choctaw people. His appointment as superintendent was made by the Choctaw tribal board of education. Later he served two terms in the Choctaw Indian Legislature, being speaker of the House of Representatives during one term. He was a member of the legislature from what was then Blue County, which since statehood has been Bryan County. Some interesting history is recalled in the fact that Mr. Hunter in 1902 was elected principal chief of the Choctaw Nation. It was a contested election, as a result of which the war department dispatched a detach-

ment of negro soldiers to take possession of the Choctaw capital, and Mr. Hunter was not permitted to qualify as principal chief, the secretary of the Interior having advised him that he could not be recognized in that capacity. Mr. Hunter in the days before statehood was an advocate of the single statehood movement, and in 1905 was a member of the single statehood delegation that visited Washington, representing the people in demanding that Oklahoma and Indian Territory should be admitted as one commonwealth. After statehood had been realized in 1907 Mr. Hunter was twice elected district clerk of Choctaw County, and since 1912 has been a member of the Legislature, both in the fourth and fifth sessions. In the Fifth Legislature he was a candidate, on the democratic side, for speaker of the house. He withdrew before the end of the contest, and when he threw his support to A. McCrory that action assured the election of the latter. As a partial reward for this he was elected as chairman of the democratic caucus of the House.

Mr. Hunter in his legislative career while devoted to the interests of his particular section of the state, has exhibited a broad understanding of the needs of Oklahoma as a whole and has always been on the side of progressive and beneficial legislation. In the fourth Legislature he was chairman of the committee on congressional redistricting, and a member of the committees on insurance, criminal jurisprudence, fish and game. He was author of a fish and game law that passed the Legislature but met the veto of the governor. In the Fifth Legislature Mr. Hunter was again made chairman of the committee on congressional redistricting, and had membership in the committees on privileges and elections, fish and game, agriculture, and relations of the Five Civilized Tribes to the Federal Government. As part of his legislative record it should be noted that he advocated bills establishing landlords' liens, forbidding fraudulent records in the filing of instruments of conveyance, providing for the standardization of the real estate business, relating to perjury, consolidating all probate matters into a compact statute, and providing for the payment of a poll tax.

Mr. Hunter has built up a large real estate business at Hugo and in Choctaw County, and enjoys a reputation as a safe and reliable adviser in real estate matters, particularly in his part of the state. His membership in the State Bar Association is the result of that provision of the state constitution which admitted all lawyers practicing in the old Indian Territory to membership in the state bar. He handled a number of cases in the old tribal courts and that experience has been exceedingly valuable to him both in his business and as a legislator.

For a number of years Mr. Hunter has been recognized as one of the ablest men in democratic politics in this part of the state. He takes to politics almost naturally, and has found in it not only somewhat of a diversion but also a means by which his thorough public spirit may express itself in practical work for the community. Mr. Hunter was a delegate to the democratic National Convention in Baltimore in 1912, going there instructed for Woodrow Wilson and as chairman of the Wilson Club of Choctaw County.

Mr. Hunter is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Hugo, and is affiliated with the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite Masonry and with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1897 he married Junia Fulsom, daughter of Judge Julius C. Fulsom. Judge Fulsom, who died in December, 1914, at the age of eighty-three years, had filled every important office in the Choctaw Tribal Government except principal chief and justice of the Supreme Court.



Harry O. Breen.

HON. GEORGE L. BURKE. In the field of general law, Hon. George L. Burke, senior member of the firm of Burke & Harrison, of Sapulpa, is acknowledged as one of the leaders of the Creek County bar. He has fairly earned his position in the profession, since he has not only been for many years an earnest student of its general principles, but also has served with honor and distinction in a judicial capacity. When he came to Sapulpa, in 1910, the bar of this locality secured a valued and valuable addition.

Judge Burke is a Tennessean by nativity, born at Athens, McMinn County, December 8, 1858, a son of H. H. and Sarah C. (Rucker) Burke, natives of the same county. H. H. Burke was born in 1832, and passed his life as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church until superannuated, when he was elected county assessor of Loudon County, whence he had moved in 1876, and acted in that capacity for four years. He died November 5, 1908. During the Civil war he was connected with the Federal service in the civil department, being a superintendent of pontoon construction. Mrs. Burke, who was the mother of seven children, of whom the eldest and only one living is Judge Burke, died December 26, 1887, when about thirty-eight years of age. The father was later married again.

George L. Burke received good educational advantages in his youth, attending the public schools of Eastern Tennessee, and the East Tennessee Wesleyan University, which is now a part of the University of Chattanooga. There he was graduated after a scientific course, June 4, 1879, following which for five years he taught school. During this time he applied himself to the study of law, and in 1885 was admitted to the bar and at once engaged in practice at Kingston, Tennessee, where he soon attracted to himself a representative practice of the most desirable kind. In 1887 and 1888 he represented his district in the Tennessee Legislature, subsequently became mayor of Kingston, and in 1902 was elected judge of the Circuit Court, a capacity in which he served for eight years. With this broad and comprehensive training, in 1910 he came to Sapulpa, where he at once took his place among the leading legists of the Creek County bar. He is associated in practice with W. Morris Harrison, and the firm of Burke & Harrison is accounted one of the strong legal combinations of this locality. Judge Burke is a member of the Creek County Bar Association and holds a high place in the esteem and regard of his fellow-practitioners. Politically he is a republican, but since coming to Oklahoma his professional duties have been so heavy as to demand his entire attention, and he has taken but a good citizen's part in public affairs. He was reared in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally, the judge is affiliated with the Masons.

In 1888 Judge Burke was married to Miss Varina Davis Wardlaw, who was born at Clarksville, Tennessee, daughter of the Rev. De Lacey Wardlaw, a minister of the Presbyterian Church and a member of an old and distinguished southern family.

A. M. RUHL, M. D. Settling in Oklahoma during its early formative period, in February, 1890, Doctor Ruhl has grown up with the state. While it was poor, he was poor; and when Oklahoma had reached a stage of commendable commercial and industrial standing, he himself, after struggling with persistent energy, had built up a successful and profitable practice and had taken a high stand among the young physicians of the state. Dr. Ruhl has practiced at Edmond for the past fifteen years.

He was born at Pekin, Illinois, February 15, 1876, a

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son of Dr. Noah B. and Elizabeth (Dickey) Ruhl. His father, now a resident of Ardmore, Oklahoma, was for a number of years a pharmacist in Pekin and Peoria, Illinois. Later he attended the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and in 1895 graduated from the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College. He soon afterward located in Edmond, Oklahoma, and enjoyed a good practice in that community, beginning twenty years ago. His wife, Elizabeth Dickey, was a native of Scotland, and her parents first settled in the United States at Fort Wayne, Indiana, where members of the family assisted in establishing the Fort Wayne Iron Works. Doctor Ruhl has a brother and two sisters, William D., a bookkeeper in Avon, Illinois; Mrs. Agnes Hodley, formerly a teacher in Oklahoma, and now the wife of a grain merchant at Lafayette, Illinois; and another sister is the wife of a master mechanic at Paducah, Kentucky.

Doctor Ruhl attended the public schools of Illinois, later spending two years in the Central State Normal School at Edmond, and left that institution with high grades to pursue the study of medicine. He was graduated in 1900 from the Kansas City Homeopathic Medical College, and in the same year began practice in Edmond. He is a consistent student of medical literature and keeps abreast of the progressive times in medical science, and has one of the best equipped offices in the state. He is a member of the State Homeopathic Medical Society and of the American Institute of Homeopathy. He is also affiliated with Edmond Lodge No. 37, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 12.

Doctor Ruhl was married in 1901 at Edmond to Miss Edith Snyder, whose father was a pioneer miller of Edmond. They have one child, Floranna Margaret.

HARRY H. BREENE. The real oil man is a cosmopolite. He feels a special loyalty for his current home city and locality, but also feels the ties of home and interests in every district where oil is produced. He is a man practical, resourceful, self-reliant, bold; adapting himself easily to diverse circumstances and conditions; meeting with equal cheerfulness of confidence and completeness of capability all the risks and hazards of fortune; experienced in trouble and adversity, he is sympathetic and generous, and is always ready to share his good fortune with those who were once his comrades in hardship. He is a big man in his adequacy to meet all the issues of life as they come, and for that reason whether he commands large capital or only his individual resources is a most valuable man for any community or state. It is also likely, from his long association with the mysterious forces of the universe, that he should feel and express some of the poetry and mysticism of existence, and out of his experience usually develops a wholesome philosophy which serves him well in his contact either with men or affairs.

It is a matter of good fortune that this publication has been furnished with an autobiographical article on the individual experiences of one of the best known oil men of Oklahoma. Harry Breene has been prominent in Bartlesville oil fields for the past thirteen years, and is now chief deputy oil and gas inspector under the state department of the chief mine inspector. By special request Mr. Breene has written for publication an account of his own early experiences and associations with oil industry and his estimate of the old and modern conditions. What he says will have a generous appreciation not only from old time oil men but also from the general reader.

He writes: "I came into the oil country the day that

I was born, which event happened in Franklin, Pennsylvania. I feel certain that one of the first things that my eyes rested upon must have been an oil derrick. My youth I presume was spent in the usual way. I remember the copper toed boot period, which began late in the fall, usually after all the frosts and might even be delayed until after the first snow fall. The barefoot epoch began with the trailing arbutus. This was followed by the stonebruise and chapped feet time, this soon to be forgotten in the Ne Plus Ultra of all boyhood joys—the dear old swimming pool in French Creek, just opposite the old Galena oil works. In the autumn that I was nineteen years old I chartered a thirty four-foot car that had been delayed in transit on the switch of the above oil works. It was my original intention to be very exclusive, but I did invite one friend to accompany me, so we, like the 'march of empire' set our good wide backs to the East and 'westward took our sway,' and after devious windings and no few indignities at the hands of several uncouth train crews, we arrived in Cygnet, Ohio, then the new Ohio oil fields. My friend and I had one very unpleasant experience on this trip at Leavittsburg, Ohio, on account of discourteous treatment at the hands of a train crew, as a result of which we decided to take another train. This change of cars, if I remember correctly, took place about 4 A. M., and as the train we were aboard made no stops at the Harvey houses we were compelled to ride until about 8 P. M. that evening to Ashland, Ohio, without breakfast or luncheon. We had some money between us, I believe in all about fifteen dollars. We straightway hunted up a restaurant, determined to eat the fifteen dollars worth if they would cook it for us. We found a restaurant and had our feet under the table at once, and before the waiter took our order we ate up all the crackers, celery and pickles which formed a part of the table decorations. I am quite sure that had there been a vase of American Beauties on that table we would have eaten them too. Before our order was served the girl filled up the cracker, pickle, cheese, etc., plates and my friend promptly ate them up again. This friend is now quite prominent in the oil country and if his eyes chance to fall upon this he will certainly agree with me that that was some meal, or at any rate some appetite.

"After arriving in Cygnet an inventory of our worldly possessions spelled immediate financial panic, to avert which we at once set out in earnest quest of labor of any kind. We were informed that we might obtain work on the iron tanks under construction four miles down the Toledo & Ohio Central Railroad at a place called Oil Center. We decided to walk down there and see, and anybody that remembers the T. & O. C. Railroad at that time will agree with me that if you were in a hurry this was the wise thing to do, besides much easier. We secured work, not a job, on the iron tanks. We got board at Haley's. 'Oh for some new malediction to wish upon Haley.' I can't see how there are many alive who boarded with him. To get into society among the tankies we had to fight 'Fatty,' 'Slim,' 'Slivers,' 'Toad' and 'Big Mike.' I don't know how many more were on the list, but I decided to quit while I was able to draw my money instead of an accident policy, so we soon found our way back to Cygnet, where my friend and I found more congenial employment working on oil wells with, and among, the biggest hearted fellows that ever lived. After a quarter of a century of association with these workmen the above conviction has become a fixture getting reminiscent. I can think of a number of these good fellows that have made a fortune in the oil business, but the same simple eulogy still applies to them. Enough for these men. 'Some men stick to the bush—I have fol-

lowed the band wagon.' I don't know which is the best. I never tried staying where I started.

"The oil country, too, has its history and its romance. I was back in the old Pennsylvania oil fields last year. I stood upon ground now deserted that in the early '60s and '70s were towns, some with a city's population, seething with life, mud and oil, just as now is our Cushing, Oklahoma. Scenes have shifted, but human hearts remain the same. It is the same old struggle, a few for fame, fewer for love and the balance for oil—always oil. Looking over these old spots that once in an oil excitement encompassed thousands you see nothing to indicate that once this place represented the best of manhood and the limit in vice and debauchery. The oil excitement has long since passed away on old Oil Creek, but it's the same old stream, murmuring along in the same old way, and if we could but understand its babble what tales it could tell of fifty years ago, of hope and tragedy, love and romance, of struggle and disappointment, now almost forgotten by another generation of oil men. The assassin of President Lincoln, John Wilkes Booth, was in the oil business in Franklin, Pennsylvania, just prior to the commission of that national crime. The writer when a boy has often played about the old wells on French Creek in which he was interested. Washington passed through what is now Franklin during the period of the French and Indian war. Old Fort Venango on the banks of French Creek marked the advance guard of civilization, at the confluence of this stream and the Allegheny River, where Franklin 'the nursery of great men' now stands. An old military road built in those days went around the narrows over the hills in the third ward. The writer remembers many old abandoned wells built on this route, as the grade made a favorable location for a rig on the steep hillside. The oil industry has kept apace with everything else. The crude method of drilling and operating wells in the early days has gradually worked up to what I consider the last word in oil operations in the Cushing, Oklahoma, field. I have always been thankful for two things: For being Irish, and for a raise in the price of oil, but like a Dutchman I am going to preface this at the wrong end. If the publishers print this, I feel assured that those of my present and old friends that may chance to read it will believe in the heart that is in this little effort, claiming no ability and making no attempt at well maneuvered language, as I am just writing as I would talk with you of old times, if you came into my office for an hour's chat. A few leave the latchstring on the outside, I haven't any. When you hit Bartlesville, Oklahoma, you have found a place fit to stop in—come in."

In the way of a formal sketch it may be said that Harry H. Breene was born in Franklin, Pennsylvania, June 3, 1870, a son of Morris and Catherine (Baker) Breene, his father a native of Ireland and his mother of Eastern Pennsylvania. His father died in Pennsylvania October 3, 1892, at the age of fifty-six, and his mother on March 6, 1896. Morris Breene was a shoemaker, and in the early oil days of Western Pennsylvania made a specialty of manufacturing boots for drillers. Some of these boots had soles two inches thick and with broad extensions half to three-quarters of an inch around the foot proper. Harry Breene was one of a family of five sons and three daughters: William J., who is an attorney in Oil City, Pennsylvania; John L., who built up and for many years conducted an exclusive ice business at Oil City, and died there in 1914; Anna, wife of M. A. Moak of Mercer County, Pennsylvania; Maggie, who died at the age of eighteen; Harry H.; Frank M., who is one of the oil men of Bartlesville; Theresa, who is a physician by profession and is the wife of Harold Baum, principal of the public schools in Oil City; and Edward, who is

an attorney associated with his brother William J., and recently a candidate for judge in the district where he was born and reared.

Before Harry Breene entered upon the excursion to Ohio oil fields above described he had attended the public schools and finished the high school course in Franklin. After several years he returned and spent one year reading law, but soon found the fascination of oil fields too strong and spent practically all his active life in that industry. For a number of years he and his brother Frank M. have operated in the same field, though not always as partners. Mr. Breene in addition to his experience in the Ohio fields has been in those of West Virginia, and spent three years in Canada, where he had to build his own rigs. He was again in Ohio and West Virginia, and in July, 1902, arrived in Kansas, spent a short time at Independence, and since the fall of 1902 has been at Bartlesville. He has worked as an extensive contractor and also as an independent oil producer.

Mr. Breene has been a democrat all his life. At the solicitation of oil men who appreciated his expert knowledge of all phases of the oil industry, Mr. Breene was appointed chief deputy oil and gas inspector soon after statehood and has been the only man to fill that position in the State of Oklahoma. He was appointed by Ed Boyle, who is chief mine inspector, and has general jurisdiction over the department including the oil and gas division. This service is directly in line with his lifelong business, and it should be stated that Mr. Breene is in no sense a politician. Mr. Breene owns a model farm in Montgomery County, Kansas, near Independence, and conducts it for farming and stock raising with the most improved facilities and equipment. Mr. Breene is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine and also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1891 he married Blanche M. Gray, who was born in Pennsylvania. Their four children are named Harold, Murdean, Frank and Grace.

MARION R. TITTLE. In following the long and successful career of Marion R. Tittle, the impartial observer will gain a renewed appreciation of those homely, sterling qualities which, when allied with practical business sense, advance men from obscurity to prominence and from poverty to wealth. Of sturdy Scotch-Irish ancestry, Mr. Tittle was reared as the son of poor but honorable and honest parents. Even in his boyhood he displayed a strong and worthy ambition to succeed in life, and as the years passed his determination developed and strengthened, enabling him to overcome obstacles which to one of a less energetic and courageous nature would have seemed insurmountable. Today he is accounted one of the most substantial business men of Westville—the possessor of a business and a property which are all the more satisfying, in that they have been entirely self-gained.

Mr. Tittle was born in Denton County, Texas, November 3, 1864, the eldest of the twelve children of Richard and Elizabeth (Farris) Tittle, his father being a native of Tennessee and his mother of Alabama. They were married in Texas, where Richard Tittle enlisted in a company raised in Denton County, Texas, for service in the Confederate army. He served with gallantry throughout the period of the Civil war and at its close resumed his farming operations in Texas, but in 1868 removed to Arkansas, and about two years later came to Indian Territory. Nine years later he returned to Texas for a short time but did not find conditions to his liking and soon again went to Arkansas, where he took up his residence on a farm in the vicinity of Charleston, continuing to be engaged in agricultural operations there

for seven years. Again coming to Indian Territory, he passed the remaining years of his life here and died at Webbers Falls, at the age of sixty-seven years. The mother survived him for some time and passed away at the home of one of her sons, at Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, being fifty-nine years old.

Marion R. Tittle received his education in the common schools, but being the eldest of his parents' children he was expected to assist in the support of the family and a large part of the time that he would otherwise pass in the schoolroom was devoted to the work of the home farm. He was reared in the atmosphere of the farm, and when he was twenty years of age was granted his "time" by his father, who also presented him with a horse, saddle and bridle, his sole capital when he entered upon his career as typified by material things. He was able to secure a plow on credit and fashioned a make-shift harness, the lines of which were largely made of the tops of old boots, cut into strips, and with this modest equipment started his career as a farmer. He was industrious and enterprising, worked early and late, and succeeded in raising good crops, so that he was soon able to put something by, and as the years passed finally secured the capital necessary to enter business life. His first experience in business life was not on his own account, however, but as a clerk in a general store at Webbers Falls. He was married in 1892 to Miss Jennie Belieu, and for the first two years thereafter was engaged in farming in the vicinity of Webbers Falls, and at the end of this time took his capital of \$1,000 and invested it in a general store at Prairie Grove, Arkansas. He continued in business there with a good measure of success for seven years, and in 1900 came to Westville, Oklahoma, where he established the well known and successful firm of the Cherokee Lumber Company, with which he has continued to be connected. Shortly thereafter he opened a general store at Westville, which also prospered and has since grown to large proportions, being known as the M. R. Tittle Mercantile Company. Various other interests have received the benefit of his abilities and energy, and at present he is president of the People's Bank of Westville and a member of the firm of Hall-Tittle Drug Company, of this city, in addition to which he owns considerable real estate here. Mr. Tittle's entire career has been an expression of well-directed industry, always characterized by the strictest integrity. He has been alive to his opportunities and has made the most of them, but in doing so has never transgressed business principles and as a result his reputation is one which not only includes the respect of his fellow-citizens, but their confidence, esteem and friendship as well. He is a democrat in politics, but has not been desirous of favors at the hands of his party and his only public service has been in the capacity of school director. He is a Master Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mr. and Mrs. Tittle are the parents of the following children: Lola V., who is the wife of E. H. Graves, who is associated with Mr. Tittle in business; Nellie G., who is the wife of H. F. Hall, of the Hall-Tittle Drug Company; Marion Richard, Jr., who is attending a commercial college at Springfield, Missouri; and Lena, who resides at home with her parents.

ROBERT CAMPBELL. As proprietor and manager of the Anadarko Commercial College, one of the foremost institutions of its kind in this section of the state, Robert Campbell has been unusually successful in preparing members of the younger generation for business life. Mr. Campbell has been a resident of Anadarko since 1910

and he manifests a very keen interest in all matters tending to advance the general welfare, devoting much of his spare time to road improvements and to bettering public school conditions.

August 26, 1879, in the City of Atlanta, Georgia, occurred the birth of Robert Campbell, who is a son of J. A. and Elvina M. (Jones) Campbell, the former of whom is now living in Atlanta and the latter of whom died in 1885. The father was born in Virginia, in 1850, and he is of Scotch origin, tracing his ancestry to a Campbell who came from Scotland prior to the war for independence and located in the Old Dominion commonwealth. He was engaged in business as a merchant during the greater part of his active career, following that line of enterprise for a time at Atlanta and later at Stone Mountain, Georgia. Since 1911 he has lived in retirement at Atlanta. He is a democrat in politics and his religious faith coincides with the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mrs. Campbell was born in Atlanta, in 1852, and she bore her husband three children: Pierce C., is a grocery salesman in Atlanta; Robert is the subject of this sketch; and Stevie is the wife of Oliver B. Andrews of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

After a thorough preliminary training in the common schools of Dekalb County, Georgia, Robert Campbell was matriculated as a student in Emory College, at Oxford, Georgia, in which institution he was graduated as a member of the class of 1899, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then taught modern languages in the Centenary College, at Jackson, Louisiana, for one year and the following year was similarly engaged in the University School for Boys of Georgia. In 1901 he became manager for the Drennen Department Store at Birmingham, Alabama, remaining with that concern for the following five years. In 1906 he became advertising manager for the Goldsmith Store at Memphis, Tennessee, and in 1907 he was made president of the American Business Company of Alabama, which concern operated schools in five different places. In 1909 Mr. Campbell came to Oklahoma and purchased the El Reno Commercial College, which he conducted until 1910, which year marks his advent in Anadarko. Here he established the Anadarko Commercial College, of which he is sole owner and manager. This school has met with phenomenal success and is filled with pupils from Caddo and the surrounding counties. Mr. Campbell is secretary of the Anadarko Commercial Club, is secretary of the Caddo County Fair Association, of the democratic County Central Committee, of the General Meridian Road Association, and is vice president of the State Road Association. He is a member of the State Board of Education and in politics is a staunch democrat. He affiliates with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for years has been superintendent of its Sunday School. He is vice president of the County Sunday Schools Association. In a fraternal way Mr. Campbell is connected with Anadarko Lodge, No. 10025, Modern Woodmen of America; and with the Knights of Pythias, at Birmingham, Alabama.

In 1902, at Jackson, Louisiana, was celebrated the marriage of Mr. Campbell to Miss Willie McKowen Schwing, a daughter of the late Sam Schwing, formerly a druggist at Jackson, Louisiana. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have one child: Robert, Jr., born December 25, 1905, and now a pupil in the Anadarko Public School.

CLARENCE W. LIVELY. While the Lively family, of which Clarence W. Lively, a leading member of the Sapulpa bar, is a member, has not had time to make much history in Oklahoma, its achievements in early colonial days were notable and the name appears in many

annals and is perpetuated in the name of a thriving town in West Virginia. It is to be regretted that many of the vigorous old families of the United States have not preserved carefully the records which would be so prized by their descendants and by earnest students of history, and thus comparatively little is known of the Lively ancestry, this little however proving that enterprise, courage and patriotism belonged to it. The founders of the family, three brothers, came from England in 1750 and were colonists at Williamsburg, Virginia, and from there many of the name of Lively went into the Patriot army and served valiantly during the Revolutionary war. Military prowess was shown again, many years later, during the Civil war, when on both sides members of this family served according to their convictions, on both sides, Union and Confederate, one survivor being Samuel Lively, a Union veteran now residing at Ottumwa, Iowa.

Clarence W. Lively was born April 12, 1878, at Fayetteville, West Virginia, and is a son of C. C. and Mary E. (Fisher) Lively. Both were natives of Greenbrier County, Virginia, the former born February 7, 1848, and the latter in 1852. In 1828, Dr. Elias Lively, with his two brothers, Rufus and Levi Lively, removed from the old settlement to Greenbrier County. Dr. Elias Lively was the grandfather of Clarence W. Lively, and his father, Carteret Lively, had once been captured by the Indians.

In 1875 the parents of Mr. Lively came from West Virginia to Ottumwa, Iowa, but three years later returned to their former home at Lively, Fayette County, West Virginia. In early years the father of Mr. Lively was a teacher and later engaged in farming. There were eight children in the family.

In assisting his father and attending school, Clarence W. Lively passed his boyhood. He had academic advantages at Fayetteville and also attended Marshall College, then entered the law department of the University of West Virginia and later, after one year's attendance as a student in the law department of the University of Virginia, was graduated therefrom with his degree in 1905. He entered into practice at Huntington, West Virginia, where he continued for five years and during that time became widely known and served as assistant prosecuting attorney. In October, 1910, Mr. Lively came to Sapulpa, where his legal talents, his general enterprise and his manifestations of civic interest have secured him public confidence and esteem. He has made substantial investments in Creek County and these include valuable real estate and oil properties.

In 1905 Mr. Lively was united in marriage with Miss Cora Shinn, who was born in Jackson County, West Virginia, and is a daughter of R. P. Shinn, who is the present sheriff of Jackson County. Mr. and Mrs. Lively have one son, Lanier.

In politics Mr. Lively has always been a staunch democrat and public affairs have been a subject of vital interest to him, not in the way of office seeking but on the wider plane of true American citizenship.

ALBERT L. DAVENPORT, M. D. A physician of many years' experience in Eastern Oklahoma, Doctor Davenport is now devoting all his time and energies to the administration of the postoffice of Holdenville. He was appointed postmaster under the Wilson administration and since taking charge he has made many improvements and has gratified the patrons of the office by the splendid service rendered.

During his residence in Oklahoma Doctor Davenport has always been closely identified with public affairs, and has been a strong factor in every community where he



BEN F. ROGERS

has lived. He was born at Gadsden, Alabama, May 2, 1872, a son of Robert and Lou (Bradley) Davenport. His father was born in North Carolina in 1841 and died at the age of forty-five in 1886 at Conway, Arkansas. The mother was born near Gadsden, Alabama, in July, 1842, and died at Conway, Arkansas, November 26, also in the year 1886. They were reared and married in Alabama and in 1878 moved to Arkansas, where the father followed farming until his death. He was a Confederate soldier, and was in the army during most of the war. He participated in the decisive battle of Shiloh and at Chickamauga a piece of shell wounded him in the calf of the right leg, and when Lee surrendered his army he was at home on a furlough. He was a democrat and a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Doctor Davenport was the second of three children, and his sisters were: Mary, of Monroe, Louisiana; and Ann, who died in 1886 at the age of twelve.

Doctor Davenport was fourteen years of age when his parents died, and he then had to start out in life for himself. His youth was one of toil and combat against adversity, and after working hard on farms during the summer he attended school only for a few months each winter. This was his regular experience until he was nineteen years of age, at which time he qualified as a teacher, and followed farming and teaching alternately until 1900. In that year he began the study of medicine in the Hospital Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, took two courses, and in 1901 secured a license and began practice at Frances, Oklahoma. After four years there he entered the medical department of the University of Little Rock, Arkansas, and was graduated M. D., May 26, 1906. On returning to Oklahoma he located at Bilby in what is now Hughes County, and from there, on January 1, 1911, removed to Holdenville. He was called from a promising practice as a physician on March 4, 1914, to become postmaster. The Holdenville postoffice is a second class office, and the postmaster's salary is \$2,300 a year.

Largely as a matter of recreation Doctor Davenport raises standard bred trotting horses and has ten fine animals. He has been a democrat ever since casting his first vote and prior to his appointment as postmaster held such offices as justice of the peace and member of the school board. He organized the school district at Frances, Oklahoma, under the Indian Territory laws, and was elected secretary of the school board, an office he filled until he removed from Frances. While at Bilby he was appointed justice of the peace, at the beginning of statehood, and filled that office until his removal to Holdenville. Doctor Davenport is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Royal Neighbors.

On March 27, 1901, he married Miss Estella Salter, who was born in Arkansas, a daughter of John Salter. They have a fine family of seven children, whose names are Edna, Myrtle, Zora, John, Marie, Opal and Ruth.

BEN F. ROGERS. By establishing a municipal free employment bureau, which probably is the first and only one in Oklahoma, Ben F. Rogers, city attorney at Madill, has practically solved the problem of unemployment in his city and county. The result has been gratifying to the extent that during the first half of the year 1915 it was necessary for him to prosecute only three cases wherein vagrancy was charged.

Mr. Rogers conceived the idea shortly after he entered the office early in 1915. It was during a period of industrial depression in the United States, brought on by the war in Europe, when practically every community of the Middle West faced the problem of relieving the

condition of the unemployed, or depleting their treasuries by feeding incarcerated vagrants for an indefinite time. Mr. Rogers divulged his idea to the mayor, the city council and the business men of Madill and the farmers roundabout, and they promised to support any plan he proposed to promulgate. Thereafter practically every man without employment in the city, instead of becoming a prisoner in the county jail on a charge of vagrancy, was given honest work to do.

This plan has not only been successful of itself, but Mr. Rogers finds that it has lessened the number of other offences triable in city courts. The experiment has been one of the most interesting in the legal career of the city attorney, and he has had many incidents of interest in his work. For nearly two years he was an assistant to United States District Attorney D. H. Linebaugh of the Eastern District of Oklahoma. The moral phase of the plan appealed to Rogers, as well as the economic side of the matter, for he is the son of a Methodist minister and a member of the Educational Commission of the East and West Oklahoma Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which commission Bishop Murrah is chairman.

Mr. Rogers was born in Prentiss County, Mississippi, January 26, 1886, and is a son of Rev. John H. and Willia Alice (Gresham) Rogers. Rev. John Rogers, who is a native of Mississippi, has been in the ministry for a good many years and has been a member of the East Oklahoma Conference for eight years. The grandfather of Ben F. Rogers was G. W. Rogers, a native of Tennessee and a pioneer settler of Prentiss County in Mississippi in 1835. The latter, who is still living at the age of eighty-five, is a veteran of the Confederate army, and Mr. Rogers' maternal grandsire was killed in battle as a soldier of the Southland. The Gresham family is descended from Lord Gresham, an English nobleman.

The early education of Ben F. Rogers was acquired in the public schools of Mississippi. Later he was a student in the University of Mississippi and the Southern Normal University at Huntington, Tennessee. In the latter institution he prepared himself for the teaching profession and spent four years as a public school teacher. He afterward studied law at Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, graduating in June, 1909. As has been the lot of many a minister's son, it was necessary that he earn his way through the higher institutions of learning, but this experience doubtless better equipped him for a successful professional career than plenty of money and pampering might have done. He was valedictorian of a class of eighty when his degree of LL. B. was conferred. He began the practice of law at Ardmore, Oklahoma, in 1909, as a partner of J. T. Coleman. After three years he moved to Hugo and took up practice. The year following his advent there Mr. Rogers was appointed assistant United States district attorney. He resigned that position in 1914 and again engaged in private practice, one year later being elected to his present office of city attorney.

Mr. Rogers possesses a literary bent that has occasionally led him into the realms of literature. During his years of preparation for his professional career he developed a talent for oratory, and has acquired more than local note as a platform speaker. One of his lectures, "Scraps of Sunshine," which has been delivered a number of times in Oklahoma, has brought him many compliments from men of known forensic ability, and once was the inspiration of an invitation to enter lyceum platform work. Mr. Rogers, however, is faithful to his chosen career.

Mr. Rogers is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of the county and state bar associations. His fraternal connections are with the Knights of

Pythias and Woodmen of the World, and his college fraternity was the Kappa Sigma. He was secretary of the local commercial club for a short time, and a member of the Madill Civic League. As city attorney he drew the ordinance creating a board of library commissioners, and establishing a city library.

Mr. Rogers has three brothers and two sisters. Rev. J. W. Rogers is presiding elder of the Vinita District, East Oklahoma Conference, M. E. Church, South. Charles L. Rogers is superintendent of schools at Bennington, Oklahoma. F. H. Rogers is a druggist at Tahlequah, Oklahoma. Miss Gertrude Rogers is a graduate of the Northeastern State Normal at Tahlequah and occupies the chair of history in the Tahlequah High School. Miss Anna Lee Rogers is attending high school, and is at home with her parents at Roff, Oklahoma, where the parents reside.

HON. JOHN A. GOODALL. The present judge of the County Court of Adair County, Oklahoma, John A. Goodall, is a member of the younger generation of energetic and capable men many of whom have forged rapidly to the forefront in the professional, political, social and business avenues of life in Eastern Oklahoma during recent years. Judge Goodall located at Westville, Adair County, in 1911, newly graduated from college halls. Almost immediately he made his abilities felt in the community as a thorough, forcible and accomplished legist and in April, 1913, he received an appointment as county judge to complete an unexpired term. The manner in which he discharged his duties on the bench warranted his election and the citizens of Adair County have had no reason to regret their choice.

Judge Goodall was born at Lebanon, the county-seat of Wilson County, Tennessee, May 7, 1887, and is a son of William H. and Belle (Carson) Goodall, natives of the Big Bend State. His father, who was a teacher in the public schools during the winter terms and a farmer during the summer months, died in 1898, at the age of forty years, while his mother, now past fifty-five years of age, still survives and resides in Wilson County, Tennessee. The judge is the eldest of a family of five children, of whom the others are: Hugh W., Earl C., William Thomas and Albert H.

John A. Goodall was brought up on the home farm but inherited his father's intellectual gifts and predilection for professional labors, for which he was fitted by excellent educational advantages. After attending the public school, he went to a preparatory school at Castle Heights, Lebanon, and finally entered Cumberland University, at his home place, where he first completed two years of the literary course and next completed a course in law. With the securing of his degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1911, from that institution, he came to Oklahoma and embarked upon the practice of his profession at Westville. As noted, his appointment to complete an unexpired term came in April, 1913, and at the regular election of 1914 he was elected judge of the County Court of Adair County. Although one of the youngest members of the bench of Eastern Oklahoma, he is doing his full share in earning and maintaining its high reputation. The prompt and able discharge of his responsibilities has gained him an excellent standing, and few jurists are more popular with the bench and bar. He is a democrat in his political views and a member of the Christian Church. The judge's professional duties and his happy family life have prevented his participation to a great extent in club or fraternal affairs. His domestic life is based upon his marriage, in 1912, to Miss Pearl Craig, of Westville, Oklahoma. They are the parents of one child, Alberta Vincent.

ERNEST L. KEYS. One of the oldest business men of Wynnewood is Ernest L. Keys, who is now filling with admirable ability the office of mayor of that city. Mr. Keys has for fifteen years been identified with local business affairs at Wynnewood, has been one of the chief cotton buyers in that section, and conducts a large hardware business.

He was born in Lawrence County, Alabama, September 3, 1872. His ancestors came from England to America and located in the State of Mississippi at a very early date. His grandfather, Jerry Keys, was born in Mississippi in 1822, and died in Lawrence County, Alabama, in 1898, having gone to the latter state when a young man. He combined the occupations of farming, carpentry and cabinetmaking, and was a very substantial citizen. He was a democrat and a member of the Baptist Church.

C. M. Keys, father of Mayor Keys, was born in Lawrence County, Alabama, in 1850, was reared there, and married Miss Mary McDaniel, who was born in Alabama in 1856. Her ancestor was Scotch-Irish, and the McDaniels were early settlers in that section of Virginia now known as West Virginia. Mayor Keys' maternal great-grandmother was Mary Warren, who died at the age of ninety-six at the home of C. M. Keys. Her husband was Lee Warren, who was a farmer in West Virginia. In 1879 C. M. Keys brought his family to Johnson County, Texas, and for a number of years was engaged in farming and raising stock. In June, 1908, he moved to Hollis, Oklahoma, where he now continues his farming and stock raising interests. However, he is largely retired, and the management of his farm of 160 acres North of Hollis is with his tenants. He is an active member and has for a number of years been deacon of the Baptist Church, and is a democrat in politics. He and his wife became the parents of twelve children, namely: Crickett, wife of Rev. B. A. Copass, who is a Baptist minister and is now assistant secretary of the Baptist State Missionary Society, living at Dallas, Texas; Berta K., is the widow of H. N. Spooner, a former hardware merchant, and she now runs the business herself at Hollis, Oklahoma; Ernest L.; F. M. and Wood W., both engaged in the hardware business at Hollis; J. E., associated with Carl Cole in the drug business at Wynnewood; May, wife of Rev. W. A. Knight, pastor of the First Baptist Church at Frederick, Oklahoma; Yates, who is the wife of Jeff Pennington, assistant cashier of the First State Bank at Hollis; Johnnie, wife of Thomas Grissom, a druggist at Hollis; Rob, wife of Elmer Sheppard, a cotton buyer at Brady, Texas; Sam, who is in the automobile business at Hollis; and Mott, a freshman in the state university at Norman.

Ernest L. Keys was about seven years old when the family moved to Texas, and he acquired his early education in the public schools of Johnson and Ellis Counties, attending the high schools at Waxahachie and Alvarado. In 1895 he also took a business course in Sherman, Texas, under Professor J. W. Mayham. In September of that year he began buying cotton, and now for twenty years has never been entirely out of that line of business. The first year was spent at Midlothian, Texas, then three years at Venus, Texas, and in 1898 he identified himself with the new and growing town of Shawnee, Oklahoma. Since 1901 his home has been at Wynnewood, and here he has prospered and built up a large and flourishing enterprise as a hardware merchant and cotton buyer. He has been quite active in local affairs, served as a member of the city council four years, and in April, 1914, was elected mayor for a term of two years. He is a democrat in politics, is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is affiliated with Wynne-

wood Lodge No. 40, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, the Valley of Guthrie Consistory No. 1 in the fourteenth degree of Scottish Rite, with Bethel Lodge No. 109, Knights of Pythias at Wynnewood, of which he is past chancellor commander.

At Lawton, Oklahoma, in 1903, Mr. Keys married Miss Junia F. Worley. Her father was the late A. J. Worley, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who was the first presiding elder appointed in the Oklahoma Conference. To their marriage have been born two children: Helen, born July 19, 1904, and Virginia, born May 9, 1909, both now in the public schools.

WILLIAM C. CARRICK. One of the successful and reliable practitioners of the Sapulpa bar, William C. Carrick has been the architect of his own personal fortune and professional reputation. He is a man of firm convictions, practical in his aims, whether as attorney or man, and has been effective also in the realization of those projects which are advanced by good citizens of modern tendencies. Mr. Carrick was born at Minaville, Missouri, March 6, 1875, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Tevault) Carrick.

Joseph Carrick was born at Marietta, Ohio, December 24, 1839, and in 1874 came to Missouri, where he was married in the same year to Sarah Tevault, who was born in that state, in 1851. They have passed their lives in agricultural pursuits, and are now residing in the vicinity of Braymer, Missouri, on a farm. Ten of their thirteen children still survive, William C. having been the eldest. He was brought up on the home farm and it was the desire of his parents that he enter the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, with a view toward which end he studied for two years at Fayetteville. His own inclinations, however, did not lie in that direction, and at the age of twenty-three years he left home and enlisted in the United States regular army as a private. His service of three years included two years as a scout, a capacity in which he acted with the rank of a commissioned officer, and following this he was employed for four years as a member of the Insular Civil Service, part of this time as postmaster and telegraph operator and part as telegrapher and postoffice inspector, in the Philippine Islands. After touring the world for the second time, he returned to his Missouri home and entered the Kansas City Law School, in 1908, and when he completed the course in 1911 was valedictorian of his graduating class. Prior to his admission to the bar he secured some experience by practicing in justice courts, and after his admission practiced in Kansas City during 1912, following which he spent less than one year in Arkansas, and then came to Sapulpa, where he has since built up a large and representative business. While his practice is broad and general in character, he has specialized in insurance and contract law, and has gained a wide reputation for the able manner in which he presents his cases to juries. Mr. Carrick has been faithful in following the litigation entrusted him into the higher courts, and remains true to the interests of his clients until the rendition of a final decision. He has formed a professional partnership with W. D. Cope, who maintains an office at Drumwright, and the association has proved a mutually beneficial, congenial and profitable one. As a citizen, Mr. Carrick is particularly interested in the public school system, although he takes a helpful part in forwarding all institutions of the state and is an enthusiast in regard to its climate and opportunities. While he has supported republican candidates in the main he was inclined to be liberal in his political views and is now a socialist and a nominee for county attorney on that ticket. His religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

but he has leanings toward Christian Science. A careful and discriminating student of his profession, Mr. Carrick is also an investigator into other lines of advanced thought, and has made a particular study of sociology. Fraternally, he is well known and popular, and belongs to the Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Improved Order of Red Men.

Mr. Carrick was married October 3, 1908, to Miss Katherine Miley, a native of Missouri, and a daughter of M. B. and Stella Miley. One son, Charles Miley, has been born to this union.

JOHN VINCENT BLACKARD, JR. One of the most popular officials of Sequoyah County, John Vincent Blackard, Jr., has won the favorable opinion and regard of his fellow citizens by six years of faithful service in the office of county clerk, a position which he has held for two terms. His entire life has been passed in the county, where the family to which he belongs has always been known for its integrity and the good citizenship of its members, a reputation that is being fully maintained by the incumbent of the county clerk's office.

John Vincent Blackard, Jr., was born on his father's farm in the vicinity of Muldrow, Sequoyah County, Oklahoma, September 28, 1885, and is a son of John Vincent and Nellie (Babb) Blackard. His grandfather, paternally descended from sturdy Scotch ancestry, was born in North Carolina, and as a young man turned his face to the West, finally locating in the vicinity of Clarks-ville, Johnson County, Arkansas. There he was engaged in farming until the Civil war, when he enlisted for service in the army of the Confederacy, and subsequently met a soldier's death on the field of battle. His son, John Vincent Blackard, Sr., was born on the home farm in Johnson County, and grew up in the vicinity of Clarks-ville, adopted his father's vocation of farmer and stock raiser, and established a home of his own when he was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Babb, who had been born in Tennessee and brought as a child to Arkansas. Not long after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Blackard removed to what is now Sequoyah County, Oklahoma, settling on a farm near Muldrow, where the father engaged in farming until 1898. In that year he moved to Muldrow and has since been engaged in the successful conduct of a general store. He is a democrat in his political views, a substantial and influential member of his community and a citizen who takes an active part in civic matters. He and the mother, who also survives, are members of the Methodist Church, and are the parents of eleven living children.

John Vincent Blackard, Jr., was reared on the home farm until he reached the age of fifteen years, receiving his early training in the district schools. In 1898 he accompanied the family to Muldrow, where he was duly graduated from the Muldrow High School, and at that time adopted the vocation of educator, teaching for one year in the public schools and for a like period in the high school at Muldrow. On June 7, 1909 he became deputy county clerk of Sequoyah County, a position which he held until January 4, 1913, when he entered upon the discharge of his duties as county clerk, having been elected to the office in the previous fall election. In the fall of 1914 Mr. Blackard was reelected to succeed himself and is now serving his second term, which expires in January, 1917. As a public official he has rendered an acceptable service as well as a commendable one, meeting the most sanguine hopes of his numerous friends. Six years has he stood behind the desk in the county clerk's office and his long experience has made him thoroughly familiar with all the details of its duties. Courteous in manner and accommodating in disposition, Mr. Blackard is deservedly a popular public official. In politics he is

a democrat, following the family allegiance and fortunes; his fraternal connection is with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, while his religious faith is that of the Methodist Church.

Clerk Blackard was married in 1910 to Miss Beatrice Boaz, who was born in Oklahoma, and they have three living children, namely: Nellie Belle, and Willoughby and Wilson, twins.

REED DAVIS. Many of the citizens of Western Oklahoma have been in at the beginning of civilized things and institutions in that region. In the years to come they will be regarded as pioneers, the founders of towns and communities, and the men who laid in durable fashion the foundation of a prosperity which their descendants and later comers will enjoy. Among the men whose achievements in this direction will deserve future recognition at Grandfield is Mr. Reed Davis, who was with that town when it first began to take shape and form some eight years ago at the time of the opening of the Big Pasture country, and who has been actively identified with it both as a business man and citizen. Mr. Davis is now proprietor of the Davis Lumber Yard of Grandfield.

He was born in White County, Indiana, February 22, 1856, a son of Joseph Warren and Nancy (Jaynes) Davis. Both sides of the family were identified with America prior to the Revolution, the Davises having come from Ireland and settled in Southern Virginia, while the Jaynes family supplied one or more soldiers to the war of the Revolution. Joseph Warren Davis, who was born in the southern part of Virginia in 1827, and died at Douglas, Butler County, Kansas, in July, 1879, made a distinguished record as a soldier and officer of the Union during the Civil war. When he was four years of age his parents removed to Ohio and about 1842 became early settlers in Western Indiana. He lived in that state until 1877, then went out to Douglas, Kansas, operated as a farmer and stock raiser, but lived in Kansas only about two years until his death. He saw four years of service on the Federal side during the war. He went in to the army as second lieutenant in the Sixteenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He again enlisted and became captain of Company K in the Sixty-third Indiana Infantry. When this time expired he organized a company and became acting colonel of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Indiana Infantry. He saw much active and arduous service both in the eastern and western fields of the war. He participated in the first and second battles of Bull Run, being slightly wounded in the first engagement, was at Spottsylvania Court House and the bloody Battle of the Wilderness, and in the western campaigns participated in the Battle of Lookout Mountain and at the Battle of Nashville in the latter months of 1864. In the course of his service he was again wounded and lost an eye. His wife, Nancy Jaynes, was born in the same place as her husband, and they grew up as playmates. She was born in 1829 and died at Douglas, Kansas, in 1905. Reed Davis was one of ten children, a brief record of them being as follows: Mary, who lives in the State of Washington, is the widow of Van Pierce, who was a traveling salesman; Hannah and Mark, both deceased; Harriet, wife of George Stocks, a farmer at Clinton, Oklahoma; Reed; Cynthia, who married William Pitts, now a retired farmer at Lafayette, Indiana; Josie, wife of John Erickson, a stockman at Latham, Kansas; Phil Sheridan, deceased; John, who is a graduate of the Industrial College of Kansas and the Kansas State Normal School, has held a chair in the faculty of some college for the past twenty-seven years, and for five years has been professor of physics and

chemistry in the Central Normal School at Edmond, Oklahoma; and Arthur, who is agent for the Santa Fe Railroad Company at McPherson, Kansas.

Reed Davis was educated in the public schools of White County, Indiana, and completed his high school training at Douglas, Kansas, and for several summers attended the Normal School at Eldorado, Kansas. In the early part of his career he had charge of several country schools in Butler County, Kansas. The years from 1881 to 1887 were spent in farming and stock raising in Butler County, and during the next twenty years or more he was in the contracting and building business, and also had a lumber yard in Butler County four years. In 1906 he removed to Chattanooga, Oklahoma, established a lumber yard there, and in 1907 established a second yard at Grandfield, which he still owns, having sold his business interests at Chattanooga. Mr. Davis has a farm of 160 acres situated 3½ miles north of Grandfield, another quarter section 3½ miles north and one mile east of Grandfield, and is one of the most solid and substantial men in that section of the state.

Since coming to Oklahoma he has also done his share as a citizen. He served as mayor of Chattanooga two years while a resident there, and for the past two years has been the mayor of Grandfield. For a number of years he was a member of boards of education in Kansas. In politics he is a democrat, is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, is past master of Grandfield Lodge No. 378, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and also a member of the Modern Woodmen of America at Grandfield.

In 1878 Mr. Davis married Mary Lightfoot of Butler County, Kansas, and she died in Douglas in that county in 1880 without children. In 1882 at Douglas Mr. Davis married Emeline True, who died there in 1905. Surviving her and honoring her memory are five children: Ralph A., born March 6, 1886, attended high school at Douglas, Kansas, and is now on one of his father's farms; Doris, born May 17, 1890, is the wife of A. D. Thompson, who is manager of the Southern Iron Manufacturing Company at Dallas, Texas; Elsie, born April 3, 1892, is a stenographer at Dallas and makes her home with her sister Doris; Ruby Ree, born July 4, 1897, was married December 27, 1914, to Robert E. Lee Huff, now manager of the lumber yard at Grandfield; and John Bunyan, born April 3, 1905, is a student in the Grandfield schools.

BENJAMIN G. FLETCHER. In commercial circles of Adair County no name is better known or held in higher esteem than that of Benjamin G. Fletcher, senior member of the flourishing hardware and furniture firm of Fletcher & Son, at Stilwell. Mr. Fletcher's long residence within the boundaries of Adair County and his association with agricultural and business affairs have given him a wide acquaintance throughout this part of the state, where his associates and fellow-citizens have learned to appreciate the sterling qualities which contribute to his success.

Mr. Fletcher was born within the borders of Adair County, Oklahoma, May 13, 1859, and is a son of Robert Harrison and Charlotte (Bigby) Fletcher. His father was born and reared in Central Tennessee, and came to what was then Flint District, Cherokee Nation (now in Adair County), in 1856. He married Charlotte Bigby, who was born in that district, the daughter of Thomas Bigby, who came from North Georgia with the first Cherokee emigrants to Indian Territory, his homestead now being owned by Benjamin G. Fletcher. Mr. Fletcher was reared on the homestead farm on which



REED DAVIS



he was born and his entire career has been passed in what is now Adair County. During his early years he followed farming and stock raising as a vocation and received his education in the old log schoolhouse which was known as Oak Grove, taking its name from the community in which it was located. Subsequently, he turned his attention to mercantile lines and during a period of ten years conducted a general store at old Flint Courthouse in Adair County, but in 1906 disposed of his interests there and came to Stilwell, where he has since been identified with a successful hardware and furniture store, conducted in partnership with his son, under the firm style of Fletcher & Son. His success has indicated stable character and business qualities, and he has a moral nature in keeping with his sagacity, enterprise and thrift, a combination which would make for success in any field of endeavor. Politically a democrat, he has taken an active part in civic and county affairs. In 1891 he was elected district clerk of the Cherokee Nation for Flint District, serving as such for two years, and in 1898 was made senator of the Cherokee Council, a capacity in which he acted four years. His public life was characterized by a conscientious discharge of the responsibilities vested in him. Mr. Fletcher is a Royal Arch Mason and has numerous friends in the local Blue Lodge and Chapter. On July 10, 1879, he was married to Mary Harriet Guthrie, daughter of Calvin P. and Sarah (Adair) Guthrie, the latter of whom is a member of the family for which Adair County was named. To this union there have been born eight children, as follows: Margaret C., Sarah, John, Calvin Lorenzo, Dora May, Jeannette, Eva and Ellis B., of whom John is deceased.

Calvin Lorenzo Fletcher, son of Benjamin G. and Mary Harriet (Guthrie) Fletcher, was born on his father's farm in Adair County, Oklahoma, January 25, 1885. He was educated at the Cherokee Male Seminary, at Tahlequah, following which he completed a course in a business college at Fort Smith, Arkansas, his first venture on his own account being as an educator. After two years of teaching in the public schools of Eastern Oklahoma, Mr. Fletcher decided to turn his attention to business affairs and accordingly joined his father in the hardware and furniture firm of Fletcher & Son, at Stilwell. He is accounted one of the enterprising and energetic young business men of this city and as a worthy representative in commercial circles of the honorable name which he bears. He is, like his father, a democrat, and is fraternally a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Woodmen of the World. Mr. Fletcher has been twice married, his first wife having been Miss Maggie M. Holland, who died leaving one child: Loren. His second union was with Miss Lillian Blake.

THOMAS H. VAUGHN. In real estate and loan circles of Pauls Valley a name that has come to be prominently known is that of Thomas H. Vaughn, whose operations have been centered here since 1913, but who for a number of years previously had carried on activities in this part of Oklahoma. He was born at Huntsville, Arkansas, May 31, 1874, and is a son of T. J. and Jora (Kenner) Vaughn, and a member of a family which originated in Germany. One of his early ancestors emigrated to Virginia and later to Tennessee, the home of the great-grandfather of Mr. Vaughn, who spoke only the German language.

T. J. Vaughn was born at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1842, and was eight years of age when he accompanied his parents to Huntsville, Arkansas, where he was reared and educated. After his marriage he became a farmer and raiser of stock until 1905, when he came to Mays-

ville, Oklahoma, and established himself in business as a merchant, but did not have extensive experience in this direction, as his death occurred in 1907. During the Civil war Mr. Vaughn enlisted in an Arkansas regiment in the Confederate army and on one occasion was taken prisoner, but was exchanged shortly, the period of his service covering four years. He belonged to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and was a democrat politically. Mr. Vaughn married Miss Jora Kenner, who was born in Madison County, Arkansas, in 1849, and who resides at Maysville. They became the parents of nine children, as follows: Myrtle, who married Ed Buren, a farmer of Howell County, Missouri; Ed, who resides at Maysville and is engaged in farming; Thomas H.; Eva, who died in October, 1915, was the wife of J. A. Ard, residing on his farm three miles northwest of Pauls Valley; Beu, who is a farmer and resides at Maysville; Joe, who is a contractor and builder of Houston, Texas; Stella, who is the wife of B. L. Gooch, a salesman in Maysville; Albert, who is a farmer and resides at Maysville; and Clarence, who is manager of the Minnetonka Lumber Company, of Maysville.

Thomas H. Vaughn attended the public schools of Huntsville, Arkansas, being graduated from the high school there in 1895, and his first employment was that of bookkeeper for the sawmills in Madison County, Arkansas, being thus engaged for one year. At that time he entered Indian Territory, locating at Lexington, where he remained for eight months, and in the summer of 1898 removed to Bradley, Indian Territory, where in the fall of that year and the spring of 1899 he was engaged in teaching school. In the summer of 1899 he removed to Ninnekah, where he taught school for two years, and then became principal of the school at Purdy, a position which he retained for one year. On January 1, 1903, Mr. Vaughn removed to the present site of Maysville, where he was put in charge of the town-site real estate proposition, continuing to make Maysville his home until March, 1913. In January, 1903, the Indian allotment of land began and Mr. Vaughn commenced the leasing of these lands, his operations including about 5,000 acres for cattle ranches. As restrictions were removed and the Indians began to disappear, Mr. Vaughn was compelled to devote all his time to looking after his landed interests, although in the meanwhile, for five years, he had extensively engaged in the handling of cattle. In the spring of 1913 he came to Pauls Valley, to be more centrally located, and here has rapidly risen to a place among the leading and influential men of business. He still owns 2,000 acres in Garvin County, other land in McClain County, and city property in Pauls Valley, Oklahoma City and Maysville, although he has disposed of great amounts of land in the last named place. He is treasurer of the Lucky Strike Oil Company and has numerous other business interests, and in every way is accounted a straightforward, reliable man of business, acute, keen, capable and with a comprehensive knowledge of land values. Politically a democrat, while living at Maysville he was almost constantly a member either of the city council or the school board. His religious affiliation is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Vaughn joined the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Arkansas in 1896 and has continued as a member of that order to the present time.

Mr. Vaughn was married May 5, 1900, in Garvin County, Oklahoma, to Miss Martha Cypert, daughter of W. M. Cypert, a farmer of Purcell, Oklahoma, and to this union there have been born three children: Thomas, born February 17, 1903, now attending school; Blanche, born March 25, 1905, also a student in the Pauls Valley Public Schools; and Louise, born August 25, 1912.

JOSEPH O. DENTON. One of the broad-gauged and progressive citizens who have played an important part in civic and material advancement in the thriving City of Sapulpa, Creek County, is Mr. Denton, and his hold upon popular confidence and good will is shown by his having served, and that with marked ability, as mayor of the city in which his interests have been varied and his influence potent and benignant.

Mr. Denton was born at Granby, Newton County, Missouri, on the 27th of January, 1877, and is a son of Alexander and Frances (Northcott) Denton, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter at Columbia, Missouri. Alexander Denton was a lad of thirteen years when he accompanied his father and stepmother on their emigration from the Emerald Isle to the United States, and as a young man it became his privilege to manifest his loyalty by serving as a soldier of the Union throughout the Civil war, in which he participated in many engagements, in one of which he received a severe wound in one of his arms, though the injury did not long incapacitate him. For many years he was engaged in the livery business and identified with agricultural pursuits in Missouri, where he achieved independence and prosperity and gained secure place in the esteem of his fellowmen. He died at Washburne, Barry County, Missouri, in January, 1903, at which time he was seventy-three years of age, and his widow passed to the life eternal in April, 1905, at the age of fifty-three years, the subject of this review having been the fourth of their five children.

Joseph O. Denton is indebted to the public schools of Missouri for his early educational discipline and remained at the parental home until 1895, when, as a youth of eighteen years, he came to Indian Territory, his settlement at Sapulpa having occurred in 1897, so that he became one of the youthful pioneers of what is now one of the most vital cities of the State of Oklahoma. In the little town, which at that time claimed a population of about 150 persons, he engaged in the grocery business, in which line of enterprise he continued successful operations six years, when he sold the business. In later years he has conducted extensive and profitable operations in the handling of real estate and has been prominently identified with the development of the oil industry in this section of the state. Through his energy and circumspection in availing himself of the advantages offered in the new and vigorous commonwealth of Oklahoma he has become a substantial capitalist, and his attention is now given principally to the supervision of his various properties and financial interests.

From the inception of the development of Sapulpa Mr. Denton has taken a deep and helpful interest in all that concerns civic and material progress and stability, and he served two terms as mayor of Sapulpa, 1907-1911, his administration having been distinctively liberal and efficient and having been prolific in advancing the best interests of the community, as well as in careful direction of all departments of the municipal government. In politics he accords staunch allegiance to the republican party. He is the owner of the Denton Building, a substantial store and office building which he erected in 1903, at the corner of Dewey and Water streets. He has extensive real estate interests in Sapulpa and in other parts of Creek County, and he is one of the well known and distinctively popular citizens of this favored section of the state. Prior to his election to the office of mayor he had served as a member of the city council and also as city assessor. In a fraternal way he is an appreciative and valued member of Sapulpa Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

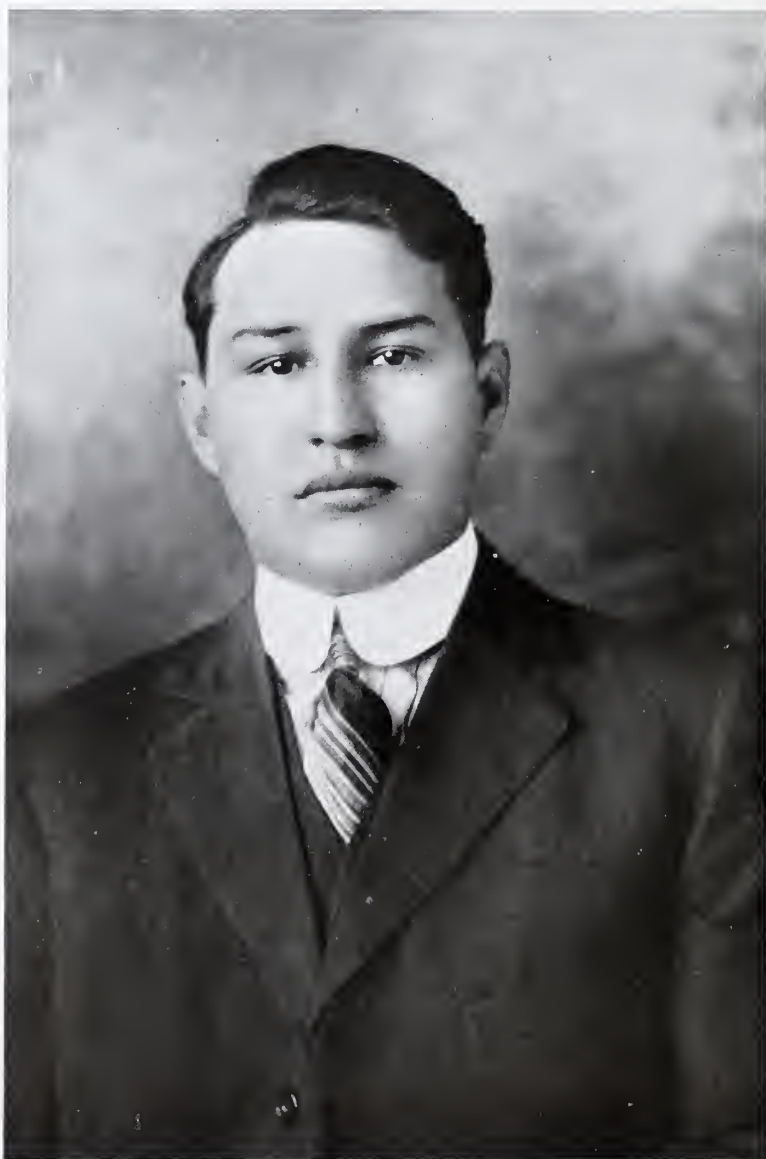
In 1905 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Denton to Miss Alice McCray, who was born at Kingston, Caldwell

County, Missouri, in 1881, and who was there reared and educated. She is a daughter of Andrew F. and Hortense J. (Rhodes) McCray, who still maintain their home in Caldwell County. William McCray, grandfather of Mrs. Denton, was born in 1818 and was a pioneer settler in Caldwell County, Missouri, to which state he removed from Illinois. His wife, whose maiden name was Nancy Carroll, was born in Maryland, but was reared in Kentucky, and their marriage was solemnized in Missouri, where both passed the remainder of their lives. The Rhodes family was early founded in New England, and representatives of both the Carroll and McCray families were found arrayed as patriot soldiers of the continental line in the War of the Revolution. Mrs. Denton is thus eligible for and is affiliated with the society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, her great-great-grandfather, John Carroll, having won special distinction in the great struggle for national independence. Mr. and Mrs. Denton became the parents of five children, of whom four are living,—Joseph O., Jr., Frank McCray, Harry Will, and Jane Eleanor. The third child, Lyman J., was born in August, 1909, and died in November of the following year.

JOHN A. JACOBS. A native of the old Creek Nation, John A. Jacobs for the past quarter of a century has played an important part in local business life and tribal affairs, and is one of the most prosperous and influential citizens of Holdenville, Hughes County. He is known as a banker, has oil interests, and directs the management of a large acreage of farming land.

His birth occurred at the home of his parents eight miles southwest of Holdenville, Oklahoma, August 12, 1871, a son of Frank and Rebecca (Broadax) Jacobs. His mother who was born in the Creek nation, was a quarter blood Cherokee and a quarter blood Creek, and also of French ancestry. She died at the old home south of Holdenville when John A. Jacobs was four years of age. His father was born on Honeycreek four miles from Checotah, and one side he was of Creek and on the other side of German ancestry. Frank Jacobs spent the most of his life in a store until about fifty years of age, when he took up farming and stock raising, and was one of the most successful men of the Creek country. He died at his home three miles west of Holdenville July 7, 1909, at the age of seventy. John A. Jacobs was one of three children. The oldest is Leah, now the wife of Bunny McIntosh at Eufaula. John A. has a twin sister Lizzie, wife of Freeland Alex of Wewoka. Frank Jacobs was three times married. His first wife was Lucinda, a full blood Creek Indian, and their one child Lou is the wife of A. J. Brown of Seminole County. His third wife was Jennie Coker also a Creek Indian. Their six children were: Mattie, wife of Ira Foster of Holdenville; Newman, who lives near Holdenville; Sarah, wife of George Perryman, Jr., of Tulsa; Josie, wife of George Harkey of Tulsa; Willie, who lives with her mother three miles west of Holdenville; and Louis.

John A. Jacobs has spent practically all his life in Hughes County. He gained his education by attending the common schools, the boarding schools of the Creek Nation and Austin College at Sherman, Texas. Besides his literary training he had a course in a business college. He began his career in the hardware business at Holdenville, and conducted one of the prosperous trading establishments in that village for three years. He has since been concerned in the management of his extensive interests as a banker and oil man and farmer. He is a director in the First National Bank of Holdenville and at different times has been a director in three others banks which have been sold or consolidated. A considerable part of his prosperity has come from his holdings in



H. S. LaCroix

the productive oil fields of Oklahoma, and he is the owner of half a dozen farms.

He is a democrat, and for years was one of the leaders in tribal affairs. For a time he was member of the Committee on Registering Warrants. He was also prosecuting attorney of the old Wewoka district of the Creek Nation, most of the territory under his jurisdiction being now included in Hughes County. For four years he was a member of the House of Kings or the Senate, and for a similar period was a member of the Lower House of the Creek Council. At the last election ever held for Creek tribal officials he made the race for second chief. He was defeated by the present chief Maty Tiger. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason with membership in the Consistory at McAlester, and with the blue lodge at Holdenville, and also belongs to India Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Oklahoma City.

In 1893 Mr. Jacobs married Mary Shawneego, who was born on Deep Fork in Indian Territory in 1877. Her father was a Shawnee Indian and her mother was half Shawnee and half Creek. Mrs. Jacobs died November 2, 1915, after a marriage companionship of twenty-two years, being survived by three children named Frank, Lizzie and Elsie.

HENRY S. LA CROIX. The task that missionaries and educators among the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma have failed to accomplish, the field agent of today is attempting to accomplish, i. e., the education of the Indian in the conduct of the ordinary business affairs of his everyday life. Neither the missionaries nor the educators neglected wholly the vital essentials of citizenship as contained in business transactions; but it always has been of seemingly secondary importance in their schemes of mental, religious, social and industrial development. With comparatively few exceptions, the Indian today of more than half blood is not competent to dispose of his land advantageously; nor is he competent to properly handle the funds received in return. This accounts for Congress having passed strict laws relating to the removal of restrictions from these Indians and their lands. The government realized that in protecting the Indians against the desecration or loss of their substance, it must provide also that they be taught the lessons of trade, commerce, conservation and thrift. Hence it created Indian agencies and placed under their direction and supervision field agents whose duty it is to act as guardians for the Indians, assist them in conserving their resources, and direct the expenditure and investment of the major portion of the moneys that come into their hands.

The agency at Madill, which is in charge of Henry S. La Croix, himself a five-eighth Indian of the tribe of Sioux, is one of the most important in the state, for the reason that its territory embraces that section of the former Chickasaw Nation wherein live a majority of full-bloods and other Indians of more than half blood of this nation. Marshall, Johnston and Bryan counties are in this territory, and in each of these counties probably three-fourths of the land yet remains in the hands of Indians.

The secret of the good offices of the field agent lies in the fact that he saves the average Indian from profligacy. If the red man desires to sell his land, he must make application to the field agent for the removal of restrictions. This application is forwarded to the Union Agency, at Muskogee, and if passed upon favorably is sent to the Interior Department at Washington, District of Columbia, where the proper credentials giving title to the purchaser are issued. The field agent advertises for thirty days the fact that the land is to be sold, at auction and to the highest bidder. The money received for it is paid into the treasury of the Government and expended

for the benefit of the Indian, the latter getting in cash at the time only a small per cent of the amount. If a tract is sold for \$1,200, the field agent will invest for the Indian about \$600 of the amount in a house on his homestead, if a house is needed, and probably \$500 in horses or mules and farming implements. In other words, the money is spent to the best advantage of the Indian in buying what he most needs, and every investment is a practical lesson in economy to the Indian. The field agents make all purchases and enter into all contracts for their wards, even to the preparing of plans for his house and the selection of carpenters to build it. Agent La Croix recalls a case in which an Indian who was having a house built under his own contract agreed to pay a carpenter \$250 for the labor. The agent was advised of the agreement in time to save the Indian nearly \$200 on the labor. There are many ways in which the agent conserves the resources of the Indian, and the necessity for it is patent in view of the susceptibility of the Indian to the wiles of unscrupulous white men.

It is the duty of the field agent to supervise the execution of all leases on Indian lands. These consist of oil and gas, mineral, grazing and agricultural leases, and regarding them the agent has more complaints than arise in the other departments of his work. There is a class of Indians who may lease their lands without the approval of the agent, but the department is seeking to have the agency oversee every sort of lease contract. Lands for some purposes have a lease value of about \$3 per acre, although cases are on record where owners have leased eighty acres for \$50 a year.

The Madill office, under Mr. La Croix, receives from 75 to 150 applications a year for the removal of restrictions from Indian lands in order that they may be sold, but not all applications are approved, and here is a case of the field agent intervening in behalf of the welfare of the Indian, for many times a disposition of the land would be sheer un wisdom. The services of three men are required at the Madill office, but five probably will soon constitute the force. Wherever possible, competent Indians are favored for appointment in the offices, and it was this custom that brought Mr. La Croix into the service, a work for which he has shown remarkable aptitude.

Mr. La Croix was born at the Santee Indian Agency, in Nebraska, in 1889, a son of Oliver S. La Croix, who was for seventeen years a carpenter at that agency, the son of a Frenchman who came down from Canada, and a full-blood Sioux woman. There were nine children in the family: Henry S., of this notice; Oliver S., who is a farmer and resides on the allotment of his deceased father in Nebraska; Mrs. Noble Lunderman, who lives at Herrick, South Dakota; Mrs. Paul Downs, who lives at Burke, South Dakota; Raymond, who is a farmer in Nebraska; and Agnes, Clarence, May and Lillian, who are living with their mother in Nebraska.

Henry S. La Croix was educated in the district school at the Santee Agency, the Riggs Institute in South Dakota, and at Haskell Institute, at Lawrence, Kansas, receiving his degree from the latter institution in 1910. Later in the year he became stenographer in the office of the superintendent of Haskell Institute, and subsequently filled a clerical position in the office of the Union Indian Agency at Muskogee. Later he was promoted to the position of assistant district agent and still later made assistant field agent, being promoted, July 1, 1915, to the position of field agent, which he has since retained.

The nice feature of appropriateness through Indian relationship that attaches to the work of Mr. La Croix is enhanced by a bit of romance in connection with his marriage. Many years ago a man named Pennel, of North Carolina, moved to South Dakota, and in course of time married a full-blood Sioux woman. After a child

In 1906 Mr. Wright left Boonville and spent one year in old Mexico, and in 1907 took up his residence in Oklahoma, at Tulsa. Soon, however, he changed his scene of activity to Sapulpa, where, in 1910, he formed a partnership with William H. Odell, under the firm style of Odell & Wright, which has since grown to be a formidable combination in legal affairs. The firm maintains offices in the First National Bank Building and carries on a general law practice, having on its books the names of many of the leading firms of the city. Mr. Wright is a man of strong, clear intellect and uses intelligibility and good sense in presenting his cases, and his tenacity of purpose and power of application have aided him signally in his work before the courts. While he has devoted himself wholeheartedly to his profession, he has found time to take an interest in political and public affairs, in connection with which he has been a member of the democratic county committee since his arrival in Creek County, was its chairman for several years, and in 1914 became the candidate of the democratic party for a seat in the Legislature, but failed of election because of the large republican majority in Creek County.

Mr. Wright was married in 1897 to Miss Elizabeth Surkey, a native of Marshall, Missouri, and they have two children: Catherine Elizabeth and Lucien B., Jr.

J. C. HOLMAN. Merchant, banker, stock rancher and general business man, J. C. Holman has been a conspicuous figure in Hughes County for many years. Though a white man, his life since early boyhood has been spent in the old Indian Territory and the new state. Mr. Holman possesses executive and business ability far above the average and his judgment and experience have been used freely in public office, to which he has been called by his fellow citizens. His home is at Stuart, but his name is known all over Hughes County and in that section of Eastern Oklahoma.

He was next to the oldest in the family of five children. The parents Wesley and Elizabeth (Parker) Holman were Texas people, but were living temporarily in Claiborne Parish, Louisiana, when J. C. Holman was born November 27, 1868. Six weeks after his birth they returned to Texas and located in Limestone County. When Mr. Holman was nine years of age his parents moved into Indian Territory, locating in the Chickasaw Nation, there remaining for eleven years, and then moved to the Choctaw Nation. For the past twenty-seven years J. C. Holman has been a resident of Hughes County, and there the big work of his career has been accomplished.

As a boy he attended one of the old time subscription schools, maintained by contribution from the parents of those children who attended, the tuition fee being usually a dollar a month for each scholar. This school which Mr. Holman attended was kept in a log cabin. He grew up on a farm, and farming has been the backbone of his business prosperity and success. He kept his home on a farm until 1902 and for the past fifteen years has been also active in business as a general merchant, his location for eleven years being at Gerty, and since then at Stuart. During the first four years he was associated with his brother, W. H. Holman, under the name Holman & Brothers, but since then has been alone.

Mr. Holman is president of the Stuart State Bank and has held that position since it was organized, in 1912. He also has a fine ranch of 3,000 acres twelve miles southwest of Stuart, and 2,100 acres of that land are his own property, and he has 700 acres under cultivation. This is the center for his extensive efforts in stock raising, and he has both cattle and horses, but a few years ago he introduced into Hughes County the first herd of registered Hereford cattle and has given much attention to the raising of thoroughbred cattle of that strain and his own

example has proved of broad benefit to the entire county.

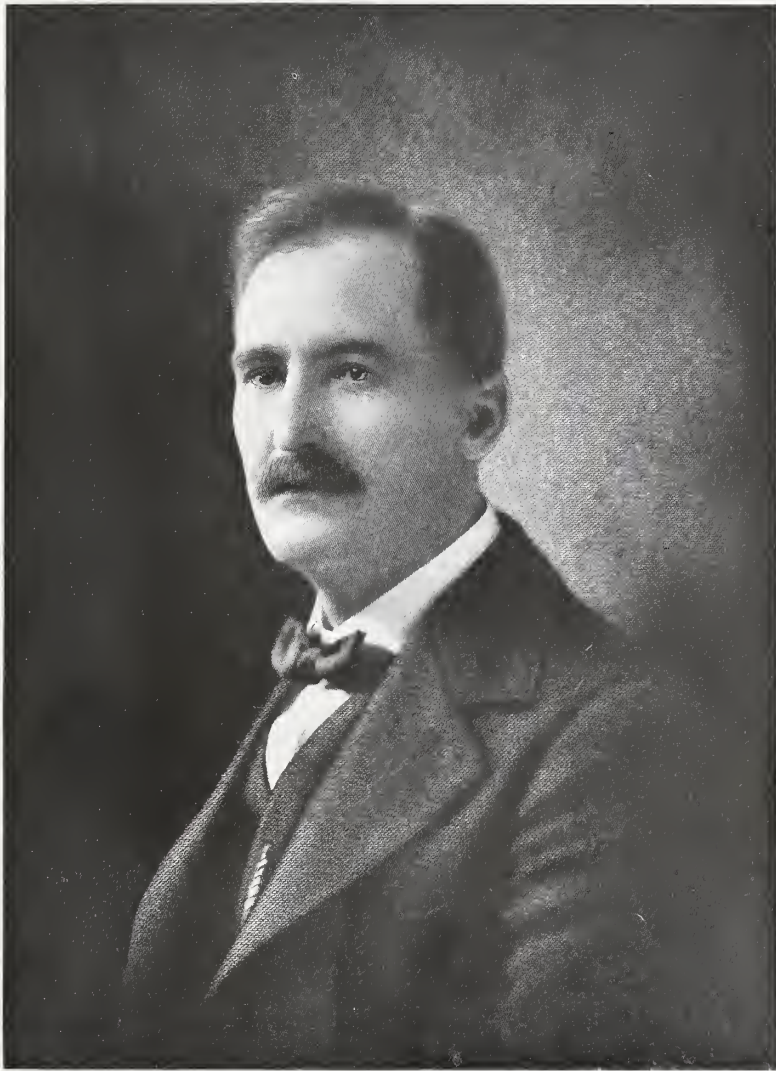
After Oklahoma became a state Mr. Holman was chosen one of the first county commissioners of Hughes County and filled that office five years. He is a democrat and an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. While a man of striking initiative and ability, Mr. Holman freely gives credit to his capable wife for much of his financial success. In 1892 he married Miss Mollie Hobbs of Gainesville, Texas. They have been married now upwards of a quarter of a century, and they enjoy the comforts of one of the best homes in the county. Their two children are named Rene and Lynn.

TOM PAYNE. Through various mediums has this well known citizen and representative capitalist of the City of Okmulgee given evidence of his civic pride and liberality, and along varied avenues of enterprise has his potent influence been felt. He has been closely and prominently concerned with the development of the oil industry in Oklahoma and has been an effective exponent of that progressive spirit that has been a dominating force in the development and advancement of the vigorous young commonwealth in which he has found ample scope for his constructive and productive enterprise.

Mr. Payne takes pride in adverting to the fine old Bluegrass State as the place of his nativity, and he is a scion of one of its well known pioneer families. He was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, on the 2d of May, 1871, and is a son of Alexander and Sarah Agnes (Stewart) Payne, both of whom were born and reared in Kentucky, where they continued to maintain their home until 1881, when they removed to Missouri. From the latter state they came to the old Indian Territory in 1889, and they established their home at Tulsa, the present thriving and important city that is the judicial center of the county of the same name. They were pioneers of the place, which had but two mercantile establishments when they there established their home.

Mrs. Payne died while on a visit in Missouri, and her husband now resides on a fine ranch owned by his son Tom, of this review, in the northeastern part of Okmulgee County, his entire active career having been one of close identification with the fundamental industries of agriculture and stock-growing. He is one of the honored pioneer citizens of Oklahoma and has contributed his quota to the civic and industrial development of this commonwealth. Of his children the eldest is James M., who resides at Sapulpa; Tom, of this sketch, was the next in order of birth; Abner is a resident of the State of Montana; Minnie is the wife of John Seibert of Sterling, Colorado; Mrs. Ella Hague is a resident of Nebraska; Malvina met her death by drowning, in Polecat Creek, Oklahoma, when eighteen years of age; and Lulu is the wife of William Howell, a progressive rancher in the vicinity of Cody, Wyoming.

Tom Payne acquired his early education in the schools of Kentucky and Missouri and was eighteen years of age at the time of the family removal to Indian Territory, where he gained varied experience in connection with pioneer life among the Indians. He has been concerned with the oil business in Oklahoma from the time the first oil well was drilled at Red Fork, Tulsa County, by Hydrick and Wicks. He was on the ground when the first oil was brought forth from this pioneer well, and in the intervening years he has been most active and influential in connection with the exploitation and development of the great oil fields of Oklahoma, his effective association with this important line of industrial enterprise having enabled him to accumulate a substantial fortune. As an oil producer he has extensive holdings in Tulsa and Okmulgee counties, and he is one of the essentially representative oil men of the state which has



Tom Payne

represented his home from his youth. In the early years of his residence in Indian Territory he was actively concerned with the cattle industry and with the same he continued his association in a successful way until he found a more promising field of endeavor in the development work in the oil fields that have brought fame and fortune to many Oklahoma citizens. He is still the owner of one of the well improved ranches of Okmulgee County, the same comprising 1,500 acres and being well stocked with high grades of cattle. He has important real estate investments in the City of Okmulgee, including the fine office building that was erected by Frank Gillespie, and that is one of the largest and most modern in the state. Of metropolitan type and the best of facilities and equipment, this is a structure of five stories, situated at the corner of Sixth Street and Morton Avenue, and it is recognized as the best office building in the city, as well as a distinct contribution to the metropolitan attractions of Okmulgee. Mr. Payne is interested in lead and zinc mining enterprises in the celebrated Joplin district of Missouri, and he has a commodious and beautiful summer home at Neosho, Newton County, that state, in addition to his attractive residence properties in the cities of Tulsa and Okmulgee, Oklahoma. He was one of the organizers of the American National Bank of Sapulpa, and was a director of the same until he disposed of his stock in the institution. He has been one of the hustlers of a hustling commonwealth, has been fair and honorable in all of his activities and dealings and has won success that is worthy of the name, the while he has a host of friends in the state that has been the stage of his well ordered enterprise. In the early days he knew and was the friend of many of the leading Indians of the Creek Nation, as he was covering the range with cattle operations first in the employ of others and then in an independent way. He has had no ambition to enter the arena of practical politics but is loyal and progressive as a citizen and gives his allegiance to the republican party.

In April, 1901, Mr. Payne married Miss Grace Chasteen, who was born in Kansas, but whose parents, Albert and Etta Chasteen, were pioneers of Oklahoma, where they continued to reside until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Payne have four children: Loren, Harry, Okemah, and Thomas, Jr.

JOE MARTIN LYNCH. It is in a large degree a matter of fulfillment of expectations to find Joe Martin Lynch filling an important place in public affairs and in the profession of law since he belongs to a family which has been distinguished in the old Cherokee Nation from its first identification with Indian Territory. Mr. Lynch is a successful lawyer at Stilwell, Adair County, and is now serving as probate attorney for the two counties of Adair and Sequoyah.

Born in Adair County July 30, 1881, he is a quarter blood Cherokee and of one of the most distinguished Cherokee families. His father, Cicero L. Lynch, served as the last chief justice of the Cherokee Nation, while the grandfather was first chief justice of that nation after it became established west of the Mississippi. Cicero L. Lynch, who is still living, was born in the Delaware District of the Cherokee Nation May 9, 1841. His father was Joe Martin Lynch, Sr., who came to the Indian Territory with the first Cherokee immigrants. Cicero L. Lynch married Nannie E. Bell, who was born in the Flint District of the Cherokee Nation, a daughter of John Bell, who with other members of the Bell family were prominent in tribal affairs. The record of Cicero L. Lynch is found plainly written in the annals of the Cherokee Tribe. Besides his work as chief justice,

he held many positions of honor and trust, was sheriff, and was chief justice until the Cherokee Nation was absorbed in statehood government. Since statehood he has lived retired on his farm in Adair County and now makes his home with his son Joe M. Lynch at Stilwell. He is now in his seventy-fifth year and for several years has endured the misfortune of blindness. He and his son are the only representatives of the family still living.

Reared in Adair County, Joe Martin Lynch acquired his preliminary education in the rural schools of the Cherokee Nation, attended the Cherokee Male Seminary at Tahlequah, the Normal University at Valparaiso, Indiana, and in 1911 graduated in law from Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee. Returning at once to Oklahoma, he took up the practice of his profession at Stilwell. Several years previously he had given his first public service as clerk in the Oklahoma State Constitutional Convention, and at statehood was elected the first register of deeds for Adair County. Since his service in that office of three years he has steadily practiced law with growing prestige and success at Stilwell. On February 17, 1914, he was appointed United States probate attorney with joint jurisdiction in the counties of Adair and Sequoyah, and has since made an admirable record in this responsible office.

Since early manhood Mr. Lynch has been actively interested in the democratic party. His name is known all over Adair and Sequoyah counties. Fraternally he is a Royal Arch Mason and Knight of Pythias, and a member of the Methodist Church. In 1913 Mr. Lynch married Miss Hazel C. Mason, who was born in Iowa.

ELIJAH E. NORVELL, M. D. While his work as a physician and surgeon at Wynnewood has brought him a substantial position in the profession, Doctor Norvell during his fifteen years of residence in that thriving city of Southern Oklahoma has found a varied outlet for his energies and is widely known over the state at large. In May, 1914, Doctor Norvell retired from the office of postmaster, to which he had been first appointed by President Roosevelt January 31, 1906, and reappointed by President Taft in February, 1910. On October 6, 1915, Doctor Norvell was elected and installed as grand master of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in the State of Oklahoma. He has taken a very prominent part in fraternal affairs in the new state.

His partner in medical practice is Dr. H. P. Wilson, and they have their offices in the Wilson Building, and both are graduates of the same school of medicine, the medical department of Vanderbilt University, Doctor Norvell being about one year the junior of his partner in professional service.

Elijah E. Norvell was born near Batesville in Independence County, Arkansas, September 6, 1872. A number of generations back his ancestors lived in Sweden. It was by accident that the family was established in America. Doctor Norvell's grandfather three times removed was a shipwrecked sailor boy and was picked up along the Maryland shore, and thenceforth became identified with this country and founded the family of which Doctor Norvell is a descendant.

The doctor's parents were W. B. and Sarah A. (Rogers) Norvell. His father was born in Eastern Tennessee at Aartrace in Bedford County in 1848. He was reared in that state, but was married to Miss Rogers near Batesville, Arkansas, where she was born in 1857. In 1894 W. B. Norvell moved to Hillsboro in Hill County, Texas, and from there came to Marietta, Oklahoma, in 1912, where he is still living. His chief occupation has been as a farmer and stock raiser. At Hubbard, Texas,

from 1897 to 1902 he filled the office of postmaster under appointment from President McKiuley. He is a republican, as is also his son, Doctor Norvell. For many years he has been a deacon in the Baptist Church, and for several terms served as worshipful master in the Masouie fraternity. Doctor Norvell is the oldest of a large family of children. His brother, W. H. Norvell, is a deaf mute, having been graduated from the Deaf Mute Institute at Little Rock, Arkansas, and is now a printer at Marietta, Oklahoma; Fanor is the wife of J. C. Hines, a farmer and stockman at Tussey, Oklahoma; Fannie B. died of typhoid fever at the age of eighteen at Hubbard, Texas; M. G. Norvell is former postmaster of Marietta; Ila is now living with her parents at Marietta and is a stenographer; Lucile is the wife of William H. Stewart, a lumberman at Harlingen, in the extreme Southern Texas; Allie is the wife of Milton Parks, a stockman at Goree, Texas; Marche, who graduated from the high school at Stamford, Texas, is now a teacher in the public schools of Brownsville in that state; Oscar is assistant bookkeeper in the First National Bank of Marietta.

Elijah E. Norvell acquired his early education in the public schools of Independence County, Arkansas, and spent two years in the North Arkansas Presbyterian College at Batesville. In 1891 he entered the medical department of Vanderbilt University at Nashville, where he graduated M. D., March 26, 1894.

During 1894-96 Doctor Norvell practiced at Bynum in Hill County, Texas, and from that time until 1900 was located at Britton in Ellis County. He came to Wynnewood in 1900, the same year that his partner, Doctor Wilson, located there, and together they have acquired a splendid general practice. Doctor Norvell is a member of the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association, served four years as city health officer, and is local surgeon for the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad. He is also a director in the First State Bank of Wynnewood.

While living in Texas, Doctor Norvell served three years as postmaster at Britton, and thus was well qualified for his official duties when he took a similar position at Wynnewood in 1906. Besides the exalted position which he now holds in Oklahoma Odd Fellowship, he is a member of Wynnewood Lodge No. 83, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Encampment Odd Fellows at Guthrie, and the Order of Rebekahs at Wynnewood. He is also affiliated with Wynnewood Lodge No. 40, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and a member of Wynnewood Camp No. 539, Woodmen of the World. In 1906 he represented the Indian Territory and Oklahoma Territory for the Woodmen of the World in the convention at Norfolk, Virginia.

In 1895 at Britton, Texas, Doctor Norvell married Miss Ella McGee, daughter of G. W. McGee. Mrs. Norvell died in 1896, leaving one child, Murvin, who is now a sophomore in the Oklahoma State University at Norman. At Alvarado, Texas, in 1897, Doctor Norvell married Miss Ida Wood. Her father was the late W. A. Wood, a farmer. There are two children of this marriage: Lawton, a sophomore in the Wynnewood High School; and Nell, in the seventh grade of the grammar school.

WILLIAM HARRISON ODELL. A thoroughness and accuracy of judgment, a solidity of logic, a brilliancy and quickness of deduction, and a mature grasp of the letter of the law—these have been some of the qualities which have aided William Harrison Odell to a position among the leading lawyers of Creek County. Coming to Sapulpa in 1910, he almost immediately attracted to himself a practice of more than ordinary desirability and importance, and from that time to the present, when he is

senior member of the firm of Odell & Wright, his advance has been steady and consistent.

Mr. Odell is a member of families which originated in Ireland and Scotland and which settled in South Carolina during Colonial days. His grandfather, John H. Odell, was born in Georgia, and in addition to carrying on agricultural pursuits was occupied as an educator and for some time was in charge of a high school in Chattooga County, Georgia, where he died when still in middle life. His son, Charles M. Odell, the father of William Harrison Odell, was born in October, 1843, and when two years of age was taken by his parents to a farm in Chattooga County, Georgia, was there reared and educated, and when the Civil war came on enlisted under the flag of the Confederacy in the Sixth Georgia Cavalry, which was attached to the command of Gen. Joe Wheeler. He was never absent from his regiment and participated in many hard-fought engagements, but was never even slightly wounded, and when the war closed returned in safety to his family. Resuming agricultural pursuits, he has continued to be engaged therein during his entire career, and at present is one of the substantial farmers and influential citizens of his community, where he has been the incumbent of several local offices. Mr. Odell married Miss Frances J. Adams, also a native of Chattooga County, Georgia, who still survives and has been the mother of seven children: C. L., a practicing attorney of Bessemer, Alabama; Lillie, who is the wife of John L. Ray, residing on the old homestead in Georgia; Gertrude, who is the wife of C. R. Tucker of Lyerly, Georgia; Mary A., who resides with her parents; Charles F., of Birmingham, Alabama; Claude, of Bessemer, Alabama; and William Harrisou, who was the second in order of birth. The mother of these children is now seventy years of age but, like her husband, is hale and hearty and in full possession of her faculties.

William Harrison Odell was born on the homestead in Chattooga County, Georgia, August 31, 1874. After attending the public schools of the locality of his birth he went to Gaylesville (Alabama) Institute, from which institution he was graduated in 1896, and after some further preparation was admitted to the bar at Summer-ville, Georgia, July 16, 1897. He began his practice at Ringgold, Georgia, where he was married October 17, 1899, to Miss Alma Gordon, a native of that state and a daughter of Judge Thomas M. and Ophelia J. Gordon. Mrs. Odell's father was a cousin of Gen. John B. Gordon and a descendant of the Gordons of Scotland.

Mr. Odell continued his law practice in Ringgold and Dalton, Georgia, until 1910, on March 1st of which year he arrived at Sapulpa. Here he continued alone until June of the same year, when he formed a partnership with Lucien B. Wright, and the firm of Odell & Wright has since occupied offices in the First National Bank Building. Mr. Odell's high standing among the practitioners of Creek County rests largely upon his happy faculty of being able to place facts in a point of view favorable to his client without recourse to misrepresentation. He belongs to the Creek County Bar Association, and continues to be, as at the outset of his career, a close and careful student. His business connections are not numerous, as he devotes himself almost unreservedly to his rapidly-increasing practice, but at present he is serving as secretary and treasurer of the Fidelity Gasoline Company of Sapulpa. A lifelong democrat, while residing at Ringgold, Georgia, he served as mayor for three years. With his family he belongs to the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. and Mrs. Odell are the parents of one son, Dan Gordon, who is still attending school.

THOMAS HAMPTON FANCHER. Now in his second term as prosecuting attorney of Hughes County, Thomas H.



A. Marsh

Fancher has been a lawyer at Holdenville since 1909, and came to Oklahoma with a broad and varied experience in the law and in practical affairs in his native State of Arkansas. Mr. Fancher is an able lawyer and has deserved the confidence of the people repeatedly shown in his election to important places of trust and responsibility.

He was born in Carroll County, Arkansas, January 24, 1867, a son of Hampton B. and Eliza Olive (McKennon) Fancher. His father was born in Tennessee January 9, 1828, and died at the age of eighty-one in 1909, at Berryville, Arkansas. The mother was a native of Tennessee and died in Arkansas in 1892 at the age of fifty-four. They spent all their married lives in Carroll and Boone counties, Arkansas, where the father was an active farmer. He also made a record of important service during the Civil war. He was captain of a company in the state troops at first, and later was with the regular Confederate army on courier duty most of the time. Of the family of six daughters and two sons, there are now living Thomas H. Fancher and his two sisters: Bettie, wife of J. H. Walker of Hughes County, Oklahoma; and Cleve, wife of W. M. Bunch of Hughes County.

It was the wholesome and sturdy discipline of a farm in Arkansas that gave Mr. Fancher his early ideas and ideals and a vigorous mental and physical constitution. From the homestead he went to Clarksville, Arkansas, and began the study of law with his maternal uncle, Capt. A. S. McKennon, who has since become a well known member of the bar at McAlester, Oklahoma. Admitted to the bar at Russellville, Arkansas, November 16, 1893, Mr. Fancher soon afterwards returned to the farm after the death of his mother, married, and assisted his father in rearing the younger children. Later he moved to Berryville, where he was engaged in the practice of law for several years. While there he was elected county judge of Carroll County, an office he held for two terms or four years. Then resuming private practice he continued in Arkansas for two years more, and in 1909 established his home and office at Holdenville, Oklahoma. He was soon enjoying a promising practice as a lawyer, and in 1912 he responded to the wishes and urgings of his friends and became a candidate for the office of county attorney. He was elected, and in 1914 his first administration was given a vote of confidence by his reelection.

Mr. Fancher has been a democrat ever since casting his first ballot. In Masonry he takes an active part in the lodge and Royal Arch Chapter and has filled all the chairs in these branches. In January, 1896, he married Miss Carrie Keener, who was born in Missouri in 1869, but was reared in Arkansas, being a daughter of the late Judge William Keener. Mr. and Mrs. Fancher's three children are all at home, their names being Eliza, Mary and Paul.

ALBERT P. MARSH. There has been established in Madill a healthy and altogether desirable public sentiment relating to the material and social welfare of the city through a happy association of progressive ideas emanating from the city hall on the one hand, and the worthwhile people on the other. When Albert P. Marsh was elected mayor he appealed to his constituents not to look upon him as an isolated factor of progress, nor to place upon his shoulders unusual or unfair burdens. He made a frank and open appeal for co-operation, and the result is that no other city of the Southwest enjoys an era of greater public thrift than Madill is experiencing now.

To accomplish this result, Mayor Marsh, early in his administration, promoted the organization of a Chamber of Commerce, of which the members made him president.

Conforming to the mayor's ideas, this body departed somewhat from the routine path through which such an organization usually travels, and constituted itself a factor in the development of the good-government idea of municipal progress. It became in reality an advisory board to the city administration, thereby furnishing to the mayor on occasion concrete and thoroughly worked-over ideas that were in reality the crystallization of public sentiment.

Believing it to be the duty of the city administration to inspire a healthy sentiment relating to civic beauty, Mayor Marsh next proceeded to the organization of a civic league, and its members made him one of the board of directors. This body is a cooperative arm of the city government, without warrant of statute, but necessary nevertheless. The best men and women of the town constitute its membership and it has made of Madill a municipality shorn of rough edges and unattractive thoroughfares. It has improved and beautified public parks and inspired a form of local civic pride of unusual degree in a city of 3,500 souls.

Inasmuch as the City of Madill has grown up in that region of the state formerly Indian Territory, where, prior to statehood, school facilities were meagre and public education was neglected, Mayor Marsh next proceeded to the establishment of a public library. To this end he had the city attorney prepare a library ordinance which the city council adopted, and which creates an annual levy sufficient to maintain the institution. The county commissioners set aside two rooms of the handsome new \$75,000 courthouse for library quarters, and the library commission, appointed by the mayor, aroused such enthusiasm during the first few months of its existence that 600 volumes were donated as a nucleus of the library. The library commission is made up of City Superintendent of Schools Montgomery, Attorney Charles Oakley, Mrs. M. Scott, Mrs. F. W. Porter, Miss Mabel Tolliver and F. H. Ewing, a merchant.

During the administration of Mayor Marsh a handsome city hall has been erected and in it installed a paid fire department, equipped with auto trucks and modern hose and ladder apparatus. Probably no other city of its size in the state has a motorized fire department. The next move of the mayor and his advisory board will be to begin the paving of a few of the business streets. This will not be done, however, until financial conditions warrant it, for the level-headed men of Madill have exercised the faculty of discretion to a remarkable degree. They have been progressive, but consistent, and have not over-built or over-developed the town.

Mayor Marsh, who had been a member of the town board, was one of the principal factors in getting Madill declared a city of the first class in 1912. After Governor Cruce had signed the necessary proclamation the voters expressed their appreciation of the services of Mr. Marsh by electing him mayor of the newly-made city, and his re-election followed in 1914.

Mr. Marsh was born in Chattooga County, Georgia, in 1866, and is a son of Ephraim and Annie (Plowman) Marsh. His father was a farmer, a native of Tennessee, a veteran of the Civil war in the Confederate army, and an early settler of his county in Georgia. Albert Marsh, at the age of seventeen, moved with his parents to Parker County, Texas, where for several years he was engaged in farming and ranching. Later he entered the milling and grain business in Collin County and in 1909 moved to Madill and built the large plant of the Marsh Milling & Grain Company, which he sold in 1914. Early in the year 1915 he established the Chickasaw Grain Company, which does a wholesale grain business. Shortly after moving to Madill Mr. Marsh was elected to membership on the board of education, and in that position

he was largely instrumental in eliminating a condition that had beset the schools for several years, and establishing a system that has since made the schools of Madill among the best in the state. He served two terms on this board and was then elected a member of the town board of trustees.

Mr. Marsh was married in 1892 in Weatherford, Texas, to Miss Paloni Eklen Comer. They have six children. Clara, Hubert, Robert, Mabel, Howard and A. P., Jr. Hubert, the eldest son, is his father's assistant and associate in the grain business.

Mr. Marsh has a brother and two sisters. James T. Marsh is a merchant at Fort Worth. Mrs. Elizabeth Blackburn is the widow of a former farming man of Dorchester, Texas. Mrs. G. B. R. Smith is the wife of the president and manager of the Smith Milling Company of Sherman, Texas.

The Marsh family have membership in the Methodist Church, and he is a Mason, with Blue Lodge and Royal Arch affiliations. He also has membership in the Woodmen of the World in Madill.

SAMUEL J. STARR, JR. One of the best known and most highly respected families of the Cherokee Nation is that which bears the name of Starr, whose members have for many years been the incumbents of prominent positions as professional and business men, financiers, public servants and leaders in civic life. A worthy representative of the name is found in the person of Samuel J. Starr, Jr., who is now serving his second term in the capacity of county clerk of Adair County. On the maternal side Mr. Starr is also a member of a prominent family, belonging to the Adairs for whom Adair County was named. He was born on a farm in Flint District, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, and in what is now Adair County, February 20, 1882, and is a son of Caleb E. and Madarene (Adair) Starr, and a grandson of George Starr.

Samuel J. Starr attended the public schools of Adair County and in 1904 was graduated from the Cherokee Male Seminary, at Tahlequah. Thus prepared he entered upon a career as a schoolteacher and followed that profession with gratifying success until his retirement to enter upon the discharge of his duties as county clerk of Adair County, an office to which he was first elected in 1912 for a term of two years. In 1914 he was re-elected to this office, in which he is capably serving his second term. Mr. Starr is a staunch democrat in politics. He is fraternally a Master Mason and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His good and public-spirited citizenship has found expression in the support of progressive and beneficial movements, while in the discharge of his official duties he has won friends by his unflinching courtesy.

Mr. Starr was married in 1910, at Stilwell, to Miss Nellie Whitmire, a member of the Cherokee race, born in Adair County. They have three children: Jewell, Wynema and an unnamed infant. Mr. and Mrs. Starr are members of the Baptist Church. The family home is at Stilwell.

WILLIAM J. THOMPSON, of Pauls Valley, is one of the most sterling representatives of the old Choctaw tribe, and in his own right and on the basis of ability and merit has achieved a commendable position of prominence in business affairs.

Naturally enough he takes great pride in his forefathers. He is one of the younger sons of the noted Giles Thompson, who at one time was reputed to be the wealthiest man in the Indian Territory. The Thompsons became identified with the Choctaw people by inter-

marriage. Originally they were pioneer white settlers in North Carolina in colonial times. There is a file of interesting letters in the university library at Norman, written by members of the Thompson and Wall families and covering the period from 1834 to 1847, containing not only many interesting facts about the families themselves, but throwing considerable light on the life and times in the old Indian Territory of that epoch.

Giles Thompson was born in North Carolina in 1802 and after moving to Mississippi in 1820 he married a Choctaw woman. He assisted in making the treaty of Dancing Rabbit in 1830, a treaty which brought forth admiring praise and commendation from President Jackson. All his relatives were on the roll and received allotments of land. Giles himself acquired 960 acres as his share of the tribal property. It was in the spring of 1833 that he moved out to Indian Territory and established himself at Boggy Depot's present site. He was a man of enterprise, and took advantage of the natural resources in the salt deposits and developed the only salt works of the Indian Territory at Boggy Depot, now in Atoka County. Giles Thompson conducted these works until the outbreak of the Civil war, as sole owner and operator. At Boggy Depot he had a reservation one mile square and, according to the tribal laws, no one was allowed to cut even a stick of timber from the land. It was through these varied operations that he acquired the fortune which made him the wealthiest man in Indian Territory. At one time seventy-four slaves were employed in working the salt works. The product was sold as high as \$5 per bushel, since salt was a very rare and indispensable commodity. When the war broke out he showed his faith and liberality in behalf of the southern government, and invested \$100,000 in 20-year gold bonds drawing 8 per cent interest. These, of course, became valueless after the war, and they were a complete contribution to the cause. William J. Thompson of Pauls Valley now has some of these old bonds as cherished relics of his father's patriotism. During the war Giles Thompson freed his slaves. In 1876 he moved to Garvin County, and was engaged in the stock business there until his death in 1878. In politics he was naturally a democrat and was a member of the Baptist Church. Another distinction was in helping organize the first Masonic lodge in Indian Territory, of which he was a charter member.

Giles Thompson had three wives. His first was a Miss Wall, a half-blood Choctaw, who died in 1835. The ten children of her marriage are all now deceased. For his second wife he married a sister of his first, and she died in 1850, and her eight children are all deceased. In 1863 Giles Thompson married Ellen Jackson, who was born in Joplin, Missouri, in 1844, and died in Garvin County, Oklahoma, in 1908. The children of that union were: Myrtle, wife of Richard Randolph, a farmer at Purcell, Oklahoma; Minnie, now deceased, who married W. M. Wheat, a merchant and stockman living at Idaho; Decosa, who was a stockman and died in Garvin County; W. E., a farmer in Garvin County; and William J. The mother of these children after the death of Giles Thompson married S. C. Wall, a Choctaw Indian, and a son of Noah Wall, who also helped to make the famous treaty of 1830, previously mentioned. S. C. Wall is still living in Garvin County on his farm. He and his wife had three children: Daisy, wife of James Harper, a Garvin County farmer; Eunice, wife of Tom Hogg, a merchant in Western Oklahoma; and S. F., a farmer in Garvin County. There is a singular instance of discrimination in the matter of allotments to the children of the late Giles Thompson. All the children of his first two wives received allotments and the 300 descendants of his freedmen were likewise favored. However, the third set of

children were cut out from the roll, and a homestead that was in the family for a period of sixty-four years was also taken away. It seems clear that some injustice has been done in this case. It might be explained that the allotments are in the nature of deeds which patent to members of the Choctaw tribe lands in fee simple forever.

Coming now to the career of William J. Thompson, he was born in Garvin County, Indian Territory, July 14, 1876, and was still an infant when his father died. As a boy he showed unusual talent as a student and made rapid progress in his school work. He attended public schools in Garvin County, the academy at Atoka, was sent to the normal school at Fort Scott, Kansas, and in 1890 entered the Oklahoma State University at Norman for one year. In 1893 he graduated from the Normal University at Valparaiso, Indiana. While at Valparaiso he was president of the literary society and at Norman he helped to organize the first baseball club and also built the first tennis court. He took an active part in athletics and various other branches of college life.

After school he returned to Garvin County in 1893, and for a short time was a bookkeeper. He then started out for himself and engaged in the real estate business, in which he has been eminently successful. In fact, Mr. Thompson is regarded as the pioneer real estate operator in all this section of Oklahoma and covers the field of Garvin, McClain, Grady and neighboring counties. He himself owns 2,000 acres of land in those counties besides a large amount of city property in Pauls Valley, including 125 lots. His offices are in the old First National Bank Building on Main Street. He was formerly vice president of the County Abstract Company.

In politics a democrat, he is now serving his home community as alderman. In Masoury Mr. Thompson is affiliated with Valley Lodge No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite in the Valley of Guthrie Consistory No. 1, and is a member of India Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Oklahoma City. His church is the Presbyterian.

In 1900 at Pauls Valley he married Miss Savannah Kinnebrew, whose father, J. C. Kinnebrew, is a farmer in Western Oklahoma. Four children have been born to their marriage: Winona Sue, a freshman in the Pauls Valley High School; Lorene and Gladys, both in the grade schools; and Ramona, now in the kindergarten class.

JAMES B. ROCKWOOD. A citizen of Bristow, Creek County, James B. Rockwood has had a life of long and varied experience, and is now practically retired from active pursuits, having reached that age when men may surrender some of the earlier cares and responsibilities.

He was born in a double log house in St. Lawrence County, New York, August 29, 1845, a son of Sidney S. and Etta J. (Waite) Rockwood. Both were natives of New York State, the father of English descent and the mother of French ancestry. Sidney S. Rockwood and family were numbered among the pioneer settlers in the State of Iowa, where he removed in 1854 and located in Bremer County. He lived there until his death at the age of sixty-seven, having been a farmer during all his active life. The widowed mother survived until her eighty-sixth year. The father though quite old at the time volunteered his service during the Civil war, but was rejected. There were four children, James B. being the oldest; William C. lives in Minneapolis; Emma is the wife of Andrew Waterman, who served through the War of the Rebellion with the Sixth Iowa Cavalry; and George W., who still lives in Bremer County, Iowa.

It was in Bremer County, Iowa, that James B. Rock-

wood grew toward manhood. He attended the local schools, and when only sixteen years of age in October, 1861, he volunteered his services and enlisted in Company B of the Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry. He was at the front three years four months, and was finally mustered out at Davenport when the war was practically ended. During much of his army career he was assigned to special service. He was in the great Battle of Shiloh, where his regiment was captured with the exception of two companies which were engaged in supporting a battery and which did not share the fate of their comrades. Mr. Rockwood was a member of these two companies and consequently escaped confinement in Confederate prisons. He also participated in the Siege of Pittsburg with Sherman and saw much other active campaigning in the theater of war.

After the war Mr. Rockwood returned to Iowa and in that state in 1870 married Miss Catherine Bunny. She was born in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1845. Mr. Rockwood and wife spent most of their years in Waucoma in Fayette County, Iowa, and all their children were born, reared and married there. Mr. Rockwood is an auctioneer by profession, but has spent much of his time in farming and has also been a dealer in real estate, insurance, and live stock.

In 1904 he came to Oklahoma and located at Bristow, with which community he has since been identified. He has served as justice of the peace, as police judge, and for a great many years has filled some local office or other in the communities where he has made his home. He still keeps an office and handles considerable business in real estate, insurance and loans. He has some property of his own which brings him in rentals.

It was Mr. Rockwood's distinction to cast his first presidential ballot for Abraham Lincoln while he was serving in the army in 1864, though only eighteen years of age at the time. He is an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic. Since Oklahoma statehood Mr. Rockwood has served as a justice of the peace.

He is the father of four children: Etta lives at home with her father and is a very active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a well educated young woman; Effie is the wife of Dr. H. H. Belding, living at Waucoma, Iowa; Emma is the wife of A. H. House of South Greenfield, Missouri; Charles B. Rockwood is an attorney at law at Sapulpa.

C. B. ROCKWOOD has been an active member of the bar of Creek County since 1904. He is now a member of the firm of Pryor & Rockwood at Sapulpa. When he came to the county there were only seven attorneys comprising the Sapulpa bar, while the number now is sixty-five. Mr. Rockwood is a man of the people, a natural leader, and has many qualifications both as a lawyer and for political service. He has taken part as a speaker in Creek County in nearly every political campaign and it is said that he knows and can call by name almost every permanent resident here.

An Iowa man, he was born at Waucoma, August 3, 1877, a son of J. B. and Catherine (Bunny) Rockwood of whom mention will be found on other pages of this volume.

Mr. Rockwood was reared and educated in Fayette County, Iowa. From the common schools he entered the Upper Iowa University at Fayette, where he was graduated A. B. in 1900. He then studied law in the law department of Drake University at Des Moines, and gained admission to the Iowa bar in June, 1904. A little later he came to Oklahoma, or Indian Territory as it was then, and located at Bristow in Creek County. That was his home and the center for his extending law prac-

tice until November, 1910, since which date he has been a member of the firm of Pryor and Rockwood at Sapulpa.

In politics Mr. Rockwood is a democrat, and in Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite and belongs to the Guthrie Consistory. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1904 he married Miss Jessie Shaw, who was born in Western Iowa, a daughter of George and Caroline Shaw. To their marriage were born three children: Doris, Joseph and Ralph.

ARTHUR I. MORGAN. There are few citizens of Bartlesville, the metropolis and judicial center of Washington County, who have been more closely associated with the development and progress of this thriving city than Mr. Morgan, who has not only been an active and representative business man and loyal and public-spirited citizen, but who has also served with marked ability in various offices of public trust, including that of postmaster of Bartlesville, a position which he retained ten years. He is now giving his attention principally to the management of his substantial business of raising vegetables, and his special province is the propagation of the same under glass, his greenhouses for this purpose being extensive and well equipped, so that he is a recognized leader in this interesting and important field of enterprise.

Mr. Morgan was born in Leavenworth County, Kansas, on the 12th of January, 1861, and this date clearly indicates that his parents were numbered among the early pioneers of the Sunflower State. He is a son of Jonathan and Jane (Culver) Morgan, who were born and reared in Tennessee, as representatives of sterling old southern families. About the year 1860 they removed to Kansas and became early settlers of Leavenworth County, the remainder of their lives having been passed in that state, where the father died at the age of sixty-seven and the mother at the age of sixty-eight years. They endured their full share of the hardships incidental to pioneer life on the frontier but were not denied an ultimate reward of prosperity and independence in compensation for their earnest labors. Jonathan Morgan reclaimed and improved a tract of government land and was for many years engaged in mercantile pursuits in Leavenworth County, the most of the time at Leavenworth, in which city he was a pioneer merchant and honored and influential citizen. Of the family of four sons and five daughters the subject of this review is the youngest.

Arthur I. Morgan remained at the parental home until he was about eighteen years of age, and in the meanwhile he made good use of the advantages afforded him in the public schools of the locality and period. In 1877 Mr. Morgan left his home county and made his way to Southern Kansas, and he was employed for varying intervals at Coffeyville and other places. He finally made his way over the border into Indian Territory, and in the pioneer days he visited the now thriving cities of Bartlesville, Pawhuska and Claremore, also going to Fort Sill and thence making his way into Texas. During this period of semi-peripatation he gave his attention principally to working as a cowboy. At Coleman, Texas, he remained for some time, and he gained wide experience in connection with the cattle business. In connection with this line of enterprise he became a permanent resident of the present State of Oklahoma in the year 1884 and he became associated with his brother Jesse K. in the ownership of a ranch on Coon Creek, about seven miles northeast of the present City of Bartlesville. They there continued their operations in the cattle business and general ranching for two years. Mr. Morgan there-

after passed short periods of time at Coffeyville, Kansas and Pawhuska, Indian Territory, and then established his residence at Bartlesville, where he purchased an interest in a blacksmith and wagon shop, in which he learned the trade of blacksmith under the direction of his partners. For three years after becoming a skilled workman he ran a shop in an individual way, and for four or five years thereafter he was associated with Henry Clay in the same sturdy line of enterprise.

Under the administration of President McKinley Mr. Morgan was appointed postmaster at Bartlesville, the office being then of the fourth class and Bartlesville little more than a village. Under his regime the Bartlesville office was advanced to the second class, and with the rapid growth of the city he was enabled also to supervise the institution of the city delivery and the rural free-delivery systems from the Bartlesville postoffice. He retained the office of postmaster a full decade, gave a most careful and effective administration and retired in 1909, when he was succeeded by Postmaster Higgins. Mr. Morgan served two years as deputy sheriff of Washington County, and since his retirement from this office he has devoted his time and attention to market gardening and to the cultivating of flowers, his greenhouse for floriculture being of modern order and his patronage being of substantial order in both departments of his business. His gardens, greenhouses and residence are located on a tract of ten acres of land, adjacent to the city on the north, and the improvements on this attractive place have all been made under his supervision. He is the owner of this and other property at Bartlesville and is a citizen of whom it may consistently be said that his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances.

Mr. Morgan is at all times vital and loyal as a progressive and liberal citizen, takes abiding interest in the civic and material progress and prosperity of Bartlesville and Washington County, and is one of the honored pioneers of this part of the state. His political allegiance has always been given unreservedly to the republican party, and he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which last mentioned organization he has served for the past ten years as secretary of his lodge.

In the year 1886 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Morgan to Miss Leona Brooks, who was born in Taylor County, Iowa, on the 27th of March, 1865, her parents having been sterling pioneers of that section of the Hawkeye State. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Morgan maintained their residence for some time in a primitive log house that stood in what is now the very center of the City of Bartlesville. Mrs. Morgan is a daughter of Joseph C. and Susan Josephine (Fox) Brooks, who not only had their full quota of pioneer experience in Iowa but who added materially to their knowledge of frontier life by establishing their home in what is now Washington County, Oklahoma, in 1884, when all of the present state was still Indian Territory. Mr. Brooks was born in Ohio, on the 18th of December, 1835, and was one of the honored pioneer citizens of Washington County, Oklahoma, at the time of his death, which occurred on the 6th of October, 1910. His wife, who was born in the City of Baltimore, Maryland, on the 3d of June, 1835, is still living, as are also four of their children. Mr. Brooks was a Union soldier in the Fourth Missouri Cavalry for about eighteen months during the Civil war, and at the expiration of that time he was honorably discharged, on account of physical disability. He was one of the pioneer farmers and stockmen of what is now Washington County, Oklahoma, and his



A J Morgan and Family

early operations as a farmer were on land a portion of which is now in the very center of the business district of the thriving City of Bartlesville. His venerable widow, whose memory links the primitive pioneer era with that of latter-day progress and prosperity in Oklahoma, resides in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, who accorded to her the utmost filial care and solicitude. Her son John E. Brooks is engaged in the practice of law at Sedan, Chautauqua County, Kansas, and in 1915 is serving as grand master of the Kansas Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Another son, Oren P. Brooks, plumber by trade, resides in Hutchinson, Kansas, and a daughter, Alice C. Wilson, resides in Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan became the parents of eight children: Ina holds the position of money-order clerk in the Bartlesville postoffice, with which she has been connected for thirteen years, and she was married to Charles C. Edinger January 19, 1916; Nellie is a popular teacher in Washington County schools; Della is attending the Bartlesville High School, and Kille is also attending the public schools of Bartlesville, these data having application in 1915, at the time of this writing. Zelma, the second child, died at the age of eleven years; Ollie, the third in order of birth, died when five years old; Rilla, fifth of the children, died at the age of four years; and the seventh child was Arthur, who died at the age of five years.

EDWARD MOORING POINTER. On January 5, 1910, death removed one of the ablest lawyers and best known citizens of Sequoyah County in the person of the late Edward Mooring Pointer. Mr. Pointer was just in his prime at the time of his death, and for some years enjoyed a large practice as a lawyer, and was a leader in public affairs, having been the first District Court clerk of Sequoyah County after Oklahoma statehood.

While most of his life was spent in old Indian Territory and Oklahoma State, he was a native of Arkansas, born near Indian Bay June 17, 1868. His father, Samuel Pointer, married a Miss Mooring.

Reared in Arkansas, he took his higher education in the Cumberland University of Lebanon, Tennessee, from which he was graduated after intervals of several years from both the literary and law departments. After leaving college he was employed as a teacher in the Cherokee Male Seminary at Tahlequah, and was then principal of the public schools at Claremore, Oklahoma. By the aid of teaching he was able to continue his studies for the law and in 1897 graduated LL. B. from the Cumberland University. Locating in what is now Sequoyah County, he soon had an enviable reputation as a lawyer and a promising and profitable practice.

His work as a public spirited citizen and in the democratic party enabled him to impress his personality and influence upon Oklahoma at a time vital in its political progress. He gave time and energy to the promotion of the statehood movement, and it was under statehood that he gained his first distinguished position in public affairs. He was endorsed by members of the bar and by a host of personal friends as nominee for the office of clerk of the District Court for Sequoyah County, and was elected and gave his time and ability to the discharge of his duties until his death. He would have been renominated and re-elected to the same office had his death not occurred before that honor could be paid him.

The late Mr. Pointer was also interested in the firm of Mayo Brothers, general merchants, at Sallisaw. He is remembered for the commendable interest he took in public measures, his progressiveness, his fidelity as

friend and neighbor, husband and father, and to the end enjoyed the high esteem and respect of all who knew him. He was an active member of the Knights of Pythias, and in religious matters affiliated with the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

In 1900 he married Miss Patsy (Martha) Mayes. Mrs. Pointer is a daughter of Jesse and Cherokee (Adair) Mayes, representing two of the most prominent families of the old Cherokee Nation. Mrs. Pointer is still living in Sallisaw, and her two children are named Samuel Jesse and James David Pointer.

HON. WORD CROMWELL. Among the men of Oklahoma who are aiding the cause of education by their stand for an elevation of standards in the public schools, one who has contributed materially by his services is Hon. Word Cromwell, county superintendent of schools of Garvin County, with headquarters at Pauls Valley. Mr. Cromwell is a man of decided talent and abilities and possesses also the necessary initiative and executive force so desirable in a position such as he occupies. He is a native of Mississippi, and was born in Lafayette County, February 24, 1885, a son of G. W. and Mattie (Ferrell) Cromwell.

The Cromwell family originated in England, from which country the great-grandfather of Mr. Cromwell emigrated to Virginia, where he became a wealthy and influential planter, but in later years moved to North Carolina. His son, John Cromwell, was born in Virginia, and became a pioneer farmer and stockman of Lafayette County, Mississippi. When the war between the states came on he enlisted in the Confederate army, and met a soldier's death near Atlanta, Georgia, in 1865. G. W. Cromwell was born in Lafayette County, Mississippi, in 1850, and was still a youth when his father died. He remained in Mississippi until 1896, when he removed to the south central part of Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma Territory, and in 1898 secured the farm of 120 acres eight miles northeast of Wanette, in that county, on which he now resides. There he carries on diversified farming as well as stockraising, in both of which directions his industry and good management have won him marked success. Mr. Cromwell is a democrat in his political views. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and at the present time a deacon. Mr. Cromwell married Miss Mattie Ferrell, who was born in Lafayette County, Mississippi, in 1853, and they have had seven children, namely: Sheldon, who is a rural mail carrier and resides at Wanette; Neva, who is employed in a dry goods store at that place; Lillie, who is engaged in teaching school in McClain County, Oklahoma; Flavel, a traveling salesman with headquarters at Oklahoma City; Word; Mary, who married Marion Hibbard, manager of a bottling works at Tulsa, Oklahoma; and Lowrie, who is attending a public school at Asher, Oklahoma.

Word Cromwell was reared on his father's farm, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age. In 1906 he entered the State Normal School, at Edmond, where he studied for two years, and the school years of 1908-9 and 1909-10 he taught in the district school at McCarty, while these two summer terms he was a student at the State Normal School at Edmond. In the fall of 1910 he again entered school at Edmond, remaining eleven months, and the school years of 1911-12 and 1912-13 acted as principal of the village school at Foster, Oklahoma. Mr. Cromwell spent the summer of 1912 at Edmond as a student and during the two years 1913-14 and 1914-15 held the principalship of the schools of Paoli, Oklahoma. In the summer of 1914 Mr. Cromwell entered politics and ran for the position of county superintendent of schools of Garvin County, to which he was

elected November 16, 1914, taking charge of the office July 1, 1915. His offices are in the City Hall Building, Pauls Valley, and his term of office is two years.

Mr. Cromwell has continued to be a close and careful student, and in the summer of 1915 nearly completed the senior year's work at the State Normal School. He is a democrat politically and belongs to a number of educational and other societies, including the Arena Debating Club, Edmond, the Lyceum Literary Society, the Garvin County Teachers' Association and the Oklahoma State Teachers' Association. He was married in 1910, at Wynnewood, Oklahoma, to Miss Eliza Vaughan, daughter of W. A. Vaughan, a merchant of Wynnewood. Mr. and Mrs. Cromwell have no children.

VAN H. ALBERTSON. The time has come when every important business house deems it a part of wisdom to have in its employ a man trained in the law, in this way avoiding much litigation that ignorance on special points of law might entail. Thus is opened one more avenue of activity in a profession that has claimed as its members such a large majority of ambitious and educated young men when they start upon a life career. Perhaps no other profession opens so many doors to opportunity, proof being found in the fact that the greater number of the men in high stations, in America, have risen from the arena of the law. The Oklahoma bar offers many examples of rising young lawyers, men of ambition, enthusiasm, talent and personality, and one of these is found in Van H. Albertson, assistant county attorney of Creek County and a prominent resident of Sapulpa.

Van H. Albertson was born in Fentress County, Tennessee, July 12, 1880, and is a son of William H. and Clementine (Pile) Albertson, both of whom were natives of Fentress County. In 1886 the family moved to Wayne County, Kentucky, and in February, 1906, to Sullivan County, North Missouri, residing at present at Meadville, Missouri. The father of Mr. Albertson has been a farmer all his life.

The second born in a family of seven children, all of whom are living, Van H. Albertson had the advantages which happy family companionship give, and remained at home until he was eighteen years of age, in the meanwhile attending the public schools and with such close application to his books that he secured a teacher's certificate and for two years was engaged in teaching school. Having decided upon the law as his future career, after some preliminary study he entered the law department of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, and was there graduated with his degree in 1905. In October of that year he entered into practice at Knoxville, in December of the following year removing to Beggs, Oklahoma, from there coming to Sapulpa, October 1, 1913. During all these years he had devoted his entire attention to the work of his profession, and, in gaining valuable experience, had also been able to secure a competency.

In 1904 Mr. Albertson was united in marriage with Miss Nora Johnson, who was born in Tennessee, and they have three children: Margaret, Van H., Jr., and Jo Brady. Mr. Albertson and family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

More or less active in the ranks of the republican party ever since reaching his majority. Mr. Albertson, on several occasions has been put forward by that organization for office, in 1910 being his party's candidate for county judge, and at present is serving most efficiently in the office of assistant county attorney. Professionally and personally he has many warm friends, and fraternally is identified with the Masons and the Modern Woodmen of America.

HON. GEORGE C. CRUMP. For a number of years actively identified with the bar of Holdenville, Hughes County, George C. Crump is now district judge of Hughes and Okfuskee counties. Judge Crump possesses many of the essential qualifications of the able lawyer, though his knowledge of the law and of men and affairs is based rather on practical experience than on books and theories. He is not to be classified as an armchair lawyer. He is a clear thinker, a patient listener, a sound reasoner, and above everything else his friends and his fellow members of the bar give him credit for possessing in an eminent degree the judicial temperament.

He was born in St. Clair County, Missouri, March 30, 1875, a son of Edward C. and Angeline (Childers) Crump. His father was born in Harlan County, Kentucky, in May, 1831, and his mother was born near Nashville, Tennessee, in 1839. The paternal grandfather John E. Crump served for twenty-six consecutive years as district clerk of Harlan County, Kentucky, and afterwards moved to Carroll County, Arkansas, before the war and later to Boone County in the same state, where he died. Edward C. Crump and wife were married in Carroll County, Arkansas, and during the war they moved into Missouri. At the first regular election after the war Edward C. Crump was elected district court clerk of Carroll County, Arkansas, but as he did not return the office was given to his brother G. J. Crump. Edward C. Crump from the close of the war until his death in May, 1905, was a farmer. His wife closely followed him in death, passing away in August, 1905. Of their twelve children two died young, and seven are now living, and there has been no death to break the circle of the children for the past forty-one years.

Judge Crump lived on the home farm in Southern Missouri until he was fourteen years of age, and then began his course in the university of hard knocks. It was an experience which well fitted him for dealing with men and with material difficulty. He worked for a number of farmers, was also at one time a coal miner, was a railroad worker, and it is related that at one time he walked sixty miles from Hickory County, Missouri, to Quincy, Illinois, to secure a position.

At the age of twenty-one he began the reading of law with his brother W. J. Crump at Harrison, Arkansas. This brother is now a well known lawyer of Muskogee. Admitted to the bar at Harrison in 1898, Judge Crump practiced at Jasper, Arkansas, from July of that year to February of the following year, and in 1899 came to Muskogee, soon afterward located at Wewoka, and in 1908 established his permanent home at Holdenville in Hughes County. He practiced law steadily until elected district judge in 1914, and began his official duties in that responsible position January 11, 1915.

Judge Crump has had much part in local and state politics as a democrat. He was a delegate to the National Convention at Denver in 1908. In 1907 he established the first newspaper in Seminole County, known as the Wewoka Democrat, which he afterwards turned over to other parties. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, having membership in the Consistory at McAlester and the Mystic Shrine at Oklahoma City.

On December 30, 1900, Judge Crump married Olive Bernard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John F. Bernard.

On January 17, 1916, Governor Williams appointed Judge Crump a member of the Supreme Court Commission of Oklahoma. Those who have had occasion to follow the services of Judge Crump as a judge credit him with an almost intuitive knowledge of right and wrong, and he is by all means concerned with getting at the truth of any controversy before him and weighing out full jus-



Franklin E. Kevinamer

tice to all litigants. He is a hard worker in clearing up his court calendar and in avoiding delays for unimportant technical reasons. His standing as a judge is well indicated by the fact that he has frequently been called outside his own district to preside over the trial of important cases. Judge Crump and family reside in a comfortable home at Holdenville, he also owns property at Muskogee but it is noteworthy that he spends more money on others than on himself.

FRANKLIN E. KENNAMER. Probably no man in the former Chickasaw Nation clings more faithfully to the delightful pastime custom of the pioneers in the matter of hunting than does Mr. Kennamer. Many times each year he forgets for the time being the knotty problems of law that have so engrossed him in the successful practice of his profession—problems that have involved issues of striking import under a form of state government still in an experimental stage and men charged with the violation of statutes prohibiting all manner of offences—forgot the assembling of men in a modern cosmopolitan community and harks back to the period when the nation was young, and flees to the heart of nature that was the hunting ground of the carefree red men of half a century ago. This fact in the life of Mr. Kennamer is important for it illustrates a phase of his character that is refreshing, and displays therein a measure of romance of the sort that flourished and was mellow among a historic tribe that has been practically absorbed in the cosmos of Caucasian superiority. It was the hunting grounds last of all that the Indians were loth to surrender. Kennamer is an intermediary, standing figuratively for an eminence that inclines on the one hand toward the forest primeval, and on the other toward towering buildings and the marts of commerce.

Slow and droll of speech, Mr. Kennamer is a type of the old South. Trained in law and ready of wit, he is a type of the frank, progressive westerner. It is worthy of mention that he is a republican in politics. Although a native of Alabama, his father, Seaborn F. Kennamer, declined to support the cause of the Confederacy and enlisted as a soldier in the Union army. The elder Kennamer was a native of Marshall County, Alabama, and he died at Guntersville in that county, June 16, 1915. The ancestors of the family were from England, and four brothers of them established themselves at a place in Alabama afterwards known as Kennamers' Cove. Mr. Kennamer's mother was Elizabeth Mitchell, and her parents were native Tennesseans who migrated into Alabama when she was quite young.

Franklin E. Kennamer was born in Alabama in 1879. He had his early education in the public schools of his native community and in a private college at Scottsboro, Alabama, which he attended two years. During that time in Scottsboro he also studied law in the office of Virgil Bouldin, one of the leading lawyers of his day in that section of the state. In 1898 Mr. Kennamer came to Indian Territory and remained one year, returning to Alabama where he taught school for two years. In 1901 he returned to Indian Territory and there took up teaching, continuing in the work for three years longer. In 1905 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law in Madill as a partner of G. E. Rider. This partnership was of short duration, and in 1908 he became the associate of Charles Coakley. This partnership has continued down to the present time, save for a period during which Mr. Coakley was county attorney of Marshall County. The firm of Kennamer & Coakley has conducted a large amount of Indian land litigation and has been interested in many important criminal cases. It represents locally the Rock Island and Frisco rail-

road lines, and all considered is one of the foremost legal firms in the county. Mr. Kennamer has been three times city attorney of Madill.

On April 8, 1903, Mr. Kennamer was married at Tishomingo to Miss Lillie Florence. They have four children, Opal, Juanita, Franklin E., Jr., and Phillip Kennamer.

In Mr. Kennamer's immediate family there were six sons and three daughters. All are living today. T. J. Kennamer is a mail contractor at Birmingham, Alabama. C. B. Kennamer is a lawyer at Guntersville, Alabama, the old family home, and he once served as assistant to United States District Attorney O. D. Street of Alabama. J. S. Kennamer is a clerk in the postoffice department at Washington. D. W. Kennamer has a post in the Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington. S. R. Kennamer is postmaster of Guntersville. Miss Mary lives with her brother at Guntersville. The remaining sisters of Mr. Kennamer are Mrs. Barton Noel, of Boaz, Alabama, and Mrs. Mattie Smith.

Mr. Kennamer is a member of the Commercial Club, the Civic League and the Good Roads Club, while his fraternal relations are confined to the Medill Lodge of the Woodmen of the World. He is very much interested in agricultural activities, and is the owner of some splendid farm land in the county as an incentive to the advancement of a general enthusiasm for agriculture. He has a nice home in Madill.

How Mr. Kennamer is regarded in his home locality is well indicated by a felicitous editorial which appeared in the Marshall County News-Democrat in July, 1915: "A profound respect and constant admiration in the hearts of the many good men of Marshall County for F. E. Kennamer have made him the great man in the legal profession that he is today. His knowledge of the law and ability to express himself in open court is greatly due to the love his fellow men have bestowed upon him. Thus great men are made or ruined. No man, however high in the affairs of the world, dislikes the kind words of a friend. On the other hand, uncomplimentary things have the reversed effect. Nothing is more applicable than this little verse:

'If with pleasure you are viewing
A piece of work a man is doing,
And you think praise is due him,
Now's the time to slip it to him,
For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.'

"Kennamer has made a great record in the courts of Southern Oklahoma as a trial lawyer. He has defended many cases where the charges were so grave in their nature that conviction seemed inevitable. But Kennamer was always there on trial day with the full facts and both sides of the story, thus preventing innocent men from serving sentences in the state prison or meeting disgraceful death on the scaffold. To give the devil his dues, it is quite true that he has made enemies, some because of the narrow vision of envy and some because of his power to reveal facts that were not flattering to their pride. The respect and good will of his friends, with the talents bestowed by the powers of heaven, have made him the great lawyer and man that he is today. He is a kind and loving father and husband, and a friend to his friends."

C. WILBUR B. HINDS. If it be admitted that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty," then Colonel Hinds, as he is familiarly known to his troops of friends, had fully earned the broad liberty of thought and action that denotes and has definitely expressed the character and worthy achievement of the man as he stands forth as one of the world's productive workers. His career

has been marked by multifarious endeavors and wide experience; his is a strong and positive nature; his a well disciplined mind of high intellectual attainments; he has been a consistent leader of public sentiment and action; he has won large material success and has thereafter felt the buffeting of ill winds; he has been prominent in political and general civic affairs and his influence has been ever benignant; and he has been specially prominent in the editorial department of newspaper publication. The Colonel now holds a responsible clerical position in the office of the Secretary of State of Oklahoma, has been a resident of this state from the year of its admission to the Union, is well known throughout its borders and has been zealous and enthusiastic in exploiting its manifold advantages and attractions—a loyal and public-spirited citizen to whom it is a pleasure to accord recognition in this history of the vital and progressive young commonwealth.

The original progenitors of the Hinds family of America came from Wales as members of the colony of Lord Baltimore, and from the first settlement, in Maryland, there sprang three different branches—one being early established in Maine, another in Kentucky, and the third having become prominent and influential in the State of Mississippi, where Hinds County was named in honor of one of its distinguished representatives. Colonel Hinds is a descendant of the line that early found representatives in Kentucky. He whose name initiates this article is a son of Jacob and Susan (Markland) Hinds.

He early was identified with newspaper work, having gained practical experience through service, during his vacations, as a reporter on a paper called the State, at Columbia, South Carolina. In 1896 he founded at Mattoon, Illinois, the Morning Star, and of this paper he continued editor and publisher until 1902, when the plant was destroyed by fire, with a loss of fully \$25,000. His success had been unequivocal up to the time of this financial disaster, which virtually compelled him to start anew. Thereafter he served for some time as correspondent for leading Chicago daily papers from Springfield the capital city of Illinois. The Colonel's capacity for work is equalled by his versatility and resourcefulness, and he was soon found prominently concerned with the development of the oil industry, with which he was actively identified five years, within which period he traveled over prospective and producing oil fields in Ohio, Indiana, Texas, Wyoming and Alaska. In 1906 he had accumulated in this business a substantial competency, fully \$50,000, but market manipulations in a brief time left him virtually bankrupt. Vital, optimistic and determined of purpose, the word discouragement has ever been on the index expurgatorius in the life of Colonel Hinds, and when misfortune has come to him he has but worked the harder and cast defiance in the face of adverse fate. Resuming his association with newspaper work, he was thereafter an attache in turn of the Post-Intelligencer of Seattle, Washington; the Sun of San Diego, California; and the Salt Lake Herald, in the metropolis of Utah. For eight months he served as representative of the Associated Press in Salt Lake City and Denver, and in 1907 he indicated his approval of the newly admitted State of Oklahoma by here accepting the position of political editor of the Oklahoma Leader, in the City of Guthrie. Through this association and his effective services in the connection he gained a state-wide reputation and acquaintanceship, and he made the Leader justify its name in its influence during the formative period of the history of the new commonwealth. From 1911 to 1915 he was editor of Husonian, at Hugo, the

county seat of Choctaw County, and in the spring of the latter year he resigned this position to accept that of which he is now the incumbent, in the office of the secretary of state of Oklahoma, this preferment being due him alike on account of his ability and the large influence he has wielded in political affairs in the state. The Colonel has but one hobby, and that is work. Of him it may be consistently said, as of a distinguished English statesman, that he can "toil terribly," and in such application he finds definite satisfaction rather than in seeking periods of rest or so-called vacations. He has been indefatigable in his efforts to exploit the interests of the various towns and counties in which he has resided in Oklahoma, and this loyal civic attitude has been maintained by him since he established his residence in the capital city of the state, upon assuming the present official position.

Convictions resulting from close study of economic and governmental policies have made Colonel Hinds a stalwart, effective and uncompromising advocate of the principles of the democratic party, and he has been influential in its councils and campaign activities in various states of the Union. In 1902 he was candidate for Congress from the Eighteenth District of Illinois, but was defeated by Hon. Vespasian Warner, who later served as United States commissioner of pensions. Colonel Hinds was a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Illinois and chairman of his party's executive committee for the Eighteenth Congressional District, besides having been chairman of several delegations to the state conventions of the democratic party in Illinois. While in school and college he received a number of medals for oratorical skill, and his ability as a public speaker later came into effective play in his work in various political campaigns in which he took the stump. Thus he was found an active supporter of William Jennings Bryan as a campaign speaker in the national campaign of 1896, and in 1900 he was again prominent as a speaker of force and influence in advancing the interests of his party in the national campaign of that year. He has been a campaign worker in every county in Illinois and Kentucky, and in the latter state was a vigorous worker in the Goebel campaign for governor. Incidental to the campaign of 1914 in Oklahoma, Colonel Hinds was called to the capital city of the state by the democratic campaign committee at a juncture that was conceded to be one of critical order for the party contingent, and his skill and circumspection in the maneuvering of political forces and the formulating and direction of popular opinion came into effective play at this time, as he labored with characteristic ability and enthusiasm as assistant manager of the democratic press bureau of the state during a strenuous period of three weeks, and contributed greatly to the efficiency of the bureau's service, in the supplying of campaign literature to fourteen daily and more than 400 weekly newspapers, the result of this work having been potent in the insuring of the splendid victory for the democratic party in Oklahoma in that spirited campaign. The genial temperament, sincerity and consideration of Colonel Hinds have gained to him a host of friends in political, business and social circles, and his name is still permitted to remain enrolled on the list of eligible bachelors. At Mattoon, Illinois, he still maintains affiliation with Lodge No. 495 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and he has been identified with various other civic organizations of representative character.

FRED R. LINTON. From the turbulent scenes of the Kansas City Board of Trade, where with other men he

experienced the financial reverses and alternately the pleasures of wealth, Mr. Linton came six years ago and established himself in the then unassuming but prosperous City of Chickasha. At that time he had not yet recovered from his previous reverses, and was \$10,000 in debt. He determined to apply to the grain business in Oklahoma the same industry and tact which he had employed in his business career at Kansas City. The success he has made in Chickasha is best attested by the books of the Linton Grain Company, of which he is proprietor, and which show that he handled more than \$1,000,000 worth of wheat in the first two months of 1915 and that the business of a day during that period ran from \$23,000 to \$94,000. His is principally export business, and he buys wheat in carload lots from all over Oklahoma and Kansas. In order to serve the local trade he conducts a \$20,000 modern elevator plant in Chickasha.

Fred R. Linton was born in Washington County, Illinois, in 1866, a son of Benjamin and Susan A. (Death) Linton. His father, a native of Wilmington, Ohio, was a general merchant and lumber and grain dealer, and died in 1881. The grandfather, Nathan Linton, was the first settler in Clinton County, Ohio, where he surveyed and platted the county and built the first brick house, and lived to the venerable age of ninety years. A history has been written of the Linton family in America, showing its first ancestors to have located in Pennsylvania as Quaker settlers prior to the Revolutionary war. Reunions of the family are held annually in Philadelphia.

Mr. Linton received his primary education in the public schools of Illinois. An endowment of unusual energy and enterprise sent him into the field of business when still a boy. At the age of fifteen he was a member in the Board of Trade of Kansas City, with an ambition eventually to become a member of that organization. This ambition was realized at the age of nineteen, when he was the youngest man to hold a seat in the board. The year he was twenty-one brought his first important success, when he netted \$40,000 from his operations. The following year this fortune was lost, and for a few years his career was filled with successes and adversity, leading up to the disastrous flood of 1903, when practically all his holdings were washed away. It required several years to re-establish himself, and some of his obligations were not paid until after he came to Oklahoma in 1909. For a year before locating in Chickasha Mr. Linton was engaged in the banking business at Montrose, Missouri.

In Chickasha he is well located with reference to the grain belt and railroad facilities, and his business has grown to enormous proportions. The knowledge he acquired on the board of trade has been applicable here and the business probably leads all others of its kind in towns of this size in the West. Mr. Linton is also one of the thirty stockholders in the American Coal Refining Company of Denver, Colorado, which is operated with a capitalization of \$300,000. This company controls new processes by which ingredients are taken from coal and manufactured into products which have a great demand in various commercial industries and from which large profits are realized.

Mr. Linton was married at Parkersburg, West Virginia, in 1887, to Miss Sue E. Rathbone, daughter of Col. W. P. Rathbone, a distinguished West Virginian. Mrs. Linton died after becoming the mother of four children, all of whom are also deceased. The oldest child, a boy of twenty-one, died in a field near Chickasha in 1913 while learning the occupation of farmer. In June, 1909, Mr. Linton married Miss Sadie C. Tully of Kansas City. W. H. Miller, late secretary of the Kansas City Board of Trade, married a sister of Mr. Linton, and she is still a resident of Kansas City.

Mr. Linton is a member of the Oklahoma Grain

Dealers' Association and the Grady County Farm Bureau and Chickasha Chamber of Commerce. He is essentially a home man and has little to do with clubs and lodges. At Fifteenth Street and Minnesota Avenue in Chickasha he has built a \$14,000 home of Oklahoma granite and stucco. The structure is one of the finest in the city, and thoroughly modern.

CHARLES C. JULIEN. It has been customary to speak of men who have raised themselves to honorable stations in life without the aid of wealth or influential friends, as "self-made." Such an individual is Charles C. Julien, who started out in life with nothing but his ambition and his determination to succeed. That his desire has been accomplished is evidenced by the fact that he is not only one of the leading members of the bar of Washington County, but also one of the prominent business men of Bartlesville, where he is largely interested in the oil industry.

Mr. Julien was born at Delphi, Indiana, March 4, 1874, and is a son of William R. and Julia A. (Cline) Julien. His father, born May 17, 1834, was reared on an Indiana farm and was engaged in agricultural pursuits in that state when the Civil war came on. He enlisted in 1861 in Company D, Eighth Indiana Cavalry, an organization with which he served four years, participating in many hard-fought engagements in one of which he was wounded and, falling into the hands of the enemy, was sent to Andersonville Prison. When his military career was ended he returned to his Indiana farm and remained there until 1876, when he came to Barton County, Kansas. In that locality he pre-empted a claim, which he subsequently developed into a fine property, although he moved to Cherryvale, Kansas, in 1880. He continued as a farmer during the remaining years of his life, and died at Bartlesville, Oklahoma, February 22, 1914, while on a visit. Mrs. Julien, who was born in Indiana in October, 1834, still survives and makes her home at Bartlesville. She is a member of the Baptist Church, in the work of which she has been active, as was also her husband. They were the parents of three children, namely: Eva, who is the wife of James Brannach, of St. Louis, Missouri; Stella, who is the wife of Eli Wade, of Bartlesville; and Charles C., of this notice.

Charles C. Julien grew up on his father's farm in Kansas, and secured his early education in the country schools, this being supplemented by a course in a commercial college at Kansas City, Missouri. He received his diploma from Spaldings' Commercial College, in 1891, and was desirous of going on with his education, but found himself without finances and was therefore compelled to seek employment. Eventually he identified himself with the Standard Oil Company, securing employment as the driver of a tank wagon, and in this capacity, during the next four years, earned the money to take him through college to his cherished law degree. In 1895 he entered the University of Kansas and was graduated from that institution in 1898 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. During the year that followed he practiced in Kansas City, then removed to Coffeyville, Kansas, and practiced two years, and in 1902 came to Bartlesville, Oklahoma, which has since been his field of practice and the scene of his success. While he has given his attention primarily to the duties of his profession, he has not been indifferent to the business opportunities which have presented themselves, particularly in the line of gas and oil, being at this time the owner of two leases and secretary of four or five oil companies. He is known as a thorough, learned and capable attorney, with a high standing in his profession, and as an astute and capable business man, far-seeing and with excellent judgment.

He is a republican in his political views, but has found little time from the duties of his profession and his business responsibilities to devote to public affairs aside from performing the duties of good citizenship. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to the York Rite and Scottish Rite orders and the Knights Templar, and also holds membership in the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Julien was married in 1900 to Miss Mary Grace Bly, who was born in Indiana, and to this union there have been born two sons: Jacob and William.

NEWMAN F. JACOBS. A splendid type of Creek citizenship, Newman F. Jacobs is a prosperous farmer and has made himself a factor in affairs of public importance in his home community in Hughes County. He has spent practically all his life in that one locality and has stood sturdily for improvement and progress and especially the advancement of his own people.

He was born at Wewoka, Oklahoma, August 15, 1885, a son of Frank and Jennie (Coker) Jacobs. His father was born on Honey Creek, four miles from Checota, and on one side he was of Creek and on the other side of German ancestry. Frank Jacobs spent all his life in a store until about fifty years of age, when he took up farming and stock raising, and was one of the successful men of the Creek country. He died at his home three miles west of Holdenville July 7, 1909, at the age of seventy. Mrs. Jennie Jacobs was born in the Seminole country and has always lived in that community. Their six children were: Mattie, wife of Ira Foster of Holdenville; Newman, who lives near Holdenville; Sarah, wife of George Perryman, Jr., of Tulsa; Josie, wife of Edward Haikey of Tulsa; Willie, who lives with her mother three miles west of Holdenville; and Louis.

Newman F. Jacobs throughout his life has had his home within two miles of the place where he now resides. As a boy he attended the Emahaka Mission or Academy and the Indianola Business College at Holdenville. For a time he was in the government service, and held other clerical positions, being now deputy clerk of Hughes County. He has also served as township trustee and as a member of the school board of his district. For the last seven years Mr. Jacobs has occupied and tended his fine farm of 120 acres near Holdenville, and he also owns three other tracts of land in this section of Oklahoma. His home is situated one mile west of Holdenville, on a fine elevation that affords most healthful surroundings and is an attractive place in which to live and rear his family.

Mr. Jacobs is a deacon in the Indian Church of the Baptist denomination, and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. On May 29, 1904, he married Ella Monahwee. She was born fourteen miles west of Okmulgee August 4, 1883, and is a fullblood Creek. Both her parents died before she was a year old, and she was reared and educated at Muskogee. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs have three children, William, Jesse and Warren.

JAMES WALT SMITH. There are few active newspaper men in Oklahoma who have had a broader and longer experience in the profession than Walt Smith, as he is familiarly known in his home community of Grandfield. Mr. Smith is proprietor and editor of the Grandfield Enterprise, and is also postmaster of the village. He is a pioneer in that section of Tillman County and his name suggests as much public spirit as is connected with any other individual in the county.

This branch of the Smith family originated in England, was brought to America before the Revolution, and became early identified with the State of Tennessee.

Walt Smith's father was W. H. Smith, who was born in Tennessee in 1831 and died at Dallas, Texas, in 1902. He came to Texas in 1860, was an early farmer in Smith County, and later conducted hotels at different points in the state. For four years he was a soldier in the Confederate army from Texas. In politics a democrat, he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. W. H. Smith married Mary Ann Bobbitt, who was born in Tennessee in 1840 and died at Terrell, Texas, in 1900.

Walt Smith was born in Smith County, Texas, sixteen miles east of Tyler December 10, 1865. His training in the public schools was acquired in Smith County, Wood County and Van Zandt County, Texas. In the meantime his professional training had begun at the age of ten years, by an apprenticeship in the office of the Mineola Monitor at Mineola, Texas. He was then successively employed on the Wills Point Chronicle, the Terrell Times-Star for three years, and for three years held "cases" on the old Dallas Morning Herald at Dallas. From 1884 to 1886 he was a typesetter on the El Paso Evening Tribune. Returning to Terrell in 1886, he helped establish the Review, but a few months later went to Waco and was foreman of the University Printing Company up to 1888. After that he was case man for the Western Newspaper Union at Dallas, subsequently foreman and editor of the patents, after which he was for one year with the Dallas News and spent one year in a job printing house at Dallas. This brief record of his activities brings him up to the year 1899. At that time he became foreman of the Roswell Record at Roswell, New Mexico, but in a few months engaged in the mercantile business at Cleburne, Texas. Six months later he sold his interests and was again identified with his trade on the San Antonio Express. Up to the fall of 1900 he had the agency for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat and the St. Louis Republican at San Antonio, and then bought a newspaper plant at Kemp, Texas, was there until 1904, and then became proprietor of the Ciseo Round Up, which he edited until 1907.

Having sold out his Texas interests, Mr. Smith removed to Kell, Oklahoma, in 1907. His first venture here was the Kell Enterprise. At that time Kell was in Comanche County and Oklahoma was still a territory. Both personally and through his newspaper he gave a strong support to the statehood movement. At that time Grandfield had not been placed on the map, and the site was marked only by one or two farm houses. With the opening of the "Big Pasture" a decided impetus to settlement and development was given, and one of the results was the founding of Grandfield as a central community and business town. In 1909 Mr. Smith made his paper the Grandfield Enterprise. It supports the democratic principles, and has a good paying circulation throughout Tillman and surrounding counties. Mr. Smith as a practical printer and newspaper man has supplied his office with an excellent equipment, and the newspaper home is on Main Street adjoining the postoffice.

Ever since coming to Oklahoma Mr. Smith has been a local leader in the democratic party. He was three times elected justice of the peace, was a member of the school board at Grandfield five years, and has sat as a delegate in a number of county and state conventions. He was appointed postmaster at Grandfield April 1, 1914. It is noteworthy that his was the first newspaper in the state to support Woodrow Wilson for the presidency. Mr. Smith is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of the Maccabees at Grandfield.

At Grand Saline, Texas, in 1893, Mr. Smith married

Miss Jennie F. Florence. Her father, Sim Florence, is a newspaper man and also in the real estate and loan business at Grand Saline.

Sydney Smith, the only son and living child of Walt Smith, is now active manager of the Grandfield Enterprise. However, he is best known as a poultry breeder and fancier of national reputation. He has exhibited his fowls in the biggest shows of the Southwest during the past two years, and has had his poultry in competition with 6,000 birds representing twenty-one different states, and they have won twenty-three first prizes out of a possible thirty. He has also won six sweepstake prizes in competition with all breeds. The breed which he has made the basis for his exceptional performances is the White Orpington. At the State Show of the American Poultry Association held at Muskogee under the auspices of the Oklahoma State Poultry Federation in 1914, there were 2,500 birds from ten states, and Sydney Smith won the governor's seventy-five-dollar cup for the best five birds in the show, all breeds and varieties competing, and also won three out of a possible five first prizes. He is prominent in poultry organizations, a member of the executive board of the Oklahoma State Poultry Federation, president of the Tillman County Poultry Association, secretary of the Grandfield Poultry Association, vice president of the Elk City Poultry Association and vice president of the Southwestern Oklahoma Poultry Association.

Agnes Smith, the only daughter of Walt Smith, died at Kingston, Oklahoma, in 1913, the wife of Jack McCurdy, who is now a merchant at Elmer, Oklahoma.

HENRY Y. THOMPSON. Among the men whom Oklahoma City has long since learned to value and to like is Henry Y. Thompson, whose career as a high-minded lawyer has been identified with Indian Territory and Oklahoma nearly twenty years, the past ten years as a resident of Oklahoma City. As a clean, conscientious member of the legal profession, he built up a substantial practice, and up to the time of his death, April 16, 1915, he served as county attorney for Oklahoma County. Mr. Thompson's ability as a lawyer placed him above pretense, and his fellow lawyers and clients recognized and esteemed his scorn of all trickery and his straightforward, ethical standards of conduct.

Henry Y. Thompson was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, June 4, 1855, a son of James and Sarah (Tullus) Thompson. His father, his grandfather and his great-grandfather were all born in Pennsylvania. Mr. Thompson finished his education in old Ohio College at Athens and also a collegiate institution at Marietta, Ohio. He entered upon the practice of the legal profession before he was twenty-one years of age, and that has been the central fact in his career for more than thirty-five years. Soon after leaving college Mr. Thompson went to the states of Washington and California and lived there until 1896. That was the year he came to old Indian Territory, where he spent about eight years in practice, and he had since been identified with the bar at Oklahoma City. Mr. Thompson was long one of the recognized leaders in the republican party of his home city and state. From 1912 to 1914 he served as first assistant county attorney of Oklahoma County, and in 1914, as a republican, overcame a democratic majority in the county of about 1,200, and served up to his death in an office of the highest importance to all the people of the county. Mr. Thompson was esteemed by all classes and parties for his civic worth and legal attainments, was a high minded gentleman who strived to assist everyone to obtain a square deal, and in his official capacity de-

spised any attempt made by designing persons to use his office to their own advantage. In Masonry Mr. Thompson was a Knight Templar and was also affiliated with the Mystic Shrine.

At Checotah in Indian Territory, May 28, 1898, Mr. Thompson married Mrs. Fannie McDaniel. Five children were born to them, the first a son, living but a few months. The others, two sons and two daughters, are enjoying the excellent school advantages afforded by Oklahoma City.

Judge Thompson was failing in health for more than a year before his death, which was occasioned by a dormant liver and Bright's disease. The one great attainment of his profession was in reversing the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of the Board of County Commissioners of Oklahoma County v. Seymore Heyman. For full information regarding this consult the West Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minnesota.

A. A. POWELL. In the great task of the twentieth century, the complete utilization of the farming resources of the nation and the general raising of the standards of country life, one of the important factors working under the auspices of the general government is the county agricultural agent. The first official of that type to be appointed and act in Washington County is A. A. Powell, who is a graduate in agriculture and stock husbandry from the Colorado Agricultural School at Greeley, and is not only an expert authority in his profession but a man with a great deal of capacity for leadership and in inspiring and encouraging better methods and more efficient system among the people with whom he works.

Mr. Powell was born on a farm in Phelps County near Rolla, Missouri, September 20, 1882, a son of J. F. and Jane A. (Allen) Powell, both of whom are natives of Kentucky, were married there, and came to Missouri about the time of the Civil war. They are now living on a farm near Rolla, Missouri. The seventh in a family of eleven children, A. A. Powell grew up in that picturesque district of the Ozark region in Southern Missouri, lived at home until sixteen years of age, and gained his early education by attending a log school house near his father's home. He afterwards graduated in pedagogy from the Springfield Normal School, and for fifteen years was a successful teacher in the schools of Missouri and elsewhere. He afterwards attended the State College at Greeley, Colorado, from which he has his degree as Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture. He left Missouri and went to Colorado in 1908, and lived in that state until his removal to Oklahoma in 1912. After coming to Oklahoma Mr. Powell for a time had charge of the science branches in the Ramona High School, and while there conducted a special course in agriculture for two years. He was then appointed by the United States Agricultural Department county agent in Washington County, and now gives all his time to the work. He has been instrumental in persuading about fifty farmers of Washington County to carry on demonstration and experiment in agricultural methods under the direction of the Agricultural Department and his personal supervision. He also has organized about a hundred boys' corn clubs in the county, and there are many exhibits which indicate the influence of his work in improving agricultural and live stock conditions in this part of the state.

Mr. Powell has 130 acres under lease adjoining the Village of Ramona, and his wife operates that as a farm. In 1908 he married Miss Maude Cave, who is a girl of the Ozark Mountain district of Missouri. They have a son named Arthur and also an adopted daughter named Lenore.

BENEDICT MILLER. Attracted by the possibilities of the lumber business in a region adjacent to the mountain and timber lands of the old Choctaw Nation, Benedict Miller, Sr., of Kansas City, Missouri, established, in 1906, the first sawmill at the present Town of Millerton, and this resulted in the subsequent building of the community and the naming of it in honor of its founder. For over a half a century Wheelock Academy, now a Government school for Indian girls, had been in existence in a beautiful forest two miles from the site of Millerton, and from the time of the building of the Arkansas and Choctaw Railroad, in 1902, there had existed a postoffice (mail crane station) at the place, this being named Parsons, in honor of W. L. Parsons, its founder, and for several years its postmaster. The Town of Millerton was platted on a tract of land that was the property of Mrs. Susan Parsons, the wife of W. L. Parsons, she being descended by blood from some of the historic old families of the Choctaw Nation.

The establishment of the sawmill made a town a practical necessity, and Mr. Miller, assisted by his son, Benedict Miller, Jr., who came over the line from Marianna, Arkansas, where the Millers have large lumber interests, had the tract platted and sold lots, later erecting a hotel and a number of residences. Naturally, this settlement attracted merchants, the town grew until it reached considerable proportions and, a bank becoming a necessity, Mr. Miller and his son instituted a private enterprise known as the Bank of Millerton. In the following year, which was the year of statehood, the institution was made to conform to the new laws of statehood and became an approved state bank. The year 1907 produced a panic, and this financial distress caused the failure of a Kansas City banking concern with which the Bank of Millerton was affiliated. This resulted in the first financial misfortune of the Town of Millerton, but the bank did not fail. In the same year the plant of the Miller company at Marianna, Arkansas, was destroyed by fire, and when Mr. Miller returned to Millerton to make an examination, he found that his bank had been burglarized. It was a year of misfortunes, but so stable and sound had been the foundation of the lumber mill that its business continued to grow and prosper. The source of supply was the timber country located only a few miles to the north and hard wood was purchased principally, although pine was also manufactured into lumber, and from this the box factory connected with the company obtained its raw material. Mr. Miller and his son also established in connection with the plant a wood alcohol distillery, and more recently the box factory has been superseded by a handle factory as well as a factory in which wagon material is made, the Miller interests now being the largest and most important in the thriving little Town of Millerton.

Benedict Miller, Sr., was born in Germany, and at the age of thirteen years emigrated to the United States, landing at New Orleans. He then took passage up the Mississippi on a vessel which foundered near Natchez, Mississippi, nearly all on board being lost. The German lad was taken by a woman of that town, who kept and reared him until he was practically grown, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, there finding an opportunity to enter business on his own account. Later he lived at Chicago and Kansas City, and while at the latter place established his first sawmill, at Marianna, Arkansas, in 1888. Now, at the age of eighty years, he resides at Kansas City, but is still active in mind and alert in body, perfectly capable, as in former years, of looking after his extensive Arkansas and Oklahoma interests. Mrs. Miller, also a native of Germany, survives at the age of seventy-seven years. They have been the parents of six children, as follows: Mrs. John F. Ryan, who is the wife of

a merchant at Millerton; A. T., who is associated with his father in business at Millerton; Max D. and Thomas J., who are partners with their father in the lumber business at Marianna, Arkansas; Mrs. P. A. Rollert, who is the wife of a Kansas City merchant; Mrs. Etta Shaffstall, who is a widow; and Benedict, Jr.

Benedict Miller, Jr., was born at Paola, Kansas, in 1870, and there secured a common school education, following which he spent two years in a business college at Kansas City. At the age of eighteen years he joined his father in the lumber business at Marianna, Arkansas, and continued in that line until a few years ago, when he bought the plant of the Idabel Light and Power Company. That company had established the first light plant at Idabel, but it had been unsuccessful. In the meantime, the Millers, father and son, had purchased the business of the Smith Lumber Company and the Idabel Lumber Company, which they had consolidated under the latter name. On the property of the Smith company stood the plant of the light and power company, the stock of which was owned by about thirty business men of the town. When Mr. Miller took charge of the plant he increased and modernized its equipment, and later was granted a franchise by the town government, and purchased the property. The franchise was not granted him, however, until another one had been voted to three speculators from Kansas, who failed to establish a plant within the time fixed by the franchise and who abandoned the project. Another election therefore was held and the vote was nearly unanimous in favor of the Miller franchise. Mr. Miller then proceeded to improve the plant and today it is all new and equipped with modern machinery. He expects in a short time to establish an ice plant in connection with it.

Mr. Miller was married at Fort Scott, Kansas, Mrs. Miller having formerly been Miss Laura Bair of that city. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, and both are general favorites in social circles of Idabel. Mr. Miller belongs to the Oklahoma Gas and Electric Association, and was formerly a member of the Oklahoma and Arkansas Lumber Dealers' Association. The Miller home is one of the modern residences of Idabel.

GEORGE L. MANN. After thirty years of active practice as a lawyer George L. Mann recently retired from the law. He was a prominent attorney in Southwest Missouri for many years, but since statehood has lived in Oklahoma.

Mr. Mann was born in Warren County, Missouri, February 14, 1861, a son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Moore) Mann. Josiah Mann was born in Missouri August 10, 1824, about three years after the state was admitted to the Union, and spent his long and useful life as a farmer. He was married in Lincoln County, Missouri, to Miss Moore, who was born in Virginia February 21, 1827, and was brought to Missouri by her parents about 1835. For many years the family resided in Warren County, but during the period of the Civil war they moved to St. Louis County, and from there in 1872 went to Lafayette County, and they spent their declining years in Lexington. The mother died there March 29, 1899, and the father passed away at the age of eighty-two. Both were active members of the Baptist Church and the father was a lifelong democrat and a very strong partisan. They had seven children: Mary, wife of Thomas Mahan of Kansas City; Dr. J. A. of Wellington, Missouri; Joseph B., of Leadville, Colorado; Edgar P., who is an attorney for the Frisco Railroad Company at Springfield, Missouri; George L.; Dr. F. W. of Wellington, Missouri; and Robert L., a merchant at Wellington.

George L. Mann spent his early youth chiefly in Lafayette County, Missouri. Besides the common schools



Joe S. Dillingham

he attended the Western Normal College at Bushnell, Illinois, and he read law at Lexington, Missouri, under Judge John E. Ryland. He was admitted to the bar in 1855 at the age of twenty-four and soon afterward located and began practice at Osceola in Southwestern Missouri. When the State Board of Bar Examiners was created in Missouri he was one of its first members by appointment from the Supreme Court.

In 1907 Mr. Mann gave up his extensive practice in Missouri and moved to Oklahoma, locating at Sapulpa, and from there going to Holdenville in June, 1911. He continued the practice of law until April, 1915, and then retired to look after his private interests. In politics he has always been a democrat, and while living in Missouri served as prosecuting attorney of St. Clair County. He also made the race for district judge while in Creek County, but in that election the republicans secured a majority. Mr. Mann is an active member of the Baptist Church and has served as a deacon almost continuously for thirty years.

On June 5, 1895, he married Miss Anna E. Shotwell of Richmond, Missouri, where she was born March 25, 1861, daughter of J. W. and Julia (Devlin) Shotwell. The three children of Mr. and Mrs. Mann are: George L. Jr., at home; Elizabeth L., who is a student in Hardin College at Mexico, Missouri; and Horace, at home.

JOSHUA S. COSDEN. One of the energetic and progressive young business men of Tulsa is Joshua S. Cosden, who, since coming to this city in 1911, has been identified with a number of the leading oil and refining enterprises here. He was born in Kent County, Maryland, July 8, 1882, and is a son of John and Anna Cosden. The father, a native of Maryland, was engaged in farming throughout an active career in his native state, and died in 1888, at the age of fifty-six years, while the mother, also born in that state, still survives. There were three children in the family, of whom two are living: John P. and Joshua S.

Joshua S. Cosden was reared on his father's farm and his education was secured in the public schools of Baltimore, Maryland. As a young man he entered business affairs on his own account, and in 1908 came to the West, locating at Bigheart, Oklahoma, where he was connected with the oil business until coming to Tulsa in 1911. Here he has become one of the leading men of the oil industry, being president of Cosden & Company, the largest independent refinery in the Middle West. His headquarters are in the Daniels Building, Tulsa, where he has a suite of offices on the ninth floor.

Mr. Cosden is happily married and the father of several children.

JOSEPH S. DILLINGHAM. When the Chickasaw Nation was young and white men were few within its borders, the natives gave names of their own choosing and suiting their own fancies to many spots that since have become of historic interest. The region was dotted with prairies, some but a few miles in circumference, while others were of much greater area, but timbered lands covered the major portion of the Nation and the prairies were but breathing places and lookout points. Each prairie, therefore, was of some consequence in the scheme of development and each was given a name. It is an interesting thing in this day, as one travels over the old Nation, to hear men say that such and such a man lives on, near or beyond some particular prairie. Prairies are the guide-posts to travelers and, being numerous, they are an excellent substitute, to pioneers, for section lines and range and township numbers. Thirty to forty

years ago, when white immigration to the Indian country began in earnest, cattlemen contracted as rapidly as possible for leases on prairie lands, and these became centers of the cattle industry.

Between Madill and Lebanon, both of which are now in Marshall County, there lay one of the most picturesque and fertile prairie spots of the Chickasaw Nation. On the edge of this prairie flowed some sparkling perennial springs of water, and in the rocky hills near them the Indians for a generation had killed innumerable rattlesnakes, so that the name of Rattlesnake Springs was given to the watering-place, and by that name it is known today and by that name the prairie is designated. At these springs in 1886, Joseph S. Dillingham, a young man from Grayson County, Texas, seeking a location for a cattle ranch in the Indian country, built a ranch house and for many years thereafter conducted the Rattlesnake Springs Ranch. Since he has retired from the cattle business the property has passed into the hands of Samuel McKenzie, who was a pioneer settler of Cooke County, Texas, and of the Chickasaw country, and it is now known as the Sam McKenzie Ranch. But the pretty legends and fascinating tales of the Indian period that marked the springs with interest are not forgotten, and neither has the name been erased from the memory of the men who here planted the seeds of progress.

The year of the establishment of this ranch by Mr. Dillingham, Sam and Ed Noble also embarked in the cattle business here, establishing a ranch on another section of the prairie, and these two ranches rank among the pioneers of this section of the prairie. Other ranchmen of the same prairie have been Holmes Willis, in his day one of the wealthiest and most influential men of the Chickasaw Nation; George Holford, whose name is almost a household word in the homes of hundreds of early settlers, and E. H. and J. H. Bounds, brothers, ambitious young Texans who early migrated to the Indian country.

At the time of the settlement of Joseph S. Dillingham, there were two stores at the Town of Lebanon, one conducted by Mack Dorchester, who came to the Chickasaw Nation from Sherman, Texas, and one by Sam Evans, who probably was the pioneer merchant of the town. The principal trading and shipping point for this region was Sherman, Texas, forty-five miles away, although a post-office and log schoolhouse had been established at Oakland, a few miles north, and Tishomingo, the Chickasaw capital, then an inland town, was twenty-five miles to the east. That year the Santa Fe Railroad was being built through the Chickasaw country and the towns of Marietta and Ardmore came into being. Settlements were widely scattered, cattle ranges reached to the horizon beyond the prairies, and the days of roundups and long trail drives were in their greatest era of prosperity. Before that the Chisholm Trail had been established and over it tens of thousands of cattle were driven to the Kansas and Missouri markets. Men of desperate character were to be found in every part of the country, thieving, plundering and killing, and this was the period of the United States marshal, who, operating out of the famous court of Judge Parker, at Fort Smith, was in the heyday of his usefulness. It was the year, in fact, when Andy Roff, a ranchman, well known all over the Southwest, was killed by the notorious Lee boys, rival cattlemen, and this murder and the subsequent death of the Lee boys after a long and rigorous chase gave the late Heck Thomas, a noted United States marshal, a reputation which extended to the farthest habitations of keepers of the peace in this country.

Joseph S. Dillingham was born at Kentuckytown, Grayson County, Texas, in 1865, a son of James H. Dilling-

ham, a native of Kentucky, who with other men of his state settled in Grayson County, Texas, in 1855, was one of the first to engage in agricultural pursuits in that county, and was one of the founders of Kentuckytown, which was located near his home. Mr. Dillingham is a veteran of the Civil war, in which he fought as a Confederate soldier, and is now living in peaceful retirement at Oakland, Oklahoma, aged eighty-four years. There were five children in the family: Joseph S., of this notice; J. E., who is engaged in the general merchandise business at Madill; Mrs. Nina Cornelison, who is the wife of a cotton gin operator at Oakland; Fay, who is engaged in the decorating business at Fort Worth, Texas; and Leo, who is a resident of Manila, Philippine Islands.

Joseph S. Dillingham followed ranching until the establishment of the Town of Madill, in 1901, shortly after which he became engaged in the real estate and farm loan business. In this line he has continued to be engaged with well-merited success, and has various other connections, one being with the Juanita Oil and Gas Company of Madill, of which he is president, and which has a flowing well in what is known as the Arbuckle field of Marshall County. Mr. Dillingham is a member of the Christian Church and of the Masonic lodge. He was one of the early members of the Blue Lodge at Oakland and has several times been master of the lodge. His Consistory membership is at McAlester. In politics a democrat, Mr. Dillingham has accepted two offices at the hands of his party, those of city clerk and city treasurer of Madill.

Mr. Dillingham was married in 1888 in Cooke County, Texas, to Miss Novia Blount, and they have eight children, among whom are: Monte, who is engaged in the gentlemen's furnishing business at Ardmore, Oklahoma; Cecil, who is employed in the First National Bank of Madill; and Mrs. Charles Lynn, who is the wife of a stockman and farmer of Oakland.

RUFUS O. RENFREW. Liberal and progressive policies and clear vision have characterized the signally successful business career of Mr. Renfrew, and he has brought much initiative energy, much resourcefulness and mature judgment to bear in connection with the development of the substantial and important business controlled by the Renfrew Investment Company, of which he is president and the headquarters of which are maintained in the vigorous City of Woodward, judicial center of the county of the same name. As one of the public-spirited citizens and progressive business men of Oklahoma he is entitled to special recognition in this history of the state of his adoption.

Mr. Renfrew was born in Caldwell County, Missouri, on the 6th of July, 1872, the place of his nativity having been the homestead farm of his parents, James P. and Ella (Black) Renfrew, an individual record concerning his father being given on other pages of this publication, so that a repetition of the family data is not demanded in the article here presented. The early education of Mr. Renfrew was acquired in the public schools of his native county and those of Barber County, Kansas, in which latter the family home was established when he was about fourteen years of age, in 1886. In 1894 he was graduated in the commercial department of the Central Normal College at Great Bend, Kansas, and he devoted three years to teaching in the schools of Barber County, Kansas, and Woods County, Oklahoma, to which latter county his parents removed in the year 1893. In 1894-5 he served as deputy treasurer of Woods County, under the administration of his father, who held the office of treasurer of the county two years. For one year after retiring from the position noted, Mr. Renfrew was

engaged in the wholesale produce business at Alva, judicial center of Woods county, and from 1897 to 1899 he was a salesman in a retail mercantile establishment at that place. During the following five years he was associated with his brother-in-law, Dyas Galbois, in the furniture and undertaking business at Alva, and soon after severing his connection with this enterprise he removed, in March, 1905, to Woodward, the county seat of Woodward County, where he established himself in the abstract, loan and investment business, the enterprise proving a success from the time of its initiation and rapidly expanding in scope and importance. To facilitate further the extensive operations of the business he effected in 1912 the organization of the Renfrew Investment Company, which is incorporated under the laws of the state, with a paid-up capital of \$25,000, the home office of the company being maintained at Woodward and being under the direct supervision of Mr. Renfrew, who has been the president of the company from the time of its incorporation.

The Renfrew Investment Company controls an extensive farm-loan business through Northwestern Oklahoma, and in its field of enterprise is rated as one of the leading concerns of the kind in the entire western part of the state, with a reputation that constitutes its best asset and gives to it inviolable claim to popular confidence and support. In addition to buying and selling land on a large scale the company also owns and operates a number of productive and well improved farms in Western Oklahoma. Mr. Renfrew is a vigorous and aggressive executive and is the dominant force in directing the large affairs of the company which bears his name and which owes its high prestige and large success mainly to his effective policies and able administration.

Mr. Renfrew has not hedged himself in with restrictions of mere personal or business success, but has shown himself to be most loyal and public spirited as a citizen, popular appreciation of this fact being shown when he was elected a member of the first city council after Woodward received its charter as a city of the first class. He continued his service as a member of this municipal body for seven consecutive years, during five of which he was president of the council. Within his period of service the city installed its municipal electric-light plant and its effective water and sewer systems, which are uniformly admitted to be among the best in the state. Mr. Renfrew has infused much of his progressiveness and optimism into civic activities in Woodward and has been well fortified for the leadership that has manifestly been his in the directing of public sentiment and action. On January 1, 1916, he was elected president of the Woodward Commercial Club, to serve one year. He and his wife hold membership in the Presbyterian Church in their home city and are active and liberal in the support of the various departments of its work. He is a prominent and appreciative member of the Masonic fraternity in Oklahoma, has completed the circle of the York Rite and has received also the thirty-third degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, besides being affiliated also with the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

In a pioneer sod house near Alva, Woods County, Oklahoma, was solemnized, on the 13th of February, 1898, the marriage of Mr. Renfrew to Miss Stella Long, who was born at Columbus, Kansas, on the 14th of November, 1885, and whose parents, Rev. Matthew T. and Etta (Noble) Long, were born in Indiana and became pioneers in both Kansas and Oklahoma, her father being a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Renfrew have one child, Edith Lillian, who was born April 14, 1900.

HENRY F. MCLISH. The owner of a splendid farm and ranch three miles east of Minco, Henry F. McLish is a sturdy representative of the original stock of Old Indian Territory. He is a native of the Chickasha Nation, his father a white man and his mother a full blood Chickasaw woman, and he is one of the members of the tribe who inherited a share of the great wealth so long held in common for the tribe, and has particularly distinguished himself by his ability not only to make secure the talents given him, but to use them thriftily and increase them by judicious and energetic use. He is one of the wealthy farmers of Grady County and has a family of which he may well be proud.

Henry L. McLish was born in the Chickasaw Nation in 1863, a son of Frazier and Julia (Tomtubby) McLish. His father was born in Tennessee of Scotch descent, and came to the Chickasaw Nation at an early date. He married Julia Tomtubby, whose parents were full blooded Chickasaws and came with the tribe when they emigrated from the country east of the Mississippi River. There were three children born to Frazier and Julia McLish. One daughter is now deceased, another is Mrs. Charles Stewart of Wynnewood, Oklahoma, and the only son is Mr. McLish of Minco. Frazier McLish was a farmer and stock raiser and occupied a position of considerable importance in the old Chickasaw Nation, being captain of the Indian Militia. Both he and his wife died when Henry McLish was little more than a child.

Consequently at the age of thirteen Mr. McLish went to live with his relatives, Mr. and Mrs. James H. Bond at Minco, and he lived with them and received a careful training under their direction until his marriage in 1894. Mr. McLish obtained most of his education at the Hawley Academy in Tishomingo under the direction of Doctor Hawley. His practical training came from Mr. and Mrs. James H. Bond. While living at their home he proved himself useful in all the branches of farming and stock raising, and each year was given a certain number of calves and colts, which were branded with his individual brand and constituted the nucleus with which he established himself in the stock business.

In 1894 Mr. McLish married Miss Cora Aber, daughter of J. W. Aber, who came from Illinois. After his marriage he started farming and stock raising on his own account at his ranch three miles east of the Village of Minco. There for more than twenty years he has continued to live and has prospered steadily, and while acquiring a fair share of material wealth has also reared a good family and has made himself a progressive factor in the life of the community.

Mr. and Mrs. McLish have four children. The three daughters are Nina, Lena and Clara, the last being the wife of Earl Johnston of Minco. The one son is Glenn McLish. It was an unusual distinction when all three of the daughters graduated in the same class at El Meta Bond College at Minco in 1913. The daughters took the full course of the college in the arts and sciences and also in music. The youngest daughter had made such progress as to be able to graduate with her older sisters.

WYLIE SNOW is a prosperous young attorney of Mangum, located here since January, 1913, when he engaged in general law practice. Though his stay here has been brief thus far, indications are that he is well on the way to success in his profession. He is a native Missourian, born in Davis County, that state, on July 26, 1884, and is a son of C. S. Snow, who was born in the vicinity of Lynchburg, Virginia, in 1856, and who now lives on a farm near Blair, Oklahoma.

When a young man C. S. Snow moved from Virginia to Davis County, Missouri, and there engaged in the

merchandise business. He continued thus occupied until 1886, when he went to Fort Worth, Texas, and there again took up merchandising. In 1889 he went to Vernon, Texas, where he had a cattle ranch, and in 1905 he disposed of the place and went to Haskell, Texas, where he was associated with his son, Wylie, in the real estate business. He came to Blair, Oklahoma, and settled on a farm there, where he has since continued. He is a deacon in the Christian Church of which he has long been a member, and is a member of the Woodmen of the World. His political affiliations are with the democratic party.

Mr. Snow married Lillias McLeod, who was born in mid-ocean, while her parents were en route from Australia to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1859. They have six children. Wylie Snow of this review is the eldest. Walter is a merchant in Blair, Oklahoma. Juanita is a teacher in Clinton, Oklahoma. Gladys is engaged in the teaching profession in Devol, Oklahoma. Robert Stillman is on the farm with his father, and Helen attends the Mangum High School, making her home with her brother Wylie.

In Vernon, Texas, Wylie attended the public schools, and he was graduated from the high school in that place in 1904. In that year he engaged in the real estate business in Haskell, Texas, being associated with his father in that enterprise, and was so occupied for three years. In 1907 he withdrew from that field and came to Grier County, establishing a general merchandise store at Jester, Oklahoma, which he conducted for a year. Mr. Snow had made up his mind by that time that he wanted to study law, and he accordingly enrolled in Mercer University, Macon, Georgia, and was graduated from the law department with the class of 1910, the degree of LL. B. being awarded to him at that time. He began the practice of his profession in Blair in 1910 and in January, 1913, came to Mangum, where he has since conducted a thriving general practice. He maintains offices in the Hawkins Building, suite 5.

While at Blair Mr. Snow served as city attorney, and is now filling the office of justice of the peace. He is a democrat, and a member of the Christian Church of Mangum, serving the church on its board of deacons, and being assistant superintendent of the Sunday school. His fraternal memberships are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Mangum Lodge No. 208, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Mangum Lodge No. 1169, and he has membership in the Grier County Bar Association.

On September 1, 1913, Mr. Snow was married to Miss Lena Cardwell, in Granite, Oklahoma. She is a daughter of W. E. Cardwell, now living in Granite, and connected with the Oklahoma State Reformatory. Mr. and Mrs. Snow have one child, Joy LaVerne, born June 20, 1915.

The Snow family comes of sturdy German ancestry, the first of the name to settle on American shores having come soon after the Revolution. They made their first home in Massachusetts, and a branch of the family moved to Virginia. It was this line from which the subject and his family come, while another branch has won a creditable place for itself in eastern states.

CURTIS R. DAY, PH. G., M. D. An ex-dean of the medical department of the University of Oklahoma, Curtis R. Day, Ph. G., M. D., has worked out a career typically American in character. Born a farmer's son, his ambitions early carried him into the realm of medicine, and after securing through his own efforts the means with which to pursue his professional studies, entered upon the practice of his calling with such determination and assiduity that he soon attracted to himself the favorable attention of the profession and the public alike, and has since steadily advanced to a commanding position among the medical men of Okla-

homa. His success in his chosen vocation is the more remarkable, in that he is the only member of his family, so far as is known, who has engaged in the practice of the medical profession.

Dr. Curtis R. Day was born at Warrensburg, Missouri, December 3, 1866, and is a son of Joseph M. and Jane C. (Buxton) Day. On his father's side he is of English and German descent, and on the maternal side of French and English ancestry, and the American progenitors of both families came to this country prior to the War of the Revolution, settling in Virginia. Both families, also, have been noted for their longevity, two of the Days having lived to be more than 100 years of age, while a number of others passed the mark of four score years and ten. Joseph M. and Jane C. Day were both born in North Carolina and were brought to the West as children by their parents, the families being pioneer settlers of Missouri. As a young man, Joseph M. Day was engaged for several years in teaching school, in which vocation some of the other members of the family had also labored, but later turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, farming having been the principal family occupation. Both he and the mother live at Edmond, Oklahoma, hale and hearty in their eightieth year.

Curtis R. Day was reared on his father's farm in the vicinity of Warrensburg, Missouri, and there his primary education was secured in the public schools. Later this was supplemented by a course at the State Normal School, Warrensburg, and when he left that institution he began to teach school in the country in order to gain the means necessary to prosecute his medical studies. Entering Beaumont Hospital Medical College—now the medical department of St. Louis University—he was graduated in March, 1891, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Mayview, Missouri, where, with the exception of one year at Lexington, Missouri, he was engaged in his calling for nine years, from 1891 until 1900. During this time he served as secretary of the Board of Pension Examiners of Lafayette County, Missouri, and in 1900 was honored by election to the vice presidency of the Missouri State Medical Society.

Leaving Missouri in January, 1901, Doctor Day removed to Edmond, Indian Territory, where he engaged in general practice, and while located there, in 1906, was given the degree of Pharmaceutical Graduate by the Ohio Institute of Pharmacy. At Edmond, as elsewhere, his abilities were speedily recognized, not only as a physician, but as a man of sterling ability who could be depended upon to represent his city's best interests, and during 1903, 1904 and 1905 he served in the capacity of city treasurer. In 1907 he was elected to represent Oklahoma County in the First State Legislature of Oklahoma, in which body he was known as a working member, serving on the committees on public health, sanitation and practice of medicine; education, pure food and drugs, and dentistry.

At the close of his legislative duties, Doctor Day went to Chicago, Illinois, where he spent the following summer in special study of skin and genito-urinary diseases, a field in which he has subsequently become one of the leading specialists and authorities in the state. In the fall of 1908 he returned to Oklahoma and removed his field of practice to Oklahoma City, where he has continued to the present time with a constantly-increasing practice, his offices now being located at No. 319 State National Bank Building.

Doctor Day has not only been known as one of his state's leading practitioners, but an educator whose

labors have been appreciated by the very highest honors that may come to a member of his profession. For several years he was a member of the faculty of the medical school of Epworth University, as professor of genito-urinary diseases, and when that institution merged with the University of Oklahoma and became the medical department of the state university, he became head of the department of skin and genito-urinary diseases, holding this position until February 1, 1913, when he was appointed dean of the medical department of the University of Oklahoma, with the title of professor of pathology, serology and clinical microscopy. Various other honors have been conferred upon Doctor Day, and at this time he is attending pathologist on the staff of St. Anthony's Hospital and consultant dermatologist of the State Insane Asylum at Norman, Oklahoma. He retains membership in the various organizations of his profession, including the Oklahoma County Medical Society, the Oklahoma State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Central District Medical Society and the Oklahoma City Academy of Medicine. Fraternally, he is connected with the Knights of Pythias, Oklahoma City, the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Phi Beta Phi fraternity. He is also a member of the Oklahoma City Men's Dinner Club, and of the Presbyterian Church, to the movements of which he has been a liberal contributor. In spite of his heavy and multitudinous labors, he has found time always to assist other public-spirited citizens in their efforts to secure a betterment of civic conditions and no movement for the advancement of morality and education fails to receive his support.

Doctor Day was married in 1895 to Miss Agnes L. Bradley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. D. H. Bradley of Mayview, Missouri. Doctor Bradley was one of the pioneer physicians of Western Missouri. To Doctor and Mrs. Day there have come two sons: Curtis Bradley, born in 1903; and Maurice Joseph, born in 1909. The pleasant family home is situated at No. 1625 West Twenty-second Street, Oklahoma City.

J. TRUMAN NIXON. Among the business men and capitalists who have been most effectively identified with the upbuilding of the City of Tulsa in the past fourteen years, J. Truman Nixon is one of the leaders, having been a factor in the oil and gas development and also in connection with the banking and general local upbuilding. He is one of the men of wide and successful experience who was attracted to this part of Oklahoma at the beginning of the great development work in the oil and gas fields.

J. Truman Nixon was born near Boothsville, West Virginia, November 6, 1868, a son of S. C. and Virginia L. (Harr) Nixon. His father, S. C. Nixon, was born near the same place, October 19, 1842. His mother, Virginia L. Nixon, deceased (daughter of Richard Harr of Pruntytown, West Virginia), was born July 25, 1849, and died April 25, 1876. His father and mother were married November 8, 1866, and to them were born two children, J. Truman Nixon, born November 6, 1868, and Lovelia May (Nixon) Norman, of New York, born May 24, 1873.

There was a second marriage to Mollie A. Wolcott in February 1878. She died in 1885, without issue. By a third marriage to Barbara McMorran was born Cleon Robert Nixon, on May 22, 1887, now one of Tulsa's promising young attorneys.

The recorded history of the Nixon family is almost as old as the county records of England, beginning in the County of Oxford in the year of 1273 and at sundry succeeding dates, and in the delightful old book "The History of the Ancient Parish of Leek" this family



J. Truman Nixon

comes in for very prominent mention. The progenitor of the following line of the Nixon family was Wm. Nixon, who became a Freeman of York in 1416. Then we find a party of them emigrating to Ireland and in that way come in for mention in "O'Hart's Irish Landed Gentry." Members of families remaining in England and those in Ireland emigrated to America and we find them recording grants of land as early as May, 1688.

In England and Ireland many of this family served their rulers with distinction as evidenced by many records and bestowal by kings of Coat of Arms and Crests. In America they served with credit and distinction in the War of the Revolution and also 1812 and the Civil war, always for the Union. To the noted American Col. John Nixon, who commanded the Third Battalion of Philadelphia (known as the Silk Stocking Brigade) in General Washington's army, was assigned the very important post of defense of "Dunks Ferry." A man of means, he assisted in financing the Revolution, was one of the organizers of the Bank of North America (the young Nation's first bank) and was its second president and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania. He was chosen by the President to proclaim the Declaration of Independence July 8, 1778, to the people of Philadelphia.

Later as pioneers we find them settling in Virginia, then going westward into all the West. This family line is unbroken all of these years. The Crest of Nixon family of Ireland is given with this sketch and is as follows:

Crest on the point of a sword in pile, a cross pattee ppr. Arms.

J. Truman Nixon spent part of his early youth in the State of Ohio, where he attended country schools and May 23, 1887, graduated from the St. Paris High School, the following year was spent at Dennison University at Granville, Ohio. His practical preparation for life consisted in discipline in farm work and as clerk in his father's store and others at St. Paris, Ohio. In July 1887 he returned to the old homestead in Taylor County, West Virginia, where he built his career to prosperity operating a large stock farm, making a specialty of raising registered Shorthorn cattle and Berkshire hogs, continuing that business until April 15, 1905. He still owns his farm and coal lands in that state and others in Oklahoma.

In the meantime he had become actively associated with the coal, oil and gas business. In 1891 and 1892 he was connected with the Camden coal interests at Monongah, West Virginia. In 1899 he was employed with the South Penn Oil Company's land department in West Virginia and continued with that firm and other affiliated Standard interests until 1906. From March, 1903, until the beginning of 1905 he had charge of the land department in Indian Territory for Prairie Oil & Gas Company.

During 1905 he was employed by the Virginias Railway Company (Standard Interest) in West Virginia and Virginia in buying lands for that corporation, and bought what is known as "Oney Gap" (Tunnel) for this company. In November, 1905, he and associates sold a large coal area in Barbour County, West Virginia, after which he has confined his efforts to Illinois and Oklahoma oil and gas fields, spending the entire year of 1906 in the Illinois field. He became manager of the land department for the Oklahoma Natural Gas Company at Tulsa, in January, 1907, and now has several prominent associations with local industrial and financial corporations.

Mr. Nixon organized the Tulsa Engineering and Supply Company. He is one of the vice presidents of the Merchants and Planters Bank of Tulsa, a stockholder

in the National Bank of Commerce, a stockholder in the Guarantee Abstract & Title Company, sole owner of the Indian records, an abstract business dealing exclusively with work and records of the Department of the Interior which is the only successful office of the kind conducted within the range of our knowledge, furnishing abstracts of all departmental leases and enrollment and allotment records, his business dealing particularly with oil and gas.

Mr. Nixon has studied and has a comprehensive knowledge of the law but never cared for practice before the bar, choosing to act in the capacity of counselor, which coupled with his experience and knowledge of men and affairs makes him a very strong man.

Mr. Nixon is affiliated with the Tulsa Lodge No. 71, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; with Tulsa Chapter No. 52, Royal Arch Masous; with Tulsa Commandery No. 22, Knights Templars; with Trinity Council No. 20, Royal and Select Masters; Akdar Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and Tulsa Chapter No. 133 Eastern Star. He is also a Knight of Pythias and became a charter member of Black Diamond Lodge No. 72 at Monongah, West Virginia, when it was organized in 1892.

Politically his party affiliations are republican but independent of the party whip and he is a man who has many staunch friends in every walk of life.

Mr. Nixon was married August 18, 1892, to Florence B. Jolliffe. Mrs. Nixon was born near Uniontown, Wetzel County, West Virginia. A daughter of Amos and Mary Jolliffe, another very old English family that can boast of an unbroken line for nearly 500 years. Her forefathers coming to America about 1645. Later we find the male descendants serving in General Washington's army where they acquitted themselves with credit and distinction. In old England they served their kings well and were remembered by their rulers with favor. Some evidence is Jolliffe Coat of Arms, Argent on a pile Azure, three Dexter Gauntlets of the field; Jolliffe Crest, a cubit arm erect vested and cuffed, the sleeve charged with a pile Argent, the hand grasping a sword (P. P. D.) Motto: Tout que je puis.

IRVING W. HART. In touching upon the history of Woodward County, special attention may well be directed to Mr. Hart, who is one of the pioneer citizens and representative business men of the vigorous little City of Woodward, the county seat, where he has built up and controls a substantial and prosperous enterprise as a dealer in agricultural implements.

In the family home at No. 60 Twelfth Street, New York City, Irving W. Hart was born on the 23d of September, 1851, and while he is appreciative of metropolitan facilities and attractions, he is gratified that his life has been cast in with the free and untrammelled West and that he can claim as his home the vital young Commonwealth of Oklahoma, where he has found that "every prospect pleases" and that excellent opportunities are afforded for the achieving of definite and worthy success along normal lines of enterprise. Mr. Hart is a son of Capt. Robert Hope Hart and Margaret A. (Irving) Hart. The father passed the closing years of his life in New York City, where he died on the 20th of June, 1865. Captain Hart was born in Scotland, in 1789, and was the son of a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. He received an academic and military education at Stirling Castle and became a captain in the gallant command known as the Forty-second Highlanders, with which he served a number of years in India. In 1840 he resigned his commission and came to the United States. Here he became associated with others in importing goods from

India, the firm or company operating their own vessels. At the time of the Civil war these vessels were confiscated by the United States Government, and this, with other adverse conditions, brought such financial reverses to Captain Hart that he became virtually bankrupt. He had in the meantime maintained his residence in New York City for a time, and during the major part of his career after coming to America he resided in that city. In 1863, after his financial reverses, he engaged in the coal business in the national metropolis, where he continued to be identified with this line of enterprise until his death, which occurred June 20, 1865, as previously noted.

In 1840 was solemnized, in the City of Philadelphia, the marriage of Captain Hart to Miss Margaret A. Irving, who was born at Savannah, Georgia, on the 10th of December, 1822, a daughter of Rev. David Irving, who was a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. Mrs. Hart survived her husband by nearly a quarter of a century and passed the closing period of her life at Eureka, Kansas, where she died on the 9th of February, 1889. She was a communicant of the Episcopal Church from youth to the time of her death. Captain and Mrs. Hart became the parents of six sons and two daughters, concerning whom brief data are consistently entered at this juncture: Susan, the first born, died in infancy, as did also James, second of the children; Marian, who was born in the year 1845, became the wife of Thomas Miller and her death occurred in 1905, her four surviving children being Stewart, George, Marian and Helen; George Durey, who was born in 1847, was a resident of Arizona at the time of his death, in 1906, he having been for six years a member of the Third United States Infantry, in which he rose to the office of captain, and his service having included the entire period of the Civil war; Robert Hope, who was born in 1849, is a prominent breeder of blooded live stock in Greenwood County, Kansas; Irving W., subject of this review, was the next in order of birth; Charles L., who was born in 1853, is now a resident of the City of Chicago, Illinois; and David Wallace, who was born in 1856, resides at Byres Lake, British Columbia. All of the children were born in the family home at No. 60 Twelfth Street, New York City.

After having duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of New York City, Irving W. Hart, who was a lad of fourteen years at the time of his father's death, pursued a higher course of study in a college at Lanesborough, Berkshire County, Massachusetts. Shortly after his father's death he found employment as a messenger boy, and as a youth he came to the West and became a resident of Wisconsin, where he worked on a farm for a few years, besides having served for a time as messenger at the Milwaukee Board of Trade. In 1870, in company with his brothers Robert and Charles, he removed to Kansas, and they brought with them to the Sunflower State twelve head of thoroughbred cattle, being the first to introduce this grade of live stock in Greenwood County. In 1875 Mr. Hart removed to Pekin, Illinois, and for the ensuing three years he was employed as a commercial traveler. In 1878 he went to Denver, Colorado, where he was employed two years as a salesman, and in 1884 he became one of the first settlers in Clark County, Kansas, where he entered claim to a tract of Government land and instituted the reclamation and improvement of a farm. Later he was engaged in business for a number of years at Lexington, that county. He was an active worker in behalf of the cause of the democratic party in that section of the Sunflower State, and he served ten years in the office of justice of the peace, in Liberty Township.

In 1893 Mr. Hart "made the run" at the historic opening of the Cherokee Strip of Oklahoma to settle-

ment, and he located a homestead claim nineteen miles southeast of the present City of Woodward. He at once became active in public affairs in the new community. He was first elected justice of the peace of Webster and was at the same time a member of the board of township trustees, an office of which he continued the incumbent two years. In 1897 Mr. Hart was elected the first county assessor of Woodward County, a position in which he served two years, and later he served three terms as city assessor of Woodward. In 1907, the year that marked the admission of Oklahoma to the Union, he had the distinction of being elected the first representative of Woodward County in the State Legislature. In the House of Representatives he was assigned to a number of important committees. He introduced in the house a number of important bills, ably championed them on the floor and through personal influence brought them to enactment as laws of the state. He served one term in the Legislature and his record therein has become an integral part of Oklahoma history.

Mr. Hart improved his original farm in Woodward County and is still the owner of valuable real estate, including farm land and city property. Since 1911 he has been successfully engaged in the implement business at Woodward, where he has a large and well equipped establishment and controls a substantial and representative business. He is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Modern Woodmen of America, and holds membership in the Presbyterian Church in his home city, his wife, now deceased, having likewise been a zealous and devoted member.

At Lexington, Kansas, on the 14th of December, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hart to Miss Mary Schell, daughter of Frederick H. and Amanda (Martin) Schell. Mrs. Hart was born at Fairfield, Illinois, on the 14th of December, 1869, and was summoned to the life eternal on the 12th of October, 1906, being survived by two children: Helen Irving, who was born December 6, 1899, died on the 25th of January, 1915; Hazel M., who was born November 19, 1894, is the wife of Professor Henry E. Garringer, superintendent of schools at Kremlin, Garfield County, Oklahoma.

HERBERT M. PECK. A representative member of the younger generation of the Oklahoma bar, Mr. Peck is assistant United States attorney for the Western District of Oklahoma with his official residence at Oklahoma City.

Mr. Peck claims the historic Old Dominion State as the place of his nativity. His maternal ancestors were of the staunch Scotch-Irish element that settled in Rockbridge County, Virginia, in the pioneer days. His paternal ancestors were English, who likewise settled in the Valley of Virginia at an early period. Mr. Peck's kinsmen were found enrolled in the Confederate ranks during the war between the states.

Herbert M. Peck was born on a farm in Rockbridge County, Virginia, on the 5th of November, 1879, and is a son of Hugh A. and Annie D. (McCormick) Peck, both likewise natives of Virginia. The maternal grandfather of Mr. Peck was a cousin of Leander McCormick, who attained to world-wide fame as an inventor and manufacturer of agricultural implements and machinery. The maternal grandmother of Mr. Peck was a member of the well known McClintock family of Virginia, and in this distaff line the subject of this review is likewise a descendant of Gen. Caesar Rodney, of Maryland, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, as well as a gallant soldier and officer of the Continental forces in the War of the Revolution. Mr. Peck is a member of

that noteworthy patriotic body, the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

In his native state Herbert M. Peck gained his rudimentary education and as a youth he went to Wisconsin, where he continued his educational application in the public schools and where he was finally graduated in the high school in the City of Beaver Dam. Thereafter he devoted one year to teaching school in that state, and he then entered Lawrence University, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1904 and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the fall of 1904 Mr. Peck became an instructor in the Wentworth Military Academy, at Lexington, Missouri, where he remained two years and by virtue of his association received commission as captain in the Missouri National Guard.

In preparation for his chosen profession Mr. Peck returned to his native state and entered the law department of the historic old University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, and in this institution he was graduated in 1908, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and with virtually simultaneous admission to the bar. In the same year Mr. Peck came to Oklahoma and established his residence in Oklahoma City, where he has since continued in the general practice of law.

Mr. Peck is identified with the American Bar Association, is a member of the executive council of the Oklahoma State Bar Association, in the affairs of which he is specially active, and is secretary of the Oklahoma County Bar Association. From 1911 to 1913, inclusive, he was assistant county attorney of Oklahoma County and from 1912 to 1914 he served as attorney to the Board of Education of Oklahoma City. In 1914 he received the democratic nomination for the office of county attorney of Oklahoma County, but was defeated in the election of November of that year by sixty-two votes out of a total of 11,000 votes cast, after a very hard fought campaign. He is well fortified in his political opinions and has been an active and effective exponent of the principles and policies of the democratic party. Mr. Peck is a member of the Men's Dinner Club of his home city, and is affiliated with three college fraternities—the honorary fraternity, Delta Sigma Rho, the Phi Delta Theta and the legal fraternity of Phi Delta Phi, of that national organization which he was an officer for two years, 1911-12.

On the 26th of October, 1910, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Peck to Miss Frances McCoy Sawyer, daughter of Thomas C. and Rena (Page) Sawyer, of Lexington, Missouri. Mrs. Peck's paternal grandfather, Judge Samuel L. Sawyer, not only served with marked distinction on the bench of the Circuit Court of Missouri, but also represented his district, that of Lexington, Missouri, as a member of the United States Congress. Mr. and Mrs. Peck have two daughters, Page and Frances, and the family home is an attractive residence at 612 West Thirty-second Street.

JOSEPH M. STEPHENS, M. D. The first physician and surgeon to locate permanently at the new Town of Hastings was Dr. Stephens, whose relations with that community as a capable doctor and an enterprising citizen and business man has been almost continuous for fifteen years, having been absent only a year or two while he conducted a hospital at Waurika. Dr. Stephens has contributed to the resources of this community for the care and treatment of disease and afflictions, and now maintains a well equipped and well patronized sanitarium, which he looks after in addition to his large private practice.

His work as a physician began more than twenty years ago in his native State of Texas. Joseph M. Stephens

was born in Denton County, Texas, February 1, 1872, a son of A. J. Stephens. The Stephenses came to Virginia from England in colonial days. A. J. Stephens was born in Missouri in 1827 and died at Aurora, Texas, in 1901. He came to Texas and located in Denton County in the pioneer times before the war, and enlisted from that state for service in the Confederate Army. He was in the war four years, and one time was wounded and taken prisoner, but was later exchanged and rejoined his command. He removed from Denton County to Aurora, in Wise County, in 1874, and lived there until his death. Most of his active career was spent as a cattle buyer. He was a democrat, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife was Miss Alla Holford, who was born in Arkansas and now resides at Rome, Texas. A record of their children is: George, a stockman at Hardville, Arkansas; Lulu, wife of John Smith, who is a stockman at Amarillo, Texas; Dr. Joseph M.; Walter, who was a young attorney and at the age of twenty-five was killed in a railroad accident at Fort Worth; Thomas, a fruit grower at Woodward, California; and Hattie, wife of Pink Boyd, a stockman at Boyd, Texas.

Dr. Stephens acquired his early education in the public schools of Wise County, Texas, where he lived from the age of two years. Graduating from the Aurora High School in 1887, he then became a student in old Trinity University, at that time located at Tehuacana, but now at Waxahachie, Texas. He was graduated from Trinity with the degree Bachelor of Science in 1890, and followed this with a course in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of St. Louis, where he was graduated M. D. in 1893. Few physicians have been more industrious in the study of their chosen calling and in pursuing their studies since leaving college than Dr. Stephens. In 1897 he took post-graduate work at the New Orleans Polyclinic, another at the Chicago Polyclinic in 1905 and 1910, and by these studies and by his own practice is regarded as a specialist in surgery and gynecology. His first practice was done at Denison, Texas, in 1893, where he remained nine months, and he was afterwards located at Decatur and Alvord until 1901. In the latter year he came to Hastings as the pioneer physician and surgeon, practically with the founding of that town, and has built up a large medical and surgical practice. In 1903 he established at Hastings the Stephens Sanitarium, which he successfully conducted until it was burned in 1910. He thereupon built a modern hospital at Waurika and conducted it for two years in person, but in 1912 returned to Hastings and has since re-established his sanitarium on the second floor of the Hastings National Bank Building, where his offices are also located. His sanitarium has accommodations for eight patients and is equipped with many superior facilities in addition to the skillful direction of its proprietor. Dr. Stephens also owns the hospital at Waurika, but it is operated under lease. He is a member of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association. Dr. Stephens has served as health officer at Hastings. In politics he is a democrat, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is affiliated with Oak Camp No. 163, Woodmen of the World, with Hastings Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, with the Woodmen Circle at Hastings and with the Royal Neighbors at the same place.

At St. Louis in 1893 Dr. Stephens married Miss Bertha M. Bickley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Bickley, her father having been a dry goods merchant, but now deceased, while her mother resides in Waterloo, Iowa. Dr. Stephens and wife have one child, Earl Winifred, born May 1, 1895, a graduate of the Hastings High School and now attending the pharmaceutical department of the State University of Oklahoma.

WILLIAM H. SLOAT. Judge Sloat is another of the efficient and thoroughly experienced men who was led to establish a residence in Oklahoma by reason of the development of the oil-producing industry in this section of the Union, and he first came to Indian Territory about 1903. His long connection with the oil business had made his life so largely one of itinerant order that he finally severed his connection with the industry as an active executive, and he has become one of the representative citizens and business men of Kiefer, Creek County, where he has been influential in public affairs and has been liberal and loyal in supporting those undertakings that have fostered social and material progress and prosperity. He served as police judge in Kiefer from the year of the admission of Oklahoma to statehood, in 1907, until May, 1915, when he retired from this office, which he had signally honored by his able administration. He is still serving, however, as a member of the board of education of this thriving little city, and is a director and the vice president of the Exchange State Bank of Kiefer, besides being the owner of a well equipped livery and automobile garage and being interested in oil-producing in Kansas.

Judge Sloat was born in Rock Island County, Illinois, on the 21st of July, 1856, and is a son of James and Isabelle (Lairi) Sloat, the former of whom likewise was a native of Illinois, in which state his parents were pioneer settlers, and the latter of whom was born in the State of New Jersey. Judge Sloat was but two years old at the time of his father's death, and was the youngest of the four children with whom the devoted and widowed mother soon afterward returned to her former home in New Jersey, where she passed the remainder of her life and where she was summoned to eternal rest in 1903, at the age of seventy-two years. Of the four children the subject of this review is the youngest; Augusta is the wife of John Bush, of Whitehouse, Hurderton County, New Jersey; Josephine is the widow of William Hall and she likewise maintains her home at Whitehouse; and Joseph is a resident of the City of Bayonne, Hudson County, New Jersey.

Judge Sloat gained his early education in the public schools of the City of Newark, New Jersey, where he graduated in the high school and where he continued to reside until he had attained to the age of twenty-five years. In New Jersey he entered the employ of the Standard Oil Company, and from a very subordinate position he soon won advancement and was finally made superintendent of tankage department for this great corporation, in the service of which he continued ten years. He then entered the employ of Reeves Brothers, representative oil producers in the field about Alliance, Ohio, and after remaining with this firm for some time, in the capacity of tank man, he went to Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio, and assumed the position of superintendent of construction for the Warren Boiler & Tank Company, with which concern he remained about seventeen years, his specific executive service being in connection with the installation of oil tanks in the various oil fields of the country, so that no home life was possible for him. As a representative of this company he first came to what is now the State of Oklahoma in 1903 and he finally decided to provide for himself a "local habitation and a name," with the result that he cast in his lot with the present vigorous young commonwealth of Oklahoma and established his residence at Kiefer, Creek County. Here he opened, in 1907, a feed store, and after conducting the same one year he engaged in the livery business, with which line of enterprise he has here been successfully identified, besides which he has kept pace with modern progress and has amplified the scope of his operations by establishing a garage and providing

excellent automobile service for his patrons. He holds 8,000 shares in the Chanute Refining Company, at Chanute, Kansas, and thus has not severed entirely his association with the important line of industrial enterprise with which he was long identified in an active way.

Judge Sloat has exemplified in thought, word and deed his abiding faith in the principles and policies for which the democratic party has ever stood sponsor in a basic way, and he is one of its influential representatives in Creek County. As previously noted in this context, he served efficiently as judge of the police court of Kiefer from 1907 until his retirement from the office, in May, 1915. The judge is a well known and popular factor in the business and social activities of his home town, and is affiliated with the Beuevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Tribe of Ben Hur, and the Order of Owls.

After years of detachment from domestic privileges, Judge Sloat, in 1900, made provision for an ideal home life, when he wedded Miss Bertha M. Pittman, who presides most graciously over their attractive home. They have no children.

TOM HAMILTON. Colbert is a town with a permanent population. The floating element is practically unknown here. It is a place of substantial and well kept homes, and one where the curious and doubting may witness the onward march of the civilization of the American Indian. Tom Hamilton is by blood and birth one-half Chickasaw. In the best sense of the word he is a progressive American citizen, indeed, the real American. He stands out as one of the leading citizens of the Colbert community. He is banker and postmaster in Colbert, and one of the most prominent men in the town. A business man to the core, he does not depend wholly upon the business world for his interest. He is a many sided man, well developed and fit for leadership in any field.

Tom Hamilton was born in Panola County, Chickasaw Nation, near the present Town of Yarnaby, on June 11, 1887. He is a son of John C. Hamilton, a white man of Missouri birth, and his mother was Manda (Benton) Hamilton, a woman of full Chickasaw blood. They were married in 1884, and when their son Tom was still a very young child they died. The father of John C. Hamilton was Andrew Hamilton, a native Missourian.

The schools of Colbert afforded Tom Hamilton his early education, and he later attended the Chickasaw Rock Academy and the Earthman Business College of Whitewright, Texas. When he had completed his business training Mr. Hamilton secured a position as bookkeeper in the Durant National Bank. He remained there until the organization of the Colbert Bank, when he accepted a position as bookkeeper with the new concern. He held that post for a year, when he was made cashier, the promotion coming in recognition of the unusual talent he displayed in matters of finance. For the past nine years Mr. Hamilton has held the position of cashier of the First National Bank. In 1914 he was appointed to the office of postmaster of Colbert. In this he employs a competent assistant, and overlooks the affairs of the office, though giving his time mainly to his duties as cashier of the bank.

Mr. Hamilton is a democrat, staunch and firm, and he has given splendid service to the party thus far. His fraternal relations are confined to the Masons, the Odd Fellows and the Elks.

In 1906 Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Cecil Bell of Colbert. They have four children. Tom, Jr., eight years old, is in school in Colbert. The others

are Hazel, Gwendolyn and Alice, aged six, four and two years, respectively.

The Hamilton family is prominent in social circles in Colbert, and enjoys the confidence and friendship of the best people in the community.

THOMAS J. DYER. Possessing the distinction of having been a member of the first colony to attempt settlement in the territory which now comprises the State of Oklahoma, Thomas Jefferson Dyer may be numbered among the pioneers of this commonwealth. During his career he has participated in several events which form interesting periods in Oklahoma's history, and has assisted to develop the agricultural resources of the state both in the earliest pioneer days and later as a resident of his present property, located ten miles north of Alva, in Woods County, where he has made his home since 1893.

Mr. Dyer was born August 20, 1857, at Des Moines, Iowa, and is a son of Samuel M. and Mary Elizabeth (Gilbrech) Dyer. His father was born in North Carolina, September 5, 1814, and was a lad of seven years when, in 1821, he removed with his parents to Terre Haute, Indiana. There he grew up and learned the timber trade, which he followed at different points in Indiana until 1851, at that time removing to Des Moines, Iowa, then only a military post, where he purchased a large tract of municipal property. During his residence of eighteen years at that place, Mr. Dyer became one of the prominent and influential citizens of the community, serving four years as county treasurer and two years as county clerk of Polk County. In 1869 Mr. Dyer sold his Iowa holdings and removed to Jasper County, Missouri, but in 1870 left that community for the Osage Indian Reservation, where he bought a "squatter's" rights to a claim. After two years of residence there, he learned that the Government contemplated the removal of the 300 "squatters" in the Osage Reservation, among whom were Samuel M. Dyer and his son Thomas J. He immediately wired to Carl Schurz, at that time secretary of the interior, asking his aid and influence in allowing them to remain, but was answered by wire that they would be compelled to vacate the Indian lands, and they were subsequently removed by the military. Thomas J. Dyer still retains the correspondence which shows that he and his father were members of the first colony to attempt settlement in the territory comprising the present State of Oklahoma, a body of men who antedated the Payne Colony by seven years. He also owns a bill which was introduced in the Forty-second Congress by Isaac C. Parker, M. C., of Missouri, proposing the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma, dated February 5, 1872, which is supposed to have been the first bill in Congress which pertained to this state.

When it was necessary to make room for the Indians who were being removed from Kansas, Mr. Dyer, along with some of his fellow "squatters," moved just over the line into Kansas, and for several years leased land from the Indians for farming and grazing purposes. In 1885 he removed to Barber County, Kansas, and there continued to reside on a ranch until his death, which occurred June 22, 1886, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Samuel M. Dyer was married in 1839 to Miss Mary Elizabeth Gilbrech, who was born February 14, 1821, in Germany, and came to the United States in 1824 with her parents, John A. and Mary (Lemer) Gilbrech. She died at the "Tarrapin Ranch" in Harper County, Kansas, December 6, 1897. She was a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the movements of which she always supported. Nine sons and four daughters were born to Samuel M. and Mary Elizabeth Dyer, as follows (all lived to maturity and reared families, with

the exception of two): John Van Buren, born August 19, 1841, who is now a retired farmer of Sedan, Kansas; Ezekiel Benton, born January 20, 1843, died December 25, 1905; William Franklin, born June 8, 1844, met his death in a mine accident, May 30, 1906, was a veteran of the Civil war, having been a member of the Twenty-third Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry; Samuel Meredith, born May 20, 1846, now a retired farmer and resident of California; Hiram Jennings, born September 17, 1848, died April 27, 1904; Viretta Harris, born July 18, 1853, now the wife of Joseph Pitt, a farmer of Elgiu, Kansas; James Madison, born September 20, 1850, who died May 5, 1853; Oscar Franklin, born May 3, 1855, now postmaster and a hotel man of Gazelle, California; Thomas Jefferson, of this review; Thompson Bird, born January 6, 1859, and now a railroad man of Provo, Utah; Mary Elizabeth, born September 5, 1861, who died March 15, 1862; Rebecca Jane, born October 8, 1862, who is now the wife of George Maroney, a retired farmer of Attica, Kansas; and Sarah Ellen, born February 1, 1865, who is now the wife of William Granger, a farmer of Shadon, California.

Thomas Jefferson Dyer received his education in the public schools of Polk County, Iowa, Jasper County, Missouri, and Chautauqua County, Kansas, and in 1878 went to the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, where for five years he worked as a cowboy on the old ranges, now passed away. Later he followed the same line of work in Kansas, and finally settled on Government land in Barber County, Kansas, where he remained until 1893. In that year he made the run at the time of the opening of the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma, and located on a homestead ten miles north of Alva, in the cultivation of which he has since been engaged. He carries on general farming and the raising of stock and has been very successful in his efforts, his industry, perseverance and good business management having brought him satisfying rewards. In business circles he bears an excellent reputation as a man of integrity and fidelity to agreements, and his citizenship has at various times brought him preferment at the hands of his fellow-townsmen. A stalwart democrat, in 1907 he was elected as the first county treasurer of Woods County after the admission of Oklahoma to the Union, and was re-elected in 1910, continuing to hold the office in all for five years, seven months, seven days. In 1914 he was the nominee of his party for the office of county clerk, but the county has become heavily republican, and he met with defeat.

Mr. Dyer has been twice married, his first union being celebrated November 28, 1878, when he wedded Miss Lucretia Burnett, who was born in Trigg County, Kentucky, May 20, 1859, a daughter of Cornelius Burnett. She died in Carroll County, Arkansas, December 12, 1879, leaving two children: Lulie Ellen, born August 20, 1879, and now the wife of A. V. Martin, a farmer of Woods County, Oklahoma; and Thomas Frederick, who died in infancy. Mr. Dyer was married the second time, December 31, 1884, in Barber County, Kansas, to Miss Nina C. Cummins, who was born January 18, 1867, in Appanoose County, Iowa, daughter of Scott Cummins, the Oklahoma author and poet widely known as the "Pilgrim Bard." To this union there have been born four children: Lillian Eldred, born December 20, 1886, a graduate of the Oklahoma Northwestern Normal School, class of 1910, and now a teacher in the city schools of Alva; Thomas Lafayette, born April 17, 1889, in Barber County, Kansas, a graduate of the Oklahoma Northwestern Normal School, class of 1910, and of Leland Stanford University, class of 1914; Ethel Byrdie, born July 31, 1894, in Barber County, Kansas, a graduate of Oklahoma Northwestern Normal School, class of 1915; and Sarah Mabel, born in Woods County, Okla-

homa, November 5, 1896, and now the wife of John Nelson Cameron, of Capron, Oklahoma.

LUTHER W. TARKENTON. For twenty years a resident of old Indian Territory and the State of Oklahoma, Luther W. Tarkenton completed his education here, and for the past fifteen years has been pursuing a varied commercial career, and is chiefly known as a real estate and farm land dealer at Waurika, and has also made himself a factor in the oil development of that district.

Luther W. Tarkenton was born near Russellville, Pope County, Arkansas, October 5, 1881, a son of John P. and Bettie (Jaenes) Tarkenton. The Tarkenton family were among the pioneer settlers of Tennessee. John P. Tarkenton, who was born in that state in 1840, moved to Pope County, Arkansas, and in 1895 established his home at Comanche, in Old Indian Territory. Early in his life he was conscripted for service in the Confederate Army, though he was opposed to secession. His active career was spent as a farmer and stock raiser, and in 1903 he retired from business and is now living at Ada, Oklahoma. He is a member of the Free Will Baptist Church. His wife was born in Tennessee in 1847 and died near Ada at Maxwell in 1905. Their six children are given brief mention as follows: William T., who is a farmer and an oil well and deep water well contractor and lives at Ada; May, whose husband is a contractor and builder in New Mexico; Luther W.; Emma, who is unmarried and living in New Mexico; John P., who died at Ada at the age of twenty-two; Elsie, wife of L. L. Bedford, a Texas farmer.

Luther W. Tarkenton grew up on a farm and in his early boyhood attended the common schools of Pope County, Arkansas. In 1900 he finished his education in the high school at Comanche, and his first business connection after leaving the farm was as clerk in the general merchandise store conducted by W. A. Yates at Comanche. He was next sent to Temple, Oklahoma, as manager of the firm's store in that place, and continued merchandising until 1908. Since the latter date his home has been at Waurika, where he has built up a large business in handling general real estate and farm loans. Quite recently he has become an oil promoter, and is now drilling a well a mile and a half north of Waurika. His offices are in the Leech Building on Main Street. Mr. Tarkenton owns a farm of eighty acres eight miles east of Waurika, another of 160 acres nine miles east of town, and one of 120 acres ten miles northeast. He has also leased upwards of a thousand acres in Jackson county. His own comfortable residence is on C Avenue in Waurika.

Mr. Tarkenton is an independent republican and a member of the Baptist Church, and is affiliated with the Woodmen of the World. He was married at Comanche in 1903 to Miss Hannah B. Howard, daughter of Rev. J. W. Howard, now deceased, who was for many years a Baptist minister. There are two children: Lucile, born in 1905, and Wilton W., born in 1908, both attending the Waurika public schools.

RAPHAEL H. ROSS has been one of the makers of history in Northwest Oklahoma. He founded the flourishing Town of Rosston in Harper County, and when that town was incorporated recently he was honored by election as its mayor.

Throughout his career in Oklahoma Mr. Ross has been more than a passive factor in development. Successful himself, he has made his success count for betterment in a large community. It was in 1912 that he had 160 acres of his land platted as a townsite, and it was named Rosston in his honor. In the same year he took the

lead in building enterprise, putting up a group of four modern brick buildings, furnishing quarters for bank, stores and postoffice, and his liberality has been seen in almost every permanent institution of the community. When the town was incorporated in 1916 he was elected the first mayor, and no one could have deserved that office better. Everyone speaks of him as the father of the town, and he has been its leading spirit from the beginning.

Mr. Ross has been identified with Harper County fifteen years. Besides his interest in the Town of Rosston he has an extensive ranch of 4,000 acres, lying immediately adjacent to Rosston. He is of old Virginia ancestry, and was born January 25, 1868, in a log house on a farm in Pleasants County, West Virginia, a son of Cornelius P. and Ambrosine (Harness) Ross, who were natives of the same state. Cornelius P. Ross, who was born in 1836 and is now living retired at the age of eighty in Florida, spent his active years up to the age of forty as a farmer and afterwards became a merchant. When the Civil war came on he went with the South, and fought in a Virginia regiment under General Longstreet, was present in many important battles including Cedar Creek and Chancellorsville, and was mustered out with the rank and title of an officer of the Confederate army. After the war he represented his home district in the West Virginia Legislature. In 1866 he married Miss Ambrosine Harness, who was a daughter of Solomon and Ann (Usher) Harness, her mother being a relative of the late Admiral Usher of the British Navy. She died at Waverly, West Virginia, in 1905. She was a highly cultured woman and especially devout in her religious duties, being an active worker in the Presbyterian Church. Their three children are still living: Raphael H.; Ora G., now the wife of Richard S. Foley, a farmer at Waverly, West Virginia; Anna R. is the wife of M. C. Hess, a merchant at Rosston, Oklahoma.

Raphael H. Ross completed his literary education in the University of West Virginia at Morgantown, and found ample outlet for his unusual energies and enterprise as a worker in the oil fields of West Virginia. From the East he came to Oklahoma in 1901, and secured a tract of Government land in Harper County. From that first tract as a nucleus his holdings have spread until they now include a ranch of 4,000 acres, well stocked and improved, and he is one of the principal buyers, raisers and shippers of cattle from this section.

Mr. Ross also conducts a large hardware, furniture and implement store in Rosston, and is president of the First National Bank of that town. He was one of the organizers of the Fort Supply Telephone Company, which conducts a line from Woodward to Beaver. Mr. Ross is a thirty-second degree Mason, being affiliated with the consistory at Guthrie.

The history of the little Town of Rosston constantly reflects his liberality. He donated four blocks of land for school purposes and also gave a quarter block for the Congregational Church. He not only gave the land but gave of his means for the building of schools and churches, and in every possible way is exerting his influence toward making this one of the model towns of Northwest Oklahoma.

On November 20, 1906, at Woodward, Oklahoma, Mr. Ross married Miss Annie L. Moore, who was born in Missouri in 1878. They have three sons: Eugene Granville, Leland Rufus and Raphael Herbert.

SAMUEL TRUITT CARRICO. One of the men who participated in the run into the Cherokee Strip on September 16, 1893, was Captain Carrico, who for more than twenty years has been closely identified with the business and



Lew Wilder

civic life of the City of Alva. He gained his rank and title by valiant service as a soldier in the Union army during the Civil war. Prior to the opening of the strip he was a resident of Kansas, and secured one of the choice homesteads at Alva, where he opened the first real estate office. Captain Carrieco is now retired from business, and is one of the notable pioneer characters of Northern Oklahoma.

Samuel Truitt Carrieco was born November 17, 1840, on a farm in Greene County, Illinois, and is now the only male survivor of this branch of the Carrieco family, which was of Spanish origin. His parents were Silas and Catherine (Decker) Carrieco. Silas Carrieco was born at Athens, Ohio, April 18, 1818, his father being a native of Virginia and his mother of Maryland. In 1828 the family moved from Ohio out to Illinois and became early settlers in that state. Silas Carrieco grew up in Illinois and was a substantial farmer there until 1904, when in advanced years he came to Alva and died in that city May 5, 1905, aged eighty-seven years eighteen days. The business of farming sums up his activities, and he was a man of substantial influence in the community where he lived so many years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Methodist Church. Silas Carrieco married Catherine Decker in 1839. She was a daughter of James D. and Eliza (Truitt) Decker, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Wales. Mrs. Carrieco died at Carrollton, Illinois, in 1897. She was for many years devoted to her church. There were seven children in the family, two sons and five daughters, namely: Samuel T.; Eliza, who died at the age of four years; George Rutledge, who died at the age of two; Mary C., who died December 24, 1863; Laura, who married L. K. Sitler, and now lives at Enid, Oklahoma, is the mother of three children: Roger S., Louise Lamar and George; Lucy C. Vigus, who lives at Tulsa, the widow of Titus C. Vigus, has four daughters and one son, namely, Carrieco, Sadie, Barbara, Port C. and Lucy; Harriett E. Brown, deceased, married John L. Brown, also deceased, and their one son and three daughters are Belle, Kathryn and Inez, who are residents of Chicago, Illinois; and Fred S., deceased.

Captain Carrieco is one of the men who dates the beginning of their education in a log schoolhouse. That school was back in Greene County, Illinois, and he later supplemented the district schooling with a course in the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College at Chicago, where he was graduated June 14, 1859. A few days later he began his practical duties as bookkeeper and salesman at Carrollton, Illinois, and in 1860 became clerk on a Mississippi steamboat—the Luther M. Kennett—Captain. J. R. Keach—commander.

The military record of Captain Carrieco begins with his enlistment on November 11, 1861, in Company B of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a private; February 5, 1862, he was commissioned second lieutenant of the company. October 16, 1862, he became first lieutenant; May 1, 1863, was commissioned captain; resigned May 29, 1865. That regiment had all told sixty-three officers, and of these only twelve are now living. Captain Carrieco is now the ranking officer of the old regiment, and is the only survivor who reached the rank of captain at the date of his muster in as an officer, February 5, 1862. His service as a soldier took him all over the country south of the Ohio River, and he was in many important battles, including the great conflict at Shiloh and subsequent engagements up to and including Nashville, Tennessee, December, 1864. He was fortunate in escaping wounds or capture.

With nearly four years of military service to his credit, after the war Captain Carrieco engaged in the merchandise business successfully until 1884. In that year he

became an early settler at Harper, Kansas, and continued merchandising there. In October, 1885, he was appointed postmaster at Harper, and held the office until he resigned in 1890.

When Captain Carrieco arrived in the Cherokee Strip in September, 1893, he was fortunate in securing a location on land near Alva at the west. He put up one of the first buildings in the new town, and has the distinction of opening the first real estate and loan office. His business grew and prospered, and from the first he was one of the men of commanding influence in that locality. He served as chairman of the Government Townsite Commission of Alva, which issued titles for town lots.

Captain Carrieco is a democrat in politics. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was at one time commander of his post in Illinois. He is a charter member of Raboni Chapter No. 25, of the Royal Arch Masons at Alva.

On March 5, 1866, he married Miss Cornelia C. Bates, daughter of Peter J. and Rebecca (Rummell) Bates. Mrs. Carrieco was born June 30, 1845, at Whitehall, Illinois, and died July 7, 1912, at Alva. Her father was a native of New York State and her mother of Maryland. Mrs. Carrieco was an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. To this union, which endured for more than forty-six years, there were born five children, one son and four daughters: Belle and Minnie, both living at Alva; Edward Sherman, deceased; Nellie, deceased; and Reba K., the wife of Prof. Guy M. Lisk, superintendent of the city schools at Alva.

LEW WILDER. In 1914 the people of Creek County chose for the office of sheriff a citizen whose fitness for such responsibility and honor is unquestioned and exceptional. Sheriff Wilder has been a resident of Creek County for a number of years, was originally a cowboy on his father's ranches, and his early training well fitted him for all the duties and responsibilities of self-sufficient manhood and citizenship. The people of Creek County have been highly pleased with his official record as sheriff, and there seems to be little doubt in that county but that he will be re-elected.

He was born at Morgan, Texas, August 8, 1874. Both of his grandfathers were pioneers in Texas and owned several leagues of land and grazed large herds of cattle in the early days. Sheriff Wilder's parents were Charles Edward and Julia (Womack) Wilder, the former a native of Mississippi and the latter of Virginia. Both went to Texas with their parents when they were children. Grandfather Wilder at one time owned the land where Texarkana, Texas, stands. Charles E. Wilder was an active rancher and cattle man both in Texas and since 1892 has operated extensively in Oklahoma. He first had a large ranch near Chouteau, and subsequently extended his interests to Greer County. For a number of years he made his home in Kansas City, Missouri, in order that his children might have the best of educational advantages. He is now living retired at Kiefer, Oklahoma, his wife having passed away in January, 1899.

Lew Wilder, the oldest of the three children, grew up as a cowboy on his father's ranches in Texas and Oklahoma, and received most of his education in the public schools of Kansas City. He spent a number of years as a rancher and cattleman in Greer County, Oklahoma, but in 1907 moved to Kiefer in Creek County and set up as a blacksmith and proprietor of a machine shop. Later he was connected with the Warren City Tank and Boiler Works of Warren, Ohio, and was an assistant superintendent in the oil fields around Kiefer until 1911. In that year he made his first race for the office of sheriff but was defeated. In 1914 the republicans nominated him again and he was elected by a good majority.

Mr. Wilder is a typical western man, popular and genial, but does his duty without fear or favor. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. On December 26, 1915, he married Mrs. Florence Shipley.

LEE A. WALTON. At Alva, judicial center of Woods County, is maintained the residence of this well known and representative Oklahoma pioneer, and he is a citizen of large and varied attainments, even as he is a man of wide experience and broad activities along lines that represent definite civic and material progress. Mr. Walton has been one of the influential figures in public affairs and industrial development in Oklahoma, where he established his residence in 1893, the year when the historic Cherokee Strip was thrown open to settlement. He is a skilled civil engineer, and as such has done a large amount of important work both in Kansas and Oklahoma, is being specially worthy of note that he was chief engineer of the surveying and construction of the first railroad line to enter the present thriving city of Beaver. As a youth Mr. Walton studied law; he has been a successful representative of the pedagogic profession as well as that of civil engineer; he has been active as a newspaper editor and publisher; he has concerned himself with mercantile enterprises; and he has been specially resourceful in connection with the development and advancement of the basic industry of agriculture. All these things betoken his versatility, and his broad mental grasp and mature judgment have further made him specially well equipped for leadership in popular sentiment and action, so that it may readily be understood that he has exerted large and benignant influence in connection with the march of progress in Oklahoma, both under territorial and state government.

A native of the fine old Buckeye State, within whose borders both his paternal and maternal ancestors settled in the early pioneer era of its history, Mr. Walton was born at Rome, Lawrence County, Ohio, on the 14th of August, 1859. He is a son of Thomas A. and Sarah E. (Massey) Walton, both likewise natives of Ohio, the father having been born in Lawrence County, in 1830, and the mother in Lawrence County, in 1832—a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Darling) Massey.

Judge Thomas A. Walton was a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Whitten) Walton, both natives of England, where a representative of the Walton family was the Duke of Leeds. The parents of Judge Walton were numbered among the representative pioneers of Ohio, in which state they continued their residence until their death. In his native state Judge Walton received advanced educational advantages as gauged by the standards of the locality and period, and he not only became an able civil engineer, but also a prominent lawyer and jurist in Lawrence County, Ohio, where he was engaged in the practice of law as a young man and where he served for some time on the bench of the District Court.

In 1885 Judge Walton removed to Harper County, Kansas, and after there devoting two years to farming he engaged in the same line of enterprise in Barber County, that state, where he continued his residence until 1893, when he participated in the opening of the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma Territory and settled on a tract of land to which he entered claim in old Woods County. He here continued his residence until 1900, when he and his wife established their home at Victoria, the judicial center of the Texas county of that name. There they passed the remainder of their lives, Judge Walton having passed away in 1906 and his widow in 1913. Their marriage was solemnized in the year 1854 and they became

the parents of five sons and four daughters, concerning whom the following data are available: John A., who was born in 1855, died at the age of seven years; Charles A., born September 2, 1857, is now a prosperous farmer in Victoria County, Texas; Lee A., immediate subject of this review, was the next in order of birth; Nora E., born October 3, 1861, was the wife of Horace Frisbie and she resides at Lamar, Colorado; Samantha H. E., who was born December 25, 1863, died in 1911; Cecilia Ella, born December 24, 1865, died in 1886; Minerva E., born in 1868, died at the age of two years; Don A. was born in 1873 and died in 1892; T. Whit was born in 1875 and is a resident of Addicks, Texas.

Lee A. Walton passed the period of his childhood and early youth on his father's farm in Lawrence County, Ohio, and that he made good use of the advantages afforded by the public schools of his native county needs no further voucher than the statement that when but sixteen years of age he proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors and engaged in teaching in a district school. He continued his successful work as a teacher and also initiated the study of law, in which he eventually gained a really broad and accurate fund of technical knowledge. Under the direction of his father he studied and worked as a civil engineer, and served as deputy county surveyor of Lawrence County, under the administration of his honored sire, this position having been retained by him when he was seventeen years old.

In 1883, when about twenty-four years of age, Mr. Walton came to the West and entered claim to a tract of Government land in Harper County, Kansas. He devoted two and one-half years to reclamation and other improvement work on his claim, and in connection with these pioneer farming operations he also found requisition for his services as a teacher in the local schools. In 1885 he removed to Stevens County, that state, where he engaged in teaching school and where he served four years as county surveyor. For a time he was editor and publisher of a weekly paper in the Village of Moscow, that county, and the former vigorous Town of Fargo Springs, Kansas, claimed him for a period as one of its leading merchants. During the last five years of his residence in the Sunflower State Mr. Walton gave his attention principally to farming and teaching in Barber County.

When, in 1893, the Cherokee Strip of Oklahoma Territory was thrown open to settlement, Mr. Walton was one of those who "made the run" into this new region, and he has since been closely and prominently identified with this section of the State—a valued exponent of civic and material development and advancement. Mr. Walton is now the owner of a valuable and well improved farm in the fertile Driftwood Valley, in Woods County, and to the same he gives a general supervision, as does he to his various other real-estate and business interests, the while he maintains his residence at Alva, the county seat, where the modern and attractive family home is a center of gracious hospitality and good cheer.

In politics Mr. Walton has always been actively arrayed as a supporter of the principles and policies for which the republican party stands sponsor, and he was prominently concerned with the organization of its contingent in Woods County. At the last session of the Oklahoma Territorial Legislature, in 1907, he served as doorkeeper of the council or upper house of that body, and in 1908 he was the republican candidate for county clerk of Woods County, his defeat for this office being compassed by only seventeen votes. In 1910-11 he was associated in the editorial management of the *Alva Morning Times*. In 1883, fully six years prior to the opening of Oklahoma Territory to settlement, Mr. Walton assisted in the surveying of the Cherokee Strip in

Indian Territory, at the instance of and for the benefit of the cattlemen then operating in this region.

On the 23d of April, 1883, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Walton to Miss Frederica C. Farson, daughter of Henry C. and Louise (Seikerman) Farson, who were at the time residents of Ashland, Kentucky. Mrs. Walton was born in the Province of Westphalia, Germany, on the 25th of November, 1864, and thus was a child of six years at the time of the family immigration to the United States, in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Walton have three children: Lois F., who was born May 4, 1884, in Harper County, Kansas, was graduated in the Oklahoma Northwestern Normal School, at Alva, as the youngest member of the class of 1900, and in 1904 she became the wife of Loran A. Purcell. They maintain their home at Sapulpa, Oklahoma, and have four children—Emma C., Lois Esther, Walter Lee and Lloyd Kenneth. Winifred Winona, who was born at Moscow, Stevens County, Kansas, on the 18th of April, 1889, was graduated in the Oklahoma Northwestern Normal School as a member of the class of 1906 and was the youngest member of the class. Later she took post-graduate courses in the University of Oregon and the University of California, in the latter of which she was graduated in the department of domestic science. She is now engaged in teaching in the public schools of Washington. Loren Lee Walton, the youngest child and only son, was born in Barber County, Kansas, on the 3d of September, 1891, and after completing a course in the Oklahoma Northwestern Normal School, in which he was graduated in 1910, he entered the law department of the great University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which he was graduated in 1913, at the age of twenty-one years—one of the youngest members of a large class. Prior to this he had taken a year's course of academic order in Leland Stanford University, at Palo Alto, California. Since 1913 he has been engaged in the practice of his profession at Alva, and he is one of the leading younger members of the bar of Woods County—a painstaking and ambitious young attorney whose success in his profession is fully justifying his choice of vocation.

ARCHIBALD C. BYARS, M. D. In professional life, nowhere is the value of thorough preparation more evident than in the science of medicine. In the domain of the physician the university is a vital necessity, if the devotee reasonably hopes to reach the plane of a broad practice. When a young man, Archibald C. Byars prepared himself with patience and thoroughness, and the result is shown by the fact that in the years of his actual practice he has made noticeable strides toward eminence. Doctor Byars was born in Scotland County, Northern Missouri, February 21, 1870, and is a son of James K. Polk and Sarah Elizabeth (Owen) Byars.

James K. P. Byars was born in 1843, in Warren County, Tennessee, whence his family had come as pioneers from North Carolina. As a young man he moved to Northern Missouri, where he was married and where he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until the year 1876, when he removed to Shelby County, Missouri, and there continued to be engaged in agricultural operations, as a farmer and stock raiser, until his death in 1884. A stalwart democrat, he took an active part in civic and political affairs, but never was an aspirant for public office, preferring the quiet of his farm to the strife and doubtful honors of the public arena. He was a faithful member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, in which he was an elder, and Mrs. Byars still belongs to that faith. She was born in Kentucky, went to Northern Missouri with her parents in girlhood, and still survives Mr. Byars, being a resident of Laclede, Missouri. They were the parents of three children,

namely: Archibald C.; Mary Rosina, who is the wife of Frank Clay, a shipper of stock at Laclede, Missouri; and Edith D., who is the wife of Dr. W. M. Duffy, a physician and surgeon of Hamilton, Missouri.

Archibald C. Byars received his early education in the public schools of Northern Missouri, following which for one year he was a student at Oakland College, Knoxville, Kuox County, Missouri, and then spent three years at the Clarence (Missouri) High School. Following this, he enrolled as a student at Missouri Valley College, Marshall, Saline County, Missouri, but after one year his health failed and he was forced to give up his studies. During the next two years he did little, but at the end of that time, having recovered, entered the Tennessee Medical College, at Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained one year. He next went to the Knoxville (Tennessee) Medical College, where he remained three years and was graduated in 1902 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. When he left college halls, Doctor Byars did not cease his studies, but has been a close and careful student, having taken in 1910 a post-graduate course at the Kansas City Post-Graduate School, and in 1911 a post-graduate course by correspondence with the Post-Graduate Clinical Medical College, Chicago, from which institution he received his diploma.

In 1900, two years prior to his graduation, Doctor Byars began the practice of medicine at Nashville, having taken an examination before the State Medical Examining Board. Later, while still attending college, he practiced at Nashville, Tennessee, but in July, 1902, came to Shawnee, Oklahoma, where he spent a short time. He next went to Rossville, this state, in 1904 to Midlothian, in 1910 to Mulhall, Logan County, Oklahoma, and in 1911 to Tampa, Florida, where he remained for one year. Following his return to Oklahoma, he was for one year engaged in practice in the country districts of Jefferson County, and in 1914 settled at Terral, where he has since continued to be engaged in a general medical and surgical practice. He has attracted to himself an excellent professional business, having displayed the possession of marked abilities and talents, broad information and experience, thorough learning and a conscientious devotion to his profession that makes him a decided factor in elevating its standards and upholding its ethics. He belongs to the Jefferson County Medical Society, the Oklahoma State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and maintains an excellent reputation among his fellow practitioners. In addition to his medical practice, and in connection therewith, he conducts a pharmacy on the main street of the village, where he carries a full line of drug goods, and prepares his own prescriptions. Fraternally, the doctor is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Ancient Order of United Workmen, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and the Knights of the Maccabees, and is popular in all orders. With his family he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a trustee.

Doctor Byars was married at Asheville, North Carolina, to Miss Ophelia Magness, who was born in De Kalb County, Tennessee, daughter of the Rev. Green Magness, a Baptist preacher, who is now deceased. Two children have been born to this union: Sarah Ruth, who is a sophomore at the Terral High School; and William Sheldon, who is in third grade in the public schools.

L. R. FLINT, now cashier of the First National Bank of Rosston, comes of a family of thorough business men and bankers, and has been engaged in banking in Kansas and Oklahoma for a number of years. On January 1, 1915, having sold his interests in Kansas, he came to Oklahoma, and in April, 1915, with others organized the

First National Bank of Rosston, and has since directed its affairs through the office of cashier.

The First National Bank at the end of its first year has a record of deposits averaging about \$75,000, and its business is conducted on a capital of \$25,000. It is one of the best managed institutions in Harper County.

Mr. Flint was born at Bethany, Missouri, November 28, 1886, but has spent most of his active career in Kansas, first becoming acquainted with Oklahoma as a boy when his father participated in the opening of the Cherokee Strip. His parents are A. W. and Elizabeth Ann (Harvey) Flint. His father was born in Harrison County, Missouri, September 18, 1856, his parents having come from Maryland. A. W. Flint has been a successful farmer and stockman. In 1893 he entered Oklahoma at the opening of the Cherokee Strip and for several years was established on a government claim in Grant County. In 1898 he left Oklahoma and removed to Caldwell, Kansas, and subsequently bought a stock ranch in Barber County from the late Jerry Simpson, the famous congressman from the Seventh Kansas District. After eight years in Barber County, he removed to Ottawa, Kansas, from which point he has directed his extensive interests as a livestock man. His marriage occurred in 1876. His wife was born July 4, 1854, in Pennsylvania, daughter of James and Deborah (Sutton) Harvey, both natives of Pennsylvania. A. W. and Elizabeth Flint have seven children, four sons and three daughters: Jesse Benton, who was born March 28, 1877, and is now president of the Citizens State Bank of Humboldt, Kansas; Harvey, died in infancy; Nora Gertrude, born August 13, 1883, completed her education in the Southwestern College at Winfield, Kansas, and is now an expert stenographer; Ethel Leona, born March 24, 1885, was married in 1905 to A. V. McRoberts, who is a farmer at Monticello, Missouri; L. R. Flint, who is the fifth in order of birth; Ruth Alma, born November 8, 1889, a graduate of Ottawa University in Kansas with the class of 1913 and now a teacher in the high school at Hoisington, Kansas; Wiley Glenwood, who was born April 29, 1891, and was graduated with the class of 1915 from Ottawa College, and is now assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Rosston, Oklahoma.

L. R. Flint completed his literary education in the high school at Medicine Lodge, Kansas, where he was graduated in 1905. Then followed a year in a business college, and in 1908 he became bookkeeper in his brother's bank at Humboldt, Kansas. A year later he was promoted to assistant cashier. On July 1, 1910, the members of his family bought the Home State Bank at Garland, Kansas, and he served as its cashier until January 1, 1915, soon afterward moving to Rosston and organizing the First National Bank. Mr. Flint is a Mason and a member of the Christian Church.

FRANK H. ROBERTS. One of the best known operators in real estate and loans in Woodward County is Frank H. Roberts, who has been engaged in this business at Quinlan since 1902. Skilled in realty values, a man of practical experience, business acumen and great foresight, while carrying on his operations and gaining personal success he has contributed materially to the growth and prosperity of his adopted community through the introduction of new blood into the business veins of this thriving and productive part of Oklahoma.

Mr. Roberts was born February 3, 1865, at Des Moines, Iowa, and is a son of Benjamin Franklin and Elizabeth Jane (Hendrickson) Roberts. He belongs to a family which originated in Wales and the founder of which in America was his grandfather, who upon his arrival in this country located at Martinsville, Indiana, with his wife, whom he had married shortly before embarking

for the new home across the waters. Benjamin F. Roberts was born at Martinsville, Indiana, in 1832, and early in life developed talents as an inventor and architect, in connection with which latter profession he carried on building. It was as an architect that he won reputation, particularly in Iowa, where he constructed many buildings after his arrival in 1858 and assisted in the creation and construction of the capitol building at Des Moines. In 1885 he went to Nebraska, where he continued his career in architecture until his death, at Fremont, September 20, 1896. Although a man of eminent talents, he was never wont to push himself forward, and while an ardent and unswerving democrat, never sought favors at the hands of his party. In 1858 Mr. Roberts was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Jane Hendrickson, who was born in Indiana in 1838, a daughter of Ezekiel and Lydia (Tilford) Hendrickson, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Virginia. She died at Fremont, Nebraska, in 1902, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which throughout her life she had been a devout member. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts were the parents of two sons and three daughters, all of whom are living, as follows: Alice Douglass, born in 1857, who was married in 1880 to George E. Jennings, now postmaster of Garden Grove, Iowa, and has three children—Bessie Lyle, Georgia and Marian; Elizabeth Maude, born in 1861, and now the wife of J. A. Shields; Benjamin T., born in 1863; Frank H.; and Hattie G., born in 1867, and now the wife of Henry J. Smith, of Omaha, Nebraska.

Frank H. Roberts was educated in the public schools of Leon, Iowa, and was twenty years of age when he removed with his parents to Nebraska, in 1885. There for three years he was engaged in working on a stock ranch and at the end of that period accepted a position as a salesman for a clothing house at Fremont. After five years in this position he was sent on the road as traveling representative in the Black Hills country, a vocation in which he met with success and formed a wide acquaintance all over that region. Mr. Roberts came to Quinlan in 1902, and here established himself in the real estate and loan business, an enterprise in which he has continued with success to the present time. He has been successful in interesting outside capital in Woodward County lands and has encouraged settlement, both in the towns and farming districts, while his broad and practical knowledge has made him a valuable medium in the consummation of a number of important deals. He is a democrat, but has not cared for public office, preferring to be known as a business man without political aspirations. Fraternally he is well known in Masonry, being a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Guthrie Consistory.

Mr. Roberts was married June 11, 1895, at Genoa, Nebraska, to Miss Minnie G. Gardner, who was born September 11, 1868, at Lostant, Illinois, a daughter of Milton G. and Louise J. (Kays) Gardner, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Illinois. Prior to her marriage Mrs. Roberts was engaged in teaching public school for a number of years, and became known as one of Iowa's efficient and popular educators. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are the parents of two daughters: Frances Louise, born at Genoa, Nebraska, April 12, 1905; and Ruth Elizabeth, born at Woodward, Oklahoma, January 31, 1907.

JAMES H. SMITH, M. D. The original American progenitors of the family of which Dr. James Harrison Smith, of Wirt, Carter County, Oklahoma, is a scion, settled in the Carolinas in the colonial era of our national history, and in later generations representatives of the family have been worthily concerned with civic



Dr. J. W. Smith.

and material progress in various other states of the Union. Doctor Smith first came to Oklahoma Territory in 1901, and since 1907, the year that marked the admission of this state to the Union, he has been established in the successful practice of his profession at Wirt, a thriving little town attractively situated on the Cimarron River, about 150 miles distant from the City of Guthrie, the former territorial capital. He has won secure prestige as one of the able and successful physicians and surgeons of Carter County, and at Wirt he is one of the interested principals in the Smith-McKnight Company, which here conducts a well equipped and appointed drug store, the same having been established in September, 1914.

Doctor Smith was born at Cumming, the judicial center of Forsyth County, Georgia, on the 6th of November, 1878, and is a son of William E. and Julia (Kemp) Smith, both natives of that state. William E. Smith continued his residence in Georgia until 1892, when he removed with his family to Texas and established his residence at Snow Hill. In 1902 he removed to Floydada, Floyd County, that state, and he now resides on his well improved stock ranch in that county, where he has achieved excellent success both as a stock-grower and as a farmer, his vocation in his young manhood having been that of a mechanic. He is an uncompromising advocate of the principles of the democratic party, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Baptist Church, in which he holds the office of deacon. Of the children Doctor Smith of this review is the firstborn; Alvis is a prosperous farmer and stock-raiser of Floyd County, Texas; Nora is the wife of Joseph Sparks, a substantial farmer in the vicinity of Henryetta, Okmulgee County, Oklahoma; Vige is a farmer in Floyd County, Texas; Jasper is engaged in the hardware business at Farmersville, Collin County, that state; Flora is the wife of John Pennington, a farmer near Lockney, Floyd County, Texas; and Zora remains at the parental home.

Doctor Smith acquired his early education in the public schools of his native county and was about fourteen years of age at the time of the family removal from Georgia to Texas, in 1892. He was associated with his father in the work and management of the home ranch in the Lone Star State until he had attained to the age of twenty years. After formulating his plans for entering the medical profession he attended the Dallas Medical College, in the City of Dallas, Texas, for three years, and he left that institution in 1903, with a standing in his advanced studies and work that practically entitled him to graduation. In 1901 Doctor Smith had established his residence at Comanche, Stephens County, Oklahoma, and there engaged in the mercantile business. In 1906 he was licensed to practice medicine in Oklahoma Territory, and he continued his residence at Comanche until the following year, when he removed to Wirt, Logan County, where he has since continued his successful and unremitting labors as a physician and surgeon and where he commands high esteem both as a representative of his profession and as a liberal and public-spirited citizen. The drug store at Wirt in which he is associated in the ownership was the first here established and controls a large and appreciative patronage. At Healdton, Carter County, Doctor Smith is the owner of residence property, and he also has a well improved farm near that place. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Church of Christ.

Doctor Smith is actively identified with Healdton Lodge, No. 23, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, of

which he is past junior wardeu; with Healdton Camp, No. 333, Woodmen of the World; and with Ardmore Lodge, Improved Order of Red Men. He is a member of the Logan County Medical Society, the Oklahoma State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

At Blue Ridge, Collin County, Texas, in the year 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Smith to Miss Clarinda Driggers, daughter of the late Thomas Driggers, who was a representative farmer and stock-grower of that section of the Lone Star State. Dr. and Mrs. Smith have five children, namely: Ethel, Charles, Jarrett, Elmer, and Velma.

Doctor Smith maintains his office in the drug store at Wirt and since the spring of 1915 he has had as a valued coadjutor in the work of his profession Dr. P. R. Davis.

JOHN F. EGAN. If any one citizen of Sapulpa deserves special credit for the influences and activities which have brought about the development of this center of population and industry, it is John F. Egan. Mr. Egan came to this section of Indian Territory in the early '90s and was an Indian trader at Sapulpa when there were few white people in this part of the Creek Nation. He has been a merchant, banker, rancher and stock raiser, public official, and in a great many ways that could not be distinctly named he has given vitality to the community where he has been so important a factor for more than twenty years.

It was largely under Mr. Egan's leadership that Sapulpa was incorporated as a city. He was the agent who went before the United States judge at Muskogee and secured the original charter. He became the first city recorder, and has been first in a great many public movements.

John F. Egan was born in Eldorado, Fayette County, Iowa, June 9, 1860. His parents, Peter and Maria (Jackson) Egan, were both born in County Roscommon, Ireland, and about 1850 they came with relatives to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and later moved out to Iowa, where they were married in 1854 at West Union. Peter Egan spent the rest of his life as a farmer and merchant in Iowa, and died in 1884 at the age of fifty-three. The mother survived him many years and passed away in Tulsa, Oklahoma, October 30, 1907, aged seventy-three.

The oldest in a family of nine children, five of whom are still living, John Egan grew up on the old farm in Fayette County. He attended public schools of Waucoma, and for fourteen terms was one of the popular and successful school teachers of his native county of Iowa. In the meantime he became interested in merchandising, and was associated with his brother in a store at Waucoma, and later for seven years was with the Webster Brothers Grain Company at Fredericksburg, Iowa. His record as a business man, educator and citizen back in Iowa was as creditable as his subsequent record in Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

In was in 1892 that Mr. Egan sold out his Iowa interests and came to Indian Territory, and in the fall of 1893 he established a store at Sapulpa as a licensed trader with the Indians. This business was conducted under the firm name of Egan Brothers, and he continued trading with the Indians for some five or six years. In 1896 he was appointed postmaster of Sapulpa during President Cleveland's second administration, and held that office four years, six months, seven days, until July 7, 1900. It was a fourth class postoffice when he took charge, and during his administration its business increased many fold and it was made a money order office.

Since leaving the postmastership fifteen years ago Mr. Egan's career has been one of constantly broadening

and influential activities. On leaving the postoffice he went into the real estate and insurance business, but in a short time was appointed a United States constable by United States Judge Raymond, and gave most of his time for the next four years to the duties of that position. Since 1906 his chief business concern has been the handling of real estate and oil interests. While in the office of United States constable he took up the study of law and was admitted to practice before one of the Federal judges, but has used his professional knowledge chiefly to facilitate the handling of his private business interests, though he is a regularly admitted lawyer of the Oklahoma bar. For a number of years Mr. Egan has also used some extensive farm interests in the vicinity of Sapulpa, and conducts one of the model dairies near that city.

He has seen much of Oklahoma life during the past quarter of a century, and in the early days took part in the great land opening and was an applicant for a claim at El Reno, but did not succeed in drawing a prize. For the past two and a half years he has given considerable of his time to work as collector for the State Banking Board. Mr. Egan has written a number of articles for magazines, largely concerning his experiences in the Southwest. He knows personally practically all of the great political leaders who have been prominent in Oklahoma during the past quarter of a century, and he has also come into personal touch with many of the noted outlaws of the Southwest. He himself had experience in three holdups, but was not molested by the outlaws when they discovered his identity.

In politics Mr. Egan was a loyal democrat up to 1896, but has since been a republican on national issues, and votes a split ticket for the most part. He organized the first school board in Sapulpa and was its first president, and helped to maintain the local schools for eighteen years. He was the first president of the Creek County Free Fair Association, which was organized in 1915 under the provisions of the Free Fair Bill, and the first fair was held in Sapulpa in November, 1915. Mr. Egan is a member of the County Bar Association, is a member of the Catholic Church, and of the Knights of Columbus.

In May, 1884, he married Miss Matilda J. DeCramer, who was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, April 18, 1865, a daughter of Joseph and Camilla (Enoch) DeCramer. Her parents were both born in Belgium. Mr. DeCramer died at Sauk Center, Minnesota. The DeCramer family moved out to Fayette County, Iowa, when Mrs. Egan was twelve years of age and she grew up there and they were married at Waucoma, Iowa. To their union have been born three children. Minnie C., who now lives at home, is a talented artist, and was a student at Loretto Academy in Kansas City, Missouri, in the Institute of Fine Arts at Chicago, and also at Bridgeport, Connecticut. The second daughter, Lucile, is the wife of J. A. McKeever, who is one of the editors of the Tulsa World, and they have one son named John Edwin, now seventeen months of age. Mrs. McKeever also was a student of art and graduated from the Loretto Academy and in a special course at Chicago and won two gold medals for her work at the Loretto School and one for her work at Chicago. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Egan is John Sterling, who is a young boy still at home.

ARTHUR O. KINCAID. This pioneer real-estate dealer of Woodward, judicial center of the county of the same name, established his home here at the time when this section, a part of the historic Cherokee Strip, was thrown open to settlement. He has played a large part in the development and progress of the county, has been influential in its governmental affairs and served as county clerk pro tem. until the first election was held

after the creating of the county. Through his well ordered activities in the handling of real estate and the extending of loans on real-estate security he has contributed much to the march of progress and has been able to aid many of the sterling citizens who have here established permanent homes.

Mr. Kincaid is a scion of staunch old Southern stock and was born at Cave Spring, Floyd County, Georgia, on the 14th of August, 1860, his native state having within a short period thereafter become the stage of polemic activities incidental to the Civil war. He is a son of Dr. John and Cornelia (Connor) Kincaid, the former of whom was born in South Carolina and the latter in North Carolina. Doctor Kincaid, a man of specially fine professional attainments, devoted his entire mature life to the practice of medicine, and during the war between the North and the South he gave effective aid to the Confederate cause through his service as surgeon in the Sixth Georgia Cavalry, with which he did well his part in connection with the many important engagements in which the command was involved. Doctor Kincaid continued to be known and honored as one of the representative physicians of Georgia until the time of his death, which occurred at Rome, that state, in 1910, his wife having passed away in the year 1891. Their marriage was solemnized in the year 1858, the father of Mrs. Kincaid having been William Connor, a prosperous planter of North Carolina. In a family of three sons and four daughters Arthur O. Kincaid of this review was the first in order of birth; Ivan D. is a prosperous agriculturist and stock-grower in Oklahoma County, Oklahoma; Paul met his death at the age of twenty-six years, as the result of injuries received when he fell from a tree, in the State of California; May is the wife of Charles Hunt, of Abingdon, Virginia; Etta, who still resides in Georgia, is the widow of J. Harris Chappel, who was the founder and president of the Georgia Industrial School at Milledgeville, that state; Willie is the wife of Alvin Norvill, of Jacksonville, Florida; and Wessie, twin of Willie, is the wife of John Bartleson, of the same city.

Arthur O. Kincaid acquired his early education in the schools of Cave Spring and Rome, Georgia, and at the age of sixteen years he obtained a position as salesman in a mercantile establishment at Huntsville, Alabama, where he remained thus engaged for a period of eight years. In 1883 he went to Fort Worth, Texas, and there he was employed three years as salesman in a dry-goods store. In 1886 he engaged independently in the grocery business, at Henrietta, that state, and in 1888 he disposed of his stock and business, after having developed a prosperous enterprise.

In 1889 Mr. Kincaid was one of the vigorous men who availed themselves of the opportunities afforded when the original portion of Oklahoma Territory was thrown open for settlement, and he made the historic run into the new country on the 22d of April of that year, a year prior to the formal organization of the new territory. He entered claim to a tract of government land eight miles east of Oklahoma City, and in due time perfected his title to this property. Later he was employed as a mercantile salesman in Oklahoma City until the throwing open of the Cherokee Strip to settlement, in 1893, when he came to the new district and established his residence at Woodward, where he was appointed the first county clerk of old N County, by Governor Renfrow, an office of which he continued the incumbent until the first general election was held, this being antecedent to the formal organization of the County of Woodward as now constituted. In 1895 he was appointed deputy clerk of the district, and in this office he served three years.

In 1898 Mr. Kincaid engaged in the cattle business

on the still open range in this section of the territory, and with this line of enterprise he continued to be actively identified twelve years, his operations being definitely successful. Since his retirement from the cattle business he has maintained his residence at Woodward and been engaged in the real-estate business on an extensive scale, he himself owning a large amount of valuable land in this section of the state and his operations being in large degree in the handling of his own properties. Mr. Kincaid is well known in this part of the state and has at all times exemplified the spirit of civic loyalty and progressiveness, the while he has never deviated from a line of strict allegiance to the democratic party. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

At Perry, Oklahoma Territory, on the 6th of August, 1894, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Kincaid to Miss Maude Morgan, who was born in West Virginia, and who came with her parents to Oklahoma Territory in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid have five children, all natives of Woodward County, and their names are here noted: John Morgan, Helen, Leslie, Virginia, and Robert E.

RANDOLPH LEE MONTGOMERY, M. D. One of the pioneer physicians and surgeons of Oklahoma, who has been practicing at Marlow, now in Stephens County, since 1893, Dr. Randolph Lee Montgomery has attained a distinguished position in the medical profession of the southern part of the state. When he came here he was practically a stranger, but his skill in diagnosis and his successful treatment of complicated and long standing cases soon created a gratifying demand for his services and laid the foundation for what has since grown into a career of exceptional breadth and usefulness.

Doctor Montgomery was born in Chickasaw County, Mississippi, May 25, 1866, and is a son of Jacob Perry and Regina (Taliaferro) Montgomery. The founder of the family in the United States was the great-grandfather of Doctor Montgomery, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country shortly before the Revolutionary war and settled in Kershaw District, Kershaw County, South Carolina. Espousing the cause of the patriots, and being fearless in expressing his views, he was in disfavor with the Tory element, and when he came home on a furlough from the army was one night called to the door and shot down by a party of royal sympathizers, his son, the grandfather of Doctor Montgomery, being at this time an infant.

Jacob Perry Montgomery was born in Kershaw District, South Carolina, March 1, 1816, and as a young man moved to Chickasaw County, Mississippi, where he was married. He became the owner of a broad plantation and many slaves and throughout his life was engaged in the pursuits of the soil, although these did not occupy his entire attention, as he was also well known in professional fields. A graduate of Charleston Medical College, he practiced medicine for many years, and was assistant regimental surgeon during the Mexican war and regimental surgeon of a Mississippi regiment in the Confederate army during the war between the North and the South. He was a democrat in politics, an adherent of the faith of the Baptist Church, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Doctor Montgomery died in Houston, Mississippi, in 1892, honored and respected by all who knew him. He was married the first time to Miss Louise Brownlee, who was born in Mississippi in 1820 and died at West Point, Mississippi, in 1892, the mother of one child: Louise, who is the wife of Gen. Josiah Henry Briuker, superintendent of the department of documents, at Washington, D. C. Mr.

Montgomery's second marriage was to Miss Regina Taliaferro, a member of the famous southern family of that name, whose great-grandfather was the original emigrant from Rome, Italy, and settled in South Carolina in early colonial times. Mrs. Montgomery was born in South Carolina in 1832, was married to Doctor Montgomery in 1856, and died at Houston, Mississippi, in 1892. They became the parents of seven children, as follows: Hugh Roderick, born in 1857, who was manager of Ned Richardson's store until his death in Louisiana in 1883; John, who died in infancy; J. T., a prominent practicing attorney of Wichita Falls, Texas; Zelda, who died at the age of sixteen years; Randolph Lee, of this notice; David Milton; and Annie B., who is the wife of M. D. Herbert, county attorney of Ector County, Texas, residing at Odessa. David Milton Montgomery, of the foregoing family, is a graduate of Marion Sims Medical College, Saint Louis, class of 1893, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and has been engaged in practice at Marlow since August, 1893, at this time having offices in the Montgomery Building. He is one of the leading physicians of the county, and has taken a lively and helpful interest in civic affairs, being at this time a member of the school board. He is a democrat in politics, and fraternally is connected with Marlow Lodge No. 103, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Duncan Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, but prefers heavy insurance in old line companies to membership in social or fraternal organizations. He married Miss Lucy Duncan, of Texas, and has three children: James, in the eighth grade of the public schools; David Milton, Jr., in the fifth grade, and Mary, who is a pupil in the first grade.

Randolph Lee Montgomery attended the common schools of Chickasaw County, Mississippi, and further prepared himself at the Agricultural and Mechanical College, Starkville, Mississippi, after leaving which he entered Louisville Medical College, where he was duly graduated with his degree in 1888. His first practice was in his native state, where he remained for five years, then removing to Seymour, Texas. After six months at the latter place, July 15, 1893, he moved to Oklahoma (then Indian Territory), taking up his residence at Marlow, where he has since continued in a successful general practice. Doctor Montgomery has kept himself fully abreast of his profession, has been a close student and an ardent and zealous investigator, and has taken post-graduate courses at the New York and Chicago Polyclinic Colleges. He belongs to the Stephens County Medical Society, of which he has served as president, and to the Oklahoma State Medical Society, and is now serving in the capacity of health officer of Marlow. Doctor Montgomery maintains a handsomely equipped suite of offices in the Montgomery Building, which structure was built and is owned by him. He has various business interests at Marlow and in the surrounding country, and is president of the Hoxie Oil and Gas Company. In his profession he is known as a careful and dependable practitioner, who recognizes and lives up to the best professional ethics. Doctor Montgomery is a member of Marlow Lodge No. 103, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Camp No. 93, Woodmen of the World; Lodge No. 57, Ancient Order of United Workmen; the Knights and Ladies of Security; and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

On June 29, 1898, Doctor Montgomery was married at Woodland, Mississippi, to Miss Minnie McArthur, daughter of J. A. and Eliza McArthur, a well known planter of West Point, Mississippi. To this union there have been born three children: Zelda, who is in eighth grade of the Marlow Public Schools; Lena, a student in the fifth grade; and Jacob Randolph, in the third grade.

J. N. THOMPSON. For fully a quarter of a century, members of the Thompson family have been exceptionally active in all the business and civic affairs of Eastern Oklahoma, both in Tulsa and Okmulgee County. J. N. Thompson is one of the vigorous young business men of Beggs, where in association with his brothers he handles some extensive stock and oil interests and is also a real estate dealer.

A wide circle of people in old Indian Territory have a respectful and admiring memory of the late Joseph Thompson, father of the young business man of Beggs. Joseph Thompson was born near Logansport, Indiana, and married there Mary Calkin, a native of the same locality. At sixteen years of age he ran away from home in order to enlist in the army and served with the Union forces in an Indiana regiment. After his marriage he moved to Missouri, afterwards to Western Kansas, then returned for a time to Missouri, and in 1891 located in the vicinity of the present City of Tulsa. He died at the Tulsa Hospital in May, 1912, at the age of sixty-seven. His widow now lives at Beggs. Joseph Thompson was a pioneer by nature. It seemed that he was never content to abide long in a well settled community, and his ambition was to be in the center of the progressive life and affairs of a new country. He was well equipped for pioneer duties and hardships, and was a splendid physical specimen, standing six feet four inches in height and weighing 240 pounds. His main business was farming and stock raising, but he was often called upon for public work, and served several years as sheriff of Lawrence County, Missouri, and was a deputy United States marshal from the time he came to Indian Territory until his death. He was an active republican, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He and his wife became the parents of eleven children: C. E. Thompson, who was accidentally killed; U. S., a rancher at Beggs; S. V., a stockman in Tulsa County; W. M., a stockman at Beggs and president of the Farmers National Bank there; Lillie, wife of LeRoy Ward of Oilton; Leva, wife of Lon Lewis of Broken Arrow; W. H. of Big Heart; J. N.; R. B., a stockman at Beggs; Floy, who died at the age of two years; and Mildred, who died when sixteen years old.

It was the late Joseph Thompson who established his young sons as farmers and stockmen in Okmulgee County. J. N. Thompson, who was born at the home of his parents at Mount Vernon, Missouri, June 28, 1882, grew up on his father's farm and in Indian Territory from the age of nine, and was on the home ranch in the Creek Nation until he was seventeen years old. He attended Kendall College two years, spent five years as an employee in the postoffice at Mounds, and then completed a course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College at St. Louis and was employed in that city for a few months before returning to Oklahoma. Since then he has looked after his interests as a partner of Thompson Brothers, stockmen, and also has a real estate office and some investments in the oil district of Oklahoma.

In politics he is a republican, is a Scottish Rite Consistory Mason and a member of the Elks Lodge at Okmulgee. In 1905 he married Miss Wilma Red of Mounds, Oklahoma. They have two daughters: Mildred and Doris, the former aged six and the latter two years.

JOE ABRAHAM. Only a little inquiry is needed to establish the fact that Joe Abraham has been first and foremost in all the commercial development at Bristow. He came when the town started, and by shrewd and intelligent management, by faith in his fellow men, by judgment in handling his resources, and by great enterprise and public spirit in supporting everything that would benefit the community, he has risen to such a

position as any native American might envy. Mr. Abraham is a Syrian so far as his birthplace is concerned, but there is no more loyal American citizen in the State of Oklahoma. His career would make an interesting story, and his interests and activities reflect the real substantial history of the town which is his home.

In his native City of Beirut, Syria, he lived for about thirty years. His experience there was confined to employment in a silk factory. In 1896 he set out for the New World. He landed in New York City with only \$10.50 in his pocket. At the end of a week in that strange and bustling American city he found himself without any money at all. A friend loaned him a few dollars in order to get him to Buffalo, and there another friend stood responsible for \$15 worth of merchandise. With this on his back he started peddling through the country, gradually working his way to the West. He lived on the roads, selling to farming people, and practically living among them. He repaid the friend who had advanced him money and sent more back to buy additional stocks of goods. In the course of about eight months he had walked from Cleveland to St. Louis. In that city he made his headquarters for eighteen months, and went out into the country districts of Missouri and continued his work as a peddler. At the end of that time he had saved \$200, and this he at once sent back to his father in Syria as return for the passage money which he had borrowed to bring him to the New World.

In 1898 Mr. Abraham again took up his journey westward, and for eighteen months peddled goods along the way until he arrived at Chandler, Oklahoma. Here he established a little store with such goods as he still had on his wagon when he arrived. He was a good salesman and at the end of eleven months in Chandler he had a stock of goods valued at \$1,250, practically all of which had been made in those eleven months. At the advice of a friend in Chandler he next steered his course to Bristow. Bristow was then just beginning, and only three or four buildings were on the town site. His own little store was among the pioneer mercantile establishments, and since then, for a period of about fifteen years, there has been practically no interruption to his business activities in this community. In that time merchants came, set up their stock, and many of them failed for one cause or other. Much of Mr. Abraham's success has come from the buying up of bankrupt stock. To his own store he added one department after another until he had the largest assortment of general merchandise in the town. Perhaps the most noteworthy fact about his work as a merchant has been his willingness to sell on credit. He sold to negroes, Indians and whites with little distinction among them, and his faith is justified by his collections. It is said that he has lost very little money in spite of the generous credit he has extended to his customers. After a few years land was placed on the market for sale, and Mr. Abraham turned his surplus into a new channel, and bought altogether about 30,000 acres, and has ever since continued the buying and selling and handling of lands, acquiring much of the old Indian and Freedmen's lands. In this likewise he has been prospered.

He also got into the cotton business. He finally bought a cotton gin, and at the present time he has five gins and during the last year he operated twelve different establishments. He ships great quantities of cotton east and abroad and is one of the leading cotton merchants of Eastern Oklahoma. On October 1, 1914, he sold his large mercantile stock to his brother Ed. Mr. Abraham was influential in bringing two of his brothers to this country, Ed, who subsequently was followed by Jusif, who now conducts a store of his own at Bristow.



J. A. ABRAHAM

Mr. Abraham also has four large gas wells, and they supply nearly all the illuminating and heating fuel to Bristow. He has extensive holdings in the oil district and altogether has about 4,200 acres of farming land. He owns the four best business blocks in the town and a number of dwellings. He has been at numerous times identified with the local banks, but has disposed of most of his stock. He has been one of the main promoters in the establishment of the glass factory. In everything he is public spirited and has been distinguished for his readiness to help others who were not so fortunate and he perhaps derives his greatest pleasure and satisfaction from the careers of several men whom he started on the road to success. As a loyal American he believes there is no other country in the world that responds so quickly to the efforts of an honest man as the United States of America. For a man whose dealings have been so extensive, and with all classes of people, it is an indication of his judgment and character that he has never had a law suit, dispute or misunderstanding.

Another striking fact about this Syrian business man of Bristow is that he is unable either to read or write the English language, although he speaks it with sufficient fluency to carry on a conversation or transact any business. In former years he sold merchandise valued at between \$40,000 and \$50,000 a year, largely on credit. He kept a bookkeeper, but seldom relied upon the records of his books. The transactions were all recorded in his keen memory. Without referring to the bookkeeper, he could recall whenever he desired the information just when a note was due, where the man lived who owed the account, and what quantity of goods he had sold him.

Out of his extraordinary prosperity Mr. Abraham some years ago sent back the money and directed its investment in a fine orange and tropical fruit plantation in his native land of Syria. That plantation is now the home of his father and mother, who are spending their declining years in peace and comfort, in the shade of their own vine and fig tree, in a country that has long been the storehouse of biblical and secular history and story. Joe Abraham was born there March 20, 1865. His parents' names are Abraham Nahra and Jamelia Harb. They have spent all their days in Syria and have never been more than 200 miles from their birthplace. The father is now seventy-six and the mother seventy, and both are well and happy, and take a great deal of pride in the achievements of their son, who took out his citizenship papers and has been an American since 1902. In the family were four sons and six daughters, and as already stated three of the sons are now living at Bristow.

Joe Abraham was reared in the faith of the Catholic Church. In 1900 he married Fannie Lonaker, who was born in the State of Missouri. Their five children are: Louis, Herbert, Frances, Jack and Pauline.

During the last four years Mr. Abraham has spent about \$45,000 in his efforts to develop the oil district around Bristow. His endeavors have brought him one small oil well, but in the meantime he has developed 12,000,000 feet of gas. He still continues his investments in this line, and his faith will probably be rewarded by an oil strike of no mean proportions in the near future. Mr. Abraham has his offices in the Bristow National Bank Building, which he owns, and which is a re-enforced concrete building of three stories. In conclusion, the testimony of other citizens of Bristow may be summed up by saying that Joe Abraham has done more than any other citizen for the upbuilding and welfare of his community.

J. EVERETT SMITH. The official organ of the republican party in Woodward County, the Woodward News-

Bulletin, is one of the alert, enterprising and thoroughly reliable newspapers of Northwest Oklahoma. Its steady rise to a position of influence in this section has been brought about by the efforts of its capable and energetic editor, J. Everett Smith, who, now well known in journalistic circles, was formerly as widely and favorably known as an educator.

Mr. Smith was born in 1869, in Tippecanoe County, Indiana, and after securing his primary education in the public schools entered Purdue University and later took a course at the Iowa State Normal School. After his graduation from the latter institution he entered upon his career as an educator, during which he taught in several states and gained a substantial reputation as an able and thorough instructor. For four years he was a member of the staff of the Northwestern State Normal School, of Alva, Oklahoma, where he established an excellent record, and in 1903, entered upon his editorial labors when he purchased the Woodward Bulletin, the pioneer paper of Woodward County, and its printing plant. Under his capable management this soon became recognized as a power in molding public opinion, and in 1909 the paper was consolidated with the Woodward News, adopting the name of Woodward News-Bulletin, as at present, with Mr. Smith as editor and the firm of Smith & Thomas, publisher. While it is republican in policy and the official county organ of that party, it is the aim of the editor to place questions before its readers in a strictly impartial manner. Its columns have always been open to the aiding of movements for the welfare of the county and its influence has contributed in no small way to the development of Western Oklahoma. Mr. Smith's efforts have been recognized substantially in the gaining of a large and representative circulation, and he is being generously supported by the business men of Woodward County, who find the News-Bulletin an excellent advertising medium. Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the most enthusiastic and active members of the Commercial Club.

JAY H. REIGNER. In the election of November, 1914, Mr. Reigner was elected representative of Pushmataha County in the fifth general assembly of the Oklahoma Legislature, and this preferment came as a consistent recognition of his loyal and earnest labors as an advocate of the principles of the democratic party and in behalf of measures and enterprises tending to advance the best interests of the state of his adoption. He is one of the representative newspaper publishers and editors of Oklahoma, and he came to Oklahoma in 1905, well fortified in experience in the domain of journalism, so that his ability, independence and vigorous policies have enabled him to make of the Antlers News-Record one of the model weekly papers of the state. As a progressive, liberal and public-spirited citizen he is entitled to definite recognition in this history of Oklahoma.

Jay Harlin Reigner was born in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in the year 1870, and is a son of William and Elizabeth Reigner, both likewise natives of the old Keystone State, where the original American progenitor of the Reigner family settled upon his immigration from Alsace, France, in 1730, representatives of this sterling old family having been found aligned as patriot soldiers from that commonwealth or colony in the war of the Revolution. William Reigner was the eldest in a family of nine children and was the first of the number to be summoned to the life eternal, all having attained to advanced age and thus far their death having occurred in respective order of their births. William Reigner died in 1889. His wife had died a number of years before.

Jay H. Reigner was reared to adult age in Pennsylv-

vania and afforded the advantages of the public schools. In 1890 he became a student in the Westchester Normal School, at Westchester, Pennsylvania, but he withdrew from this institution within a short time and removed to the Middle West. He finally entered the law department of the great University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, in which he was graduated in 1893, and from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Prior to this Mr. Reigner had become effectively identified with newspaper work and had virtually decided to make the same his permanent vocation. In 1887, when but seventeen years of age, he became a reporter on the staff of the *Intelligencer* at Wheeling, West Virginia, and later he assumed the position of editor of the *News-Democrat* at Canton, Stark County, Ohio, the home of the late and lamented President McKinley. While the incumbent of this position Mr. Reigner was able to wield no little influence in supporting the cause of the democratic party in the national campaign of 1896, when William Jennings Bryan first appeared as the party's candidate for the presidency. He was a loyal supporter of Bryan in that memorable campaign, and later he became editor of an independent democratic weekly paper, the *Sunday Herald*, at Canton. In 1897 he went to the city of Alliance, in the same county, where for several years he was editor of the *Daily Critic*.

With an assured reputation for successful work as a representative of the profession of his choice, in 1905 Mr. Reigner came to Oklahoma Territory and established his residence at Antlers, the judicial center of Pushmataha County, where he purchased the plant and business of the *Antlers News*, a weekly paper. Later he purchased the plants of the *Antlers Record* and the *Kiamichi Reporter*, the latter at Albion, in the same county, and in 1908 the three papers were by him consolidated under the present title of the *Antlers News-Record*.

Aside from his influence in political affairs as a newspaper editor Mr. Reigner had individually taken an active part in several campaigns in Ohio, where in 1898 he was chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee of the Sixteenth Congressional District of the state and where he served several times as chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of Stark County. Upon coming to Oklahoma Mr. Reigner forthwith manifested a lively interest in political and governmental affairs and soon became a recognized leader in the local councils of his party. He is a firm believer in the basic principles of the democratic party and in an independent and courageous way always advocates for it policies that should make it justify in a generic way its title of democratic, his standard of the theory of government being that power should be given to the whole people rather than to the few. Thus it is that in his direct, earnest and well taken editorial utterances he is duly conservative and falls short of undue or ultra radicalism.

In 1914, as previously noted, Mr. Reigner was elected representative of Pushmataha County in the lower house of the Oklahoma Legislature, in which he has made an admirable record of conscientious, effective and loyal effort to conserve good government, wise legislation and the promotion of the best interests of the state and its people. He was made chairman of the committee on judicial and senatorial apportionment, and was assigned also to the committees on elections, on fees and salaries, on retrenchment and reform, on initiative and referendum, and on congressional apportionment. Mr. Reigner introduced and ably championed a bill relative to senatorial apportionment and another providing for the reduction of district-court districts from thirty-one to twenty-one. As a unfaltering advocate of the fundamental principles of the democratic party he has consistently opposed any movement or legislation tending to abrogate

in the least the power and authority of the people, and thus it was but natural that he should be found earnestly supporting measures providing for the preferential primary ballot and also presidential primaries.

Mr. Reigner is a popular and appreciative member of the Oklahoma Press Association; is an active and enthusiastic member of the Antlers Commercial Club; is affiliated with the Masonic Lodge, Chapter and Council in his home city, with Hugo Commandery, No. 30, Knights Templars, at Hugo, Choctaw County, and with Bedouin Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, at Muscogee. At Antler he served as thrice illustrious master of Zabud Council, No. 20, Royal and Select Masters, and he has held other official chairs in the time-honored Masonic fraternity.

At Canton, Ohio, in 1902, Mr. Reigner wedded Miss Emma E. Shroyer, and she was summoned to eternal rest on the 3d of November, 1911, leaving no children.

ANDREW J. HICKS. When Professor Hicks first became identified with educational work in Oklahoma in 1910, he brought with him a long and extensive experience as a school man from his home State of Missouri, where he had been a teacher and superintendent for upwards of fifteen years.

He resigned as county superintendent in Missouri to come to Wayne, in McClain County, Oklahoma, in 1910, where for four years he was superintendent of the city schools. In 1914 he became superintendent of schools at Blanchard, his present position. Professor Hicks is well known among Oklahoma educators and teachers. In 1911 he was instructor of the joint normal school maintained by McClain and Garvin counties, and conducted that school in 1912. Each summer since 1912 he has been instructor in history and civil government in the State Normal School at Edmond, and during the past three years has taken a number of courses in the Edmond Normal School and has obtained a teacher's life certificate in Oklahoma.

Andrew J. Hicks is a native of Georgia, born in Rock Springs, Walker County, April 15, 1867. His original American ancestor was a Scotchman, his great-great-grandfather, who emigrated to the United States and located in Maryland just after the close of the Revolutionary war. A brother of this emigrant subsequently became governor of Maryland. Thomas J. Hicks, father of Professor Hicks, was born in Georgia in October, 1841, but spent most of his early life in Tennessee, where he married Sarah Phillips. She was born in that state in 1848 and died at McClurg, Missouri, in 1896. After their marriage Thomas J. Hicks returned to Walker County, Georgia, lived there a few years and in 1869 moved to a farm south of Springfield, Missouri, where he still lives. Along with farming he has for many years been an active minister of the Baptist Church. During the Civil war he was a Union soldier, served exactly three years and one day. He has been a republican ever since the war. By his marriage to Sarah Phillips were born the following children: George T., who is a county judge of Taney County, Missouri, living near Springfield; Andrew J.; James B., who is a prominent citizen of Forsyth, Missouri, where he served eight years as county clerk and is now a farmer, stockman and banker; Mary E., wife of David Johnson, a farmer and stockman at Brown Branch, in Southwest Missouri; Sarah E., wife of J. V. Brown, a farmer at Fairfax, Oklahoma; Albert, a farmer and stockman at Long Run, Missouri; Joseph, a farmer at Igo, Missouri. After the death of his first wife, Thomas J. Hicks married Mrs. Sarah (Johnson) Bishop, whose former home was in Kentucky. They have two young children, Della and Paul.

Professor Hicks attended school near Springfield, Missouri, and after finishing the high school course attended the Bradleyville Normal School and the Ava Academy. After leaving the latter institution in 1886 he at once engaged in his regular profession as a teacher and taught for a number of years in Southwest Missouri. He also spent two years as a student in the Missouri State University at Columbia. Wherever his work has been done Professor Hicks has been distinguished as an intensely alive educator, a man of great energy, of broad views, and one who is able to apply his knowledge and adapt his work to the changing conditions of modern life. While in Missouri he was elected county superintendent of schools of Taney County and served three terms, six years. He resigned from that position to come to Oklahoma in 1910.

At Blanchard he has under his supervision a corps of six teachers and 419 scholars enrolled. The Blanchard public schools are very thoroughly equipped, and he is doing a very successful work there. He is active in the County and State Teachers' Association, is a democrat in politics, is superintendent of the Sunday school of the Baptist Church at Blanchard, and is active as a fraternal man, having affiliation with Forsyth Lodge No. 254, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in Missouri; with Purcell Chapter No. 10, Royal Arch Masons; with Forsyth Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America; with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Wayne, Oklahoma, and belongs to the Encampment degree and the Order of Rebekahs.

At Bradleyville, Missouri, in 1892, Professor Hicks married Miss Mahala Johnson. Her father, Dr. J. C. Johnson, now deceased, was a very prominent citizen of Taney County, Missouri, where he served as sheriff, tax collector and circuit clerk and also represented the county in the State Legislature. Mr. and Mrs. Hicks are the parents of three children: Cuma O., who has completed the senior courses in the normal schools at Springfield, Missouri, and Edmond, Oklahoma, is now teacher of the second grade in the public schools at Blanchard and is also supervisor of music and drawing; Troy J. is a senior in the Blanchard High School; and Victor is a junior in the local high school.

WILLIAM L. PITTMAN. Of the various county superintendents of schools in Oklahoma there is none who has brought to the discharge of his official duties broader, more systematic and more practical policies than Mr. Pittman, who is county superintendent of the public schools of Woodward County and whose distinctive executive ability has been coupled with his pedagogic efficiency to bring the schools of the county up to their present high standard. He is an enthusiast in his work, places true valuation upon systematic education and his appreciation has, perhaps, been quickened and vitalized through his having depended upon his own resources and exertions in acquiring the liberal education which stands to his credit. Superintendent Pittman came to Woodward County in 1901 and has resided within its borders during the intervening period. Becoming a land owner at the time of his arrival in the county, he has aided in the industrial development and progress of this section of the state, in addition to having been specially prominent and influential in the advancing of educational interests and the best civic ideals and conditions.

The only son in a family of seven children, Mr. Pittman was born on a farm in Clark County, Missouri, and the date of his nativity was December 8, 1874. That the conditions that surrounded him when he was thus ushered into the world were of somewhat primitive order may be inferred when it is stated that the home in which he was born was a log house of the type more

commonly found in an early pioneer period. He is a son of Frederick and Sarah Jane (Stone) Pittman, and of their seven children the subject of this review was the fourth in order of birth.

Frederick Pittman was born in the Principality of Waldeck, Germany, on the 15th of October, 1838, and thus was a lad of about fourteen years when, in 1852, he accompanied his parents on their immigration to the United States, the family home being established in Adams County, Illinois, where his father obtained land and engaged in farming, both of his parents passing the remainder of their lives in that state. In Illinois Frederick Pittman was reared to adult years, and there he supplemented the rudimentary education received in his native land, by attending the district schools for some time, this discipline enabling him to acquire more effective knowledge of the English language. In 1865 he removed from Illinois to Clark County, Missouri, where he continued his successful activities as a farmer and stock raiser until, about forty years later he came to Oklahoma, in 1905, the remainder of his life having been passed in Woodward County, where he died on the 19th of February, 1908. He was an active member of the Methodist Protestant Church for thirty years prior to his death.

On the 15th of August, 1866, was solemnized the marriage of Frederick Pittman to Miss Sarah Jane Stone, who was born near Warsaw, Hancock County, Illinois, where her parents, William and Elizabeth (Gilham) Stone, established their residence in the pioneer days, upon their removal from their native state, Kentucky. Mrs. Pittman survived her husband and still maintains her home in Woodward County, all of their children having been born on the old homestead farm in Clark County, Missouri. Mrs. Pittman, like her honored husband, has long been a devoted adherent of the Methodist Protestant Church.

Reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm, William L. Pittman early became inured to strenuous physical labor and effectually learned the lessons of practical industry. In the meanwhile his ambition was spurred by the somewhat limited educational advantages which he received in the rural schools of his native county, and the training thus gained he supplemented by special courses in high schools at various places, after he had become dependent upon his own resources. Through well ordered private study he rounded out a really liberal education, for the "leading out," which the very term education implies, may thus be effected in the intellectual field if the aspirant has the requisite determination and ambition. Through existent and self-induced advantages that thus came to him, Mr. Pittman, at the age of twenty years, proved himself eligible for pedagogic honors and was granted a teacher's certificate—in the year 1894. For the ensuing five years he was a successful and popular teacher in Clark County, Missouri, and as that represents his "native heath," he thus set at naught the application of the scriptural aphorism that "a prophet is not without honor save in his own country." In 1900 Mr. Pittman held for a few months, under the civil service system, a position in connection with the city postal service in Chicago, but impaired health soon compelled him to resign his position,—a contingency that he has had no cause to regret, since he was incidentally led to establish a home soon afterward in Oklahoma, which territory was then looking forward with high hopes to being admitted to statehood.

In December, 1901, Mr. Pittman came to Oklahoma Territory and purchased a tract of land in Detroit Township, Woodward County, and in connection with the improving and developing of this homestead he found ready demand for his services as a teacher in

the schools of the county, so that he peudulated between agricultural and pedagogic activities until 1909, when he left the farm and assumed the position of superintendent of the village schools of Mooreland, this county, an office of which he continued the incumbent two years.

In 1910 Mr. Pittman was elected county superintendent of schools for Woodward County, and the one most effective evidence of the efficiency of his administration and the high popular estimate placed upon the same is that afforded in his continuous retention of this important office, to which he was re-elected in 1912, and again in 1914. In every sense Mr. Pittman is to be considered one of the progressive educators in the State of Oklahoma, and he bends his energies specially to thoroughness of work in all departments of the schools under his supervision, the while he insistently urges the prompt and regular attendance of pupils. His success in his present office has been unqualified and noteworthy, and the citizens of Woodward County owe to him a debt of perpetual gratitude and honor for the admirable work he has accomplished for the schools. He has made the school system of Woodward County a veritable model and further than this he has made a valuable contribution to educational annals in the state by preparing a most interesting and valuable history of the schools of the county. As author of this work he effected its publication in attractive form. Superintendent Pittman is alert and vigorous in adopting methods and systems of educational work that meet the approval of his judgment, and his ambition and loyalty are such that he does not fear to stray outside the beaten path when he considers such deflection beneficial for the cause. Thus it may be noted that among his innovations is the custom of personally conducting each year the teachers' institute for Woodward County, and other county superintendents have not only warmly commended the plan, justified by definite results achieved, but also have in a number of instances adopted the same. He was the first also to introduce spelling and cyphering contests in the schools of his county, and students from this county have, within his regime as superintendent, won one first and one second prize in the state spelling contests now held annually in Oklahoma in connection with the general work of the public schools.

Mr. Pittman takes a lively interest in all that concerns the civic and material welfare and advancement of his home county and state and is a leader in popular sentiment and action in Woodward County. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist Church.

On the 4th of March, 1900, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Pittman to Miss Florence L. Black, who was born in Clark County, Missouri, on the 26th day of October, 1872, a daughter of William and Jennie (Butts) Black. Mr. and Mrs. Pittman became the parents of three children, whose names and respective dates of birth are here noted: Roland L., October 15, 1904 (died March 11, 1905); William H. E., October 15, 1908; and Frederick E., April 24, 1912.

MIKE DONNELLY. The efficient and popular chief clerk of the water department of the municipal service of Oklahoma City, Mr. Donnelly is known as a young man of sterling character and as one who takes loyal interest in all that touches the welfare and advancement of his home city, where his circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances. He gives careful and effective attention to the duties of his position and is one of the valued members of the official corps at the city hall.

Mr. Donnelly was born at Bucklin, Linn County,

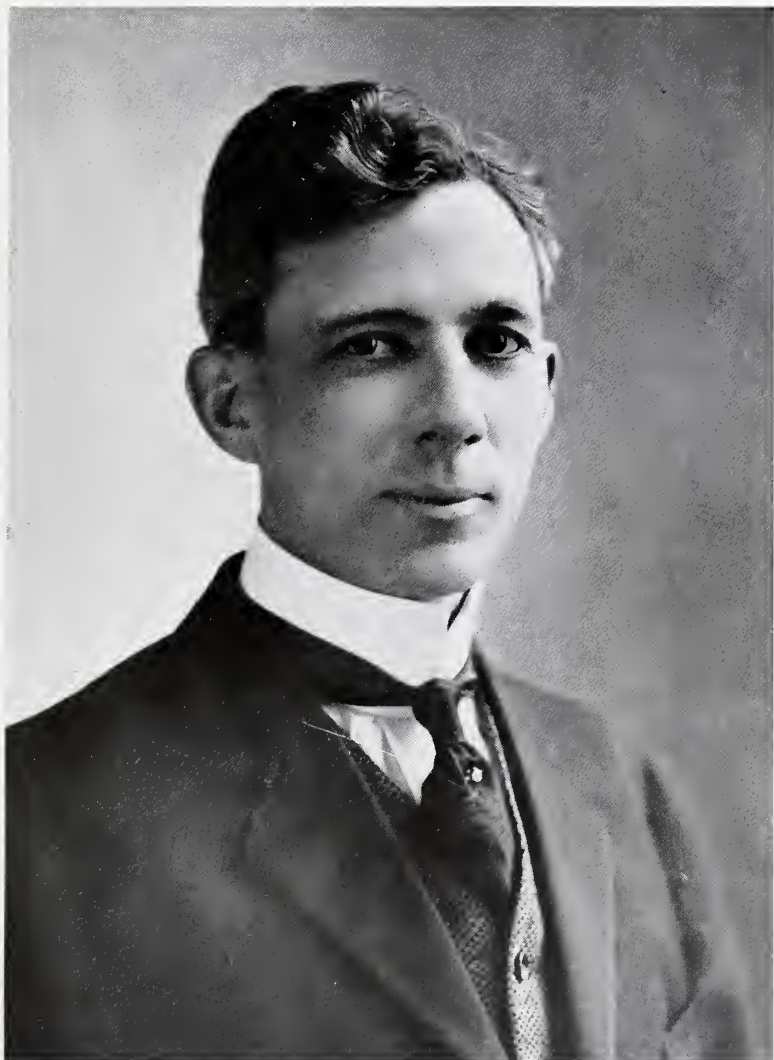
Missouri, on the 14th of October, 1880, and is a son of Owen and Mary (Selman) Donnelly, the former of whom was born in Ireland and the latter in the State of Texas. After completing the curriculum of the public schools of his native town Mike Donnelly entered the Presbyterian College at Brookfield, Missouri, in which he completed literary and business courses and was graduated as a member of the class of 1898. After his graduation Mr. Donnelly devoted two years to teaching in the schools of his native state and then went to Kansas City, where he assumed a clerical position in the general offices of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and where he remained thus employed three years. He thereafter was associated with Swift & Company, the great Chicago meat packers, in their plant at Fort Worth, Texas, until 1904, when he established his residence in Oklahoma City and entered the employ of the large furniture house of Bass & Harbor. He maintained his home at Capitol Hill and was mayor of that city at the time when it was made an integral part of Oklahoma City. When annexation was made, in 1911, he was elected a representative of the Capitol Hill district in the city council of Oklahoma City, and in this capacity he continued to serve with marked efficiency until the commission system of municipal government was adopted by the city. Immediately afterward he was elected by the city commissioners to his present important post, that of chief clerk of the modern and extensive water department of the city service,—a position in which he has shown exceptional executive ability and great capacity for the handling of manifold details. Mr. Donnelly accords unwavering allegiance to the democratic party and is one of its influential representatives in Oklahoma City. Both he and his wife are communicants of the Catholic Church and he is actively affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Woodmen of the World.

At Norman, this state, on the 31st of December, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Donnelly to Miss Minnie Renner, daughter of Louis and Fannie E. (Gray) Renner, the former of German and the latter of English lineage. The two children of this union are: Leon Louis, who was born October 19, 1905; and Frances Marie, who was born July 31, 1907.

WALTER FERGUSON. In the domain of newspaper enterprise in Oklahoma the name of no one family can claim to have more distinctive precedence than that of which Walter Ferguson is a representative, and as a vital force in the field of journalism in this commonwealth his influence has been specially noteworthy, the while he has shown the utmost loyalty to and abiding interest in the vigorous young commonwealth within whose borders he has been a resident since his early childhood, his father having been a distinguished figure in Oklahoma history and he himself having well upheld the prestige of the family name. Mr. Ferguson is editor and publisher of the Cherokee Republican, at Cherokee, the judicial center of Alfalfa County, and of this thriving little city he served as postmaster from August 1, 1911, until August 1, 1915.

Walter Ferguson was born in Chautauqua County, Kansas, on the 20th of October, 1886, and is a son of Thompson B. and Elva U. (Shartel) Ferguson, his father having been the last of the Territorial governors of Oklahoma and having been a specially prominent and influential figure in this history of this state. In a preliminary way quotation may consistently be made from an interesting article which recently appeared in one of the leading daily papers of Oklahoma:

"The first number of the Shattuck (Oklahoma) Repub-



Mike Sweeney

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ican appeared recently with Tom Ferguson, Jr., as the editor. The accession of young Tom Ferguson to the ranks of Oklahoma publishers is a very welcome one and puts the third paper in the hands of this interesting newspaper family. That it will be a success is fully expected, as the only kind of papers the Ferguson family ever run are successful ones.

"Thompson B. Ferguson, Sr., originally an Iowa man, was territorial governor of Oklahoma from 1901 to 1906, and established the Watonga Republican in 1892. He has seen his state grow from an Indian wilderness to one of the most advanced and up-to-date of our commonwealths, and he has seen the Republican grow from nothing to one of the most profitable papers in the state. He was married in 1885 to Miss Elva U. Shartel, a connection of several of the prominent families of Kansas and Oklahoma and a distant relative of Senator Robert M. LaFollette, of Wisconsin. Mrs. Ferguson has been her husband's partner in the publication of the Republican for some years and is a very able writer and business woman. She says, however, that her best claim to newspaper recognition is the fact that she is the mother of Walter Ferguson, who is the publisher of the Cherokee Republican, and generally considered the best young newspaper man of the new state, and of Tom, Jr., who she fully expects to duplicate Walter's success.

"Walter Ferguson established the Cherokee Republican several years back and has made it the most often quoted paper in Oklahoma. He has a remarkable fine sense of humor, and every week runs a full-page department of satirical criticism of public events. He has recently achieved local fame by running a department of his paper devoted to events in Bugscuffle, Bolivia. The last Indian uprising, five years ago, was led by Chito Harjo (Crazy Snake), who, after days of 'warfare,' disappeared entirely, and only recently was reported to have turned up in Bolivia. Mr. Ferguson seized upon the report to begin getting long letters each week from Crazy Snake, who recounted the doings of the politicians in Bugscuffle. By thus adopting Dean Swift's method to his own use, Mr. Ferguson has been running a department of political satire each week that has seldom been equaled in state newspaper work,—by starting the 'Bugscuffle News' as one page of his paper. Being a republican in a hidebound democratic state, he naturally finds plenty of material upon which to exercise his wit. Mrs. Ferguson conducts the women's department of the Cherokee Republican and is herself a very able writer and quite prominent in the Oklahoma Federation of Women's Clubs. She was elected second vice president of the Oklahoma Editorial Association at the recent meeting of that organization.

"Tom, Jr., who has only voted one time, has learned his trade thoroughly in his father's office and now starts out for himself in a new field, at Shattuck."

The foregoing extracts show that the Ferguson family is one of much prominence in the field of newspaper work in Oklahoma and further pertinent data will be found on other pages, in the sketch of the career of Hon. Thompson B. Ferguson, who came with his family to Oklahoma in 1889, the year that marked the opening of the territory to settlement.

Walter Ferguson was about four years of age at the time when he came with his parents to the virtually untrammeled wilds of the newly organized Territory of Oklahoma and here he has found ample opportunity for "trammeling" to his heart's content, for the making of name and fame for himself, for being a factor in the march of development and progress and for agitating with the sharp darts of satire the minds of those who have followed the red men on to the stage where the latter long held dominion. Mr. Ferguson has snipped all

the dignified prongs off the head of Benjamin Franklin's "art preservative of all arts," and can tell you all about the practical details of a "print shop" and the newspaper business as exemplified in Oklahoma. He learned the printing and newspaper business in the office of his father and, finally shaking off the shackles of paternal supervision, he has shown to his sire and the general public that he is able to sit up and do a few things in the newspaper work in an independent way, all of which has been demonstrated in his upbuilding of the substantial business and wide circulation of the Cherokee Republican,—a paper that is individual, that is an admirable exponent of local interests, and that speaks freely and unreservedly concerning political affairs, from the standpoint of the republican party principles. Mr. Ferguson edited and published the first Blue Book of Oklahoma, and he is alert, vigorous and progressive in his civic attitude, a young man of thought and action and one who has secure vantage-ground in popular confidence and good will. His service as postmaster of Cherokee was marked by a careful and effective administration and his retirement came because he did not wish further to harrass by his preferment in office the governmental administration that is at variance with the political principles and policies of which he is an advocate. Mr. Ferguson is affiliated with the Masonic Fraternity, is one of the most active in the support of measures and enterprises tending to advance the welfare of his home city, county and state, and shares with the other members of the Ferguson family in generous popular esteem.

In the year 1908 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Ferguson to Miss Lucia Loomis, daughter of Dr. Edward O. Loomis, a prominent physician and influential citizen of Wapanucka, Johnson County, this state, and the one child of this union is Loomis Benton, was born in 1909.

LEWIS A. MCCOLLISTER was born in Leavenworth, Crawford County, Indiana, on June 18, 1870. Concerning his parentage, full details will be found in the biographical sketch of his brother, J. O. McCollister, representative in the Fiftieth Oklahoma Legislature.

In 1874 the McCollister family moved to Ida County, where the subject attended the public schools and was graduated from the Battle Creek High School in the class of 1886. He then entered the printing office of the Battle Creek Times and served four years as an apprentice. In 1890 he went to Collingsworth County, Texas, where he worked on a ranch for six months and then went into a printing office at Gordon, Texas. He spent six months at work on the Gordon Weekly Courier, after which he bought out the paper and ran it for fifteen years. In 1906 Mr. McCollister came to Mangum and engaged in the insurance and loan business, in which he has been successful, and which business he is now conducting at his offices in the First National Bank Building.

Mr. McCollister is a stockholder in the Guarantee State Bank of Mangum and in the Oklahoma Home Lumber Company, also of Mangum. He is a member of the Oklahoma Fire Association of Local Agents and was a member of the Texas Press Association for fifteen years. While resident in Gordon he took the local census for the year 1900, and he still has in his possession the check for 15 cents which the Government sent him as the balance of payment for his services. Mr. McCollister is a democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of Mangum Lodge No. 38 Knights of Pythias and is past chancellor of the lodge. He has twice served as delegate to the Grand Lodge of the order from Texas, and three times in the

same capacity for Oklahoma. He is present district deputy grand chancellor under S. E. Gidney, and has jurisdiction over Mangum, Gotebo, Snyder, Hobart and Davidson, Oklahoma. He is a member of Mangum Camp No. 110, Woodmen of the World, and is clerk of his lodge and a member of Lodge No. 1169, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Mangum.

On June 5, 1895, Mr. McCollister was married in Gordon, Texas, to Miss Muncy Carlock, daughter of I. D. Carlock, now living retired in Mangum. To Mr. and Mrs. McCollister have been born two children: Gladys, a senior in the Mangum High School, and Landon, also attending the public schools.

THE FREDERICK LEADER. The public press of Oklahoma has no more conspicuous example of what a newspaper should be, both as to its contents and business management, than the Frederick Leader, published at Frederick, and owned and edited by the firm of Martin & Newland, composed of Walter D. Martin and John L. Newland. The Leader is distinctively individual, is clean and absolutely fearless in the publication of news and the advancement of the policies for which it stands, and in no town of the state of similar size do the business men and public generally give a local paper such generous support. The Leader has a large circulation both in Tillman and surrounding counties, and it has gained the one thing above all others a newspaper should possess—influence, based on confidence in the integrity of the newspaper's management.

Perhaps only those familiar by experience in the management of a country newspaper understand the significance of some of the figures and statements which from time to time have been made concerning the Frederick Leader. The publishers do not claim that the Leader is a metropolitan newspaper, and though it is read and generously quoted in all parts of the state, it has been developed with one particular purpose in view, to serve the people and interests of its home county and district. To those acquainted with the average circulation and influence of such a paper, the sworn circulation statement for 1915, which shows that the weekly issues of the Leader sent to paid subscribers averages 3,111, is particularly impressive.

Not long ago the Inland Printer, a journal devoted to the printing art and the most authoritative magazine of the kind in America, reproduced an entire page from the Leader, and had this editorial comment to make: "Some publishers may question whether it pays to devote space to the little personal items from every township in a county—whether it pays to devote the time and energy necessary to keep up an interested corps of correspondents. The circulation statement of the Frederick Leader indicates that it does, as it is now printing and circulating 3,100 copies every week, maintaining and gradually increasing its circulation all through the year. The Leader has over a hundred correspondents, nearly every one inside the home county, and sometimes publishes as high as seventy letters in a single issue."

One of the best known publishers in Oklahoma, and editor of the Cherokee Republican, Walter Ferguson, recently voiced an opinion which also deserves quotation: "Perhaps it would be well to make some mention of the Frederick Leader and what it is. For its field, it is perhaps the most successful newspaper in the United States. Located in an average sized county, with the cotton drawback and a considerable tenant system, the Leader has a net circulation of 3,100. It carries about forty columns of country correspondence and as a country newspaper, covering its field with minute accuracy, it is perhaps the most successful example of country news-

paper publishing in the United States. Last year the class in journalism of Oklahoma University made a half year's study of the Oklahoma weekly newspapers with a view of awarding the distinction to the one they considered the best in Oklahoma. It does not matter what paper was given second place in the competition, the decision of the class was a correct one, and the decision was reached that the Frederick Leader was the best weekly paper in Oklahoma."

A few sentences that appeared in an editorial in the Sunday Oklahoman are also pertinent: "A local paper like the Leader helps to put on the map the town where it is published. Other weekly newspapers throughout the state should try printing more local news to discover whether such a policy will not attract more advertising patronage. Publication of news causes a paper to be read and the paper that is read has little trouble in securing a good advertising patronage, unless it is published in a cemetery. There are some of these cemeteries in Oklahoma, and they are recognizable from the class of newspapers published in them."

Now that something has been said, based on expert outside testimony, concerning the Frederick Leader, some reference should be made to the life and work of its enterprising publishers.

Walter D. Martin was born at Martinsburg, Keokuk County, Iowa, August 24, 1871, a son of R. S. and Martha (Hampton) Martin. The Martins have been long established in America, are of Scotch-Irish origin, and they first settled on the Atlantic coast and subsequently moved to Ohio. R. S. Martin was born in Licking County, Ohio, in 1836, went as a pioneer to Martinsburg, Iowa, where he became a farmer, and in 1887 engaged in the printing business, purchasing a half interest in the Martinsburg Journal and later succeeding to the sole ownership. This paper he later consolidated with the Hedrick Enterprise, changing the name to the Hedrick Journal, and he continues his active interest in that paper and resides at Hedrick. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been an active worker in its various movements. Educational affairs also make a strong appeal to his public spirit, and for a long period of years he was a member of the Hedrick Board of Education. In 1861 he enlisted in the Thirtieth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was with that regiment during four years, the greater part of the time under the command of General Grant. With a record of participation in many hard-fought engagements, he was wounded both at Shiloh and Vicksburg. He is now a member of J. M. Hedrick Post, Grand Army of the Republic. His wife, who was born in Kentucky in 1839, died at Hedrick, Iowa, in 1912. Their three children are: Walter D.; Charles J., who is with the Hedrick Journal, and a resident of that town; and Anna, wife of A. A. Buck, a plumber of Hedrick.

Educated in the public schools of Martinsburg, reared on his father's farm until sixteen years of age, at that time Walter D. Martin began working for his father in the printing business in the office of the Martinsburg Journal, which later became the Hedrick Journal. From Martinsburg he moved to Hedrick in 1889, and conducted the Journal twenty years, and is still half owner in that paper. In 1909 he moved to Frederick, Oklahoma, buying a half interest in the Frederick Leader, which had been originally established in the winter of 1905 by Colonel Bayne, and afterward edited and published by Mayhall & Phillips. Mr. Mayhall sold his interest to Mr. Martin. The firm of Phillips & Martin continued eleven months, when John L. Newland bought the former's interest, making the firm Martin & Newland, as at present. The Leader is a democratic paper, being the

official organ of the democratic party in Tillman County. Its modern plant, equipped with the latest improved machinery and appliances, including fine presses for job work, is situated at 304 West Grand Avenue.

Mr. Martin is a democrat in his political views, and while a resident of Hedrick, Iowa, served as clerk of the board of education, and also as city clerk. He is widely known in fraternal circles, being a member of Lodge No. 1217, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Frederick Lodge No. 349, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Praetorians. An enthusiastic booster of his adopted city and county, he is active in the Frederick Business Men's Association, and all progressive and public-spirited movements have his hearty support and co-operation, both individually and through the columns of his newspaper.

He married Miss Stella Fleener of Abingdon, Iowa, daughter of W. J. Fleener, who for a number of years has been a dealer in horses at Abingdon. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have no children.

John L. Newland, the junior member of the firm of Martin & Newland, and editor and half owner of the Frederick Leader, was born at Chillicothe, Missouri, October 16, 1874, son of John G. and Mary (Lankford) Newland. Through the paternal line he is of Dutch stock and is Irish on his mother's side. His grandfather, Rev. William N. Newland, was for many years a minister of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, holding various charges in Missouri and for a number of years being stationed at Chillicothe. John G. Newland, who was born in Pike County, Missouri, in 1848, as a young man was attracted to the mercantile business, in which he was engaged for many years at Chillicothe, Missouri, and at Guthrie, Oklahoma. In 1910 he removed to Frederick, where he has since been engaged in reporting for the Leader. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of the Masonic fraternity. Mrs. J. G. Newland, who is a native of Kentucky, is also living and has been the mother of four children: William C., who is traveling for George Borgfeldt Company, importers, of New York City; John L.; Daisy, who died at the age of fifteen; and George B., dramatic and sporting editor of the Cincinnati Post, at Cincinnati, Ohio.

While he attended as a boy the public schools of Chillicothe, John L. Newland did not pursue his advantages in this direction long, leaving school at the age of fifteen and thereafter pursuing the courses of instruction maintained by the university of experience and also by individual study and observation. While still in school he did his first newspaper work as carrier over a small route, and at the age of fifteen began working in the circulation department of the Chillicothe paper. Thus he learned every department of the business. In 1897 he acquired one-half interest in the Chillicothe Mail and Star, a daily and weekly, and this he and his partner subsequently consolidated with the Chillicothe Times. Taking a third partner, they bought the Chillicothe Constitution, a paper which had been founded in 1860, and was the oldest democratic newspaper in that section of the state. The consolidated papers adopted the veteran newspaper's name, and Mr. Newland continued to be connected with this publication until 1910, when he sold his interest to his partner, William L. Watkins, and came to Frederick, Oklahoma. Here he bought George H. Phillips' interest in the Frederick Leader, and has been closely associated with its management ever since.

Like his partner, Mr. Newland is a man of progressive views and enterprising spirit, willing at all times to give of his abilities, his time or his means in the promotion

of movements for the civic and public welfare, and taking an active part in the activities of the Frederick Business Men's Association, of which he is a member. He is a stalwart democrat in politics, and was reared in the faith of the Christian Church, but recently has been an attendant of the Christian Science Church. His fraternal connections include membership in the Praetorians, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

On September 2, 1897, Mr. Newland was married in Chillicothe, Missouri, to Miss Temperance Broadbuss, daughter of Judge E. J. Broadbuss, who is now a resident of Kansas City Missouri. Judge Broadbuss has served several years as circuit judge of Chillicothe circuit, and in 1900 was elected a member of the Kansas City Court of Appeals, serving for twelve years in that capacity. He is now engaged in the private practice of law at Kansas City. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Newland: Maryann and Elbridge John, both of whom are attending the public schools of Frederick.

FRANK P. SEE. With realty operations covering Garvin, McClain and Grady Counties, as well as other parts of the state, Frank P. See, of Lindsay, is justly accounted one of the leading real estate dealers of Central Southern Oklahoma. He is likewise one of the men who have put Lindsay on the map as a city of progress and prestige, and in numerous ways has contributed to its growth and development. F. P. See, like many other prominent business men of Oklahoma, is a Kentuckian by nativity, having been born in Gallatin County, in the Blue Grass State, September 15, 1855, a son of F. M. and Atlanta (Webber) See. The family came from Ireland about the time of the Revolutionary war, the original emigrant, the great-grandfather of F. P. See, settling in Kentucky.

F. M. See was born in Gallatin County, Kentucky, in 1829, was there reared, educated and married, and carried on farming and stockraising operations there until 1890, when he came as a pioneer to Garvin County, Oklahoma, then Indian Territory. Here he continued his active agricultural operations until shortly before his death, which occurred at Lindsay, in 1911. Mr. See was a democrat and took a good citizen's interest in political affairs. A member of the Christian Church, in his latter years he took an intense interest in its movements, which he supported liberally. Mr. See was married in his native state to Miss Atlanta Webber, who was also born in Gallatin County, and who died near Lindsay, at Erin Springs, Garvin County, in 1895. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. See, namely: Wesley, who is a farmer and trader of Lindsay; Frank P.; John William, who is a machinist of Cincinnati, Ohio; Ann Mary, who is the wife of Emmet McCaughey, a one-sixteenth Choctaw Indian who owns much of the land adjacent to Lindsay; Almeda, who is the wife of Noah Stephenson, a railroad employe of Cincinnati, Ohio; Bettie, who is the wife of Zeno Stephenson, brother of Noah, and also a railroad man of Cincinnati; Richard, a medicine salesman of Fort Cobb, Oklahoma; George, who resides at Lindsay, and is a partner of many of F. P.'s business enterprises; Charles, who is engaged in farming at Lindsay; and Addie, who is the wife of Dr. W. A. Ewing, a practicing physician and surgeon of Fort Cobb, Oklahoma.

The public schools of Gallatin County furnished F. P. See with his education, and until he was twenty-three years of age he remained on his father's farm. In 1878 he went to Denison, Texas, as a pioneer, and while there kept books for the jail for one year, in 1879 going to Montague County, Texas, and engaging in farming. After two years he gave up agricultural pursuits to become the proprietor of a livery stable, but after five

years disposed of his interests and in 1887 came to No Man's Land, the neutral strip that is now included in Beaver County, Oklahoma. There he handled cattle for one year, and in 1888 came to the Washita Valley, now Garvin County, where he continued to handle cattle. At the founding of Lindsay, in 1902, he sold his ranch and came to this town, where for four years he was engaged as a buyer and shipper of cattle. Since that time he has carried on an extensive real estate business, with operations in McClain, Grady and Garvin Counties, and in other parts of the state. He is the owner of 300 acres in Garvin and Grady Counties, city business buildings, numerous city lots and his own and other residences.

Mr. See is a democrat, and is serving as district trustee. He is a steward and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and fraternally is affiliated with Lindsay Lodge No. 196, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he has been frequently called upon to fill the office of chaplain. Mr. See is a director of the International Oil Company, is ex-president of several other oil companies, and has various other interests of a business and financial character. He has had much experience in opening up new territory. He and his partner, Kirg Williams, a well-known pioneer, staked out one-half block on the north side of Main street, in Oklahoma City, all except one lot, and handled this very successfully. Mr. See helped to build some of the first buildings in Oklahoma City. He made the run at the opening of the Cherokee Strip and obtained lots at Enid, and also staked out a farm, but did not prove up on the latter. He also took part in the Pottawatomie and Comanche runs.

Mr. See was married in 1886 in Montague County, Texas, to Miss Mattie Fry, of West Virginia, daughter of the late Peter Fry, of that state. They have an adopted son, Cland P. (Bradshaw) See, now a senior at Lindsay High School. His father was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as was his paternal grandfather, while his maternal grandfather, Rev. A. C. Pickens is presiding elder in the East Oklahoma Methodist Episcopal Conference. It is the earnest wish of Mr. See that the son follow in their footsteps.

JOHN H. REBOLD. During a residence of ten years at Okmulgee John H. Rebold has become very influentially identified with the business and industrial history of the city and surrounding country. He is an official and active in the management of several oil and lumber companies, is president of the Okmulgee Chamber of Commerce, and also a director in the First National Bank of Okmulgee.

A Pennsylvanian by birth, when only a boy he became familiar with the work and activities of the eastern oil fields of the state, and it was his experience as a practical oil operator and producer that led him into Oklahoma when the fields about Tulsa had just come into prominent notice.

He was born on the Allegheny River at Mosgrove in Armstrong County, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1872, a son of Henry and Margaret (Collar) Rebold. His father was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1848, and the mother in Armstrong, Pennsylvania. The mother died there May 16, 1910, at the age of fifty-five. Henry Rebold came to this country with his parents, locating at Bradys Bend in Pennsylvania, where he assisted his father in handling ore. Then with a brother John he went to Oil City at the time of the inauguration of the oil industry in that section of Western Pennsylvania, and secured a contract to haul oil at \$4.25 per barrel and to haul coal at \$1.25 per bushel. Much of these products of the wells and mines in Pennsylvania he rafted up and

down the rivers and hauled across rough country to market. Subsequently he bought a farm in Pennsylvania and has lived a life of comparative quiet for many years.

John H. Rebold is the only one of six children living in the West. He grew up on his father's farm, acquired a country school education, but left his studies at the age of fifteen. He then went into the oil country and handled teams in contract work, and from the age of seventeen to twenty was a tool dresser. He then bought a saw mill and engaged in the lumber business, cutting timber for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for three years. Once more he engaged in the oil and gas business, and his interests in this direction led him to come to Oklahoma and he arrived at the new Town of Tulsa on November 10, 1905, and since 1906 has lived in Okmulgee. For a number of years he has been a producer and contractor in the oil and gas district. While in Pennsylvania he did some extensive drilling for the Philadelphia Gas Company of Pittsburg, the American Natural Gas Company and the People's Gas Company. Since coming to Oklahoma he has operated on his own account.

He is a director and treasurer of the Pine Creek Oil Company and Bradys Bend Oil Company; is director and treasurer of the Rebold Lumber Company. This company has its own mills and retail lumber yards situated at Okmulgee, Boynton and Morris. The source of lumber and the mills are in the mountainous district of McCurtain and Pushmataha counties, there being two mills and planing mill and cotton gin in those sections. From forty to fifty men are employed in this important lumber industry and Mr. Rebold also has the management of about the same number in his work as a contractor and oil producer.

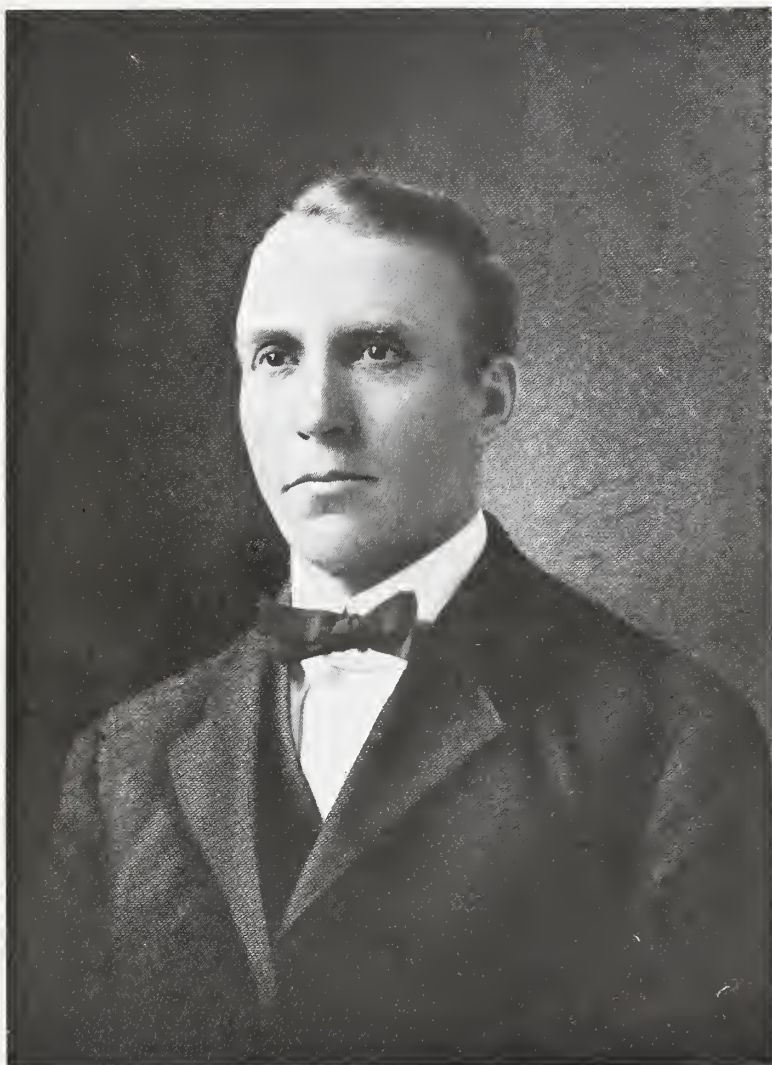
In 1914-15 Mr. Rebold built one of the finest homes in Okmulgee County, at a cost of about \$75,000, situated a mile east of the Frisco Depot. He has been president of the local Chamber of Commerce since it was organized and in politics is a democrat.

On September 28, 1894, he married Miss Laura Cornman. She died in Pennsylvania May 25, 1910. The seven children of their marriage are: Grant O., Jesse, Bryan, Annie, Joe, Harry and Catherine. On December 25, 1912, Mr. Rebold married Anna Bricken.

PERCY CORNELIUS comes of a family that was established in the Carolinas in Colonial days. His people were of Scotch and Irish ancestry, and pioneered to Kentucky in an early day. He was born in Russelville, Logan County, Kentucky, on April 4, 1878, and is a son of H. F. and Kate (Morrow) Cornelins.

H. F. Cornelins was born in Logan County, Kentucky, in 1845, and all his life was passed within the borders of that state with the exception of two years which he spent in New Mexico in early manhood. He was a farmer and stock raiser all his life, and was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, serving on its official board through many years. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias but had no other fraternal affiliations. His wife was born in Logan County, Kentucky, in 1855, and their two children are Percy of this review and Cecile, who married James W. Rice of Adairsville, Kentucky, where he conducts a coal and feed business.

Percy Cornelins attended the public schools in Russelville, Kentucky, and he later entered the Vanderbilt Training School at Elton, Kentucky, which was followed by a course of training in the Cherry Brothers Business and Normal College at Bowling Green, Kentucky. He was graduated from the commercial department of that institution in 1899, and in 1900 he came to Mangum and



John H. Rebold

engaged in the bakery and confectionery business. He was fairly successful in this enterprise, and when the Cherokee Strip was opened he went to Lawton and invested in a number of business lots at that place. Returning a little later to Mangum he was engaged by J. C. Gilliland & Company, and he kept books for them for two years. He was next connected with the Rock Island Railroad in their offices for a year, and then spent a year with the Mangum Wholesale Grocery Company. In 1905 he entered the City National Bank, now the City State Bank, as assistant cashier, and one year later he was promoted to the cashiership, which position he still holds.

The bank was first organized as a loan company, and in 1901 or thereabouts it became the Farmers State Bank. In 1903 it was nationalized and in 1907 it became the City State Bank. T. S. DeArman is president of the bank, with J. D. Carruthers vice president, Mr. Cornelius cashier, and W. C. Terry assistant cashier. The capital stock of the bank is \$25,000, with a surplus of \$10,000. Its building is situated on Oklahoma Avenue, corner of Commerce Alley.

Mr. Cornelius has served as city treasurer of Mangum, and he is a member of the Christian Church. He is a member of Mangum Lodge No. 61, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Chapter 35, Royal Arch Masons, and Lodge 38 of the Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor. He is a member of Lodge No. 1169, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Mangum, Mangum Camp No. 110 Woodmen of the World, Mangum Lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Fraternal Union. He was at one time a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He has membership in the Oklahoma State and American Bankers Association.

In 1903 Mr. Cornelius was married in Mangum to Miss Nora G. Campbell, daughter of James W. Campbell, a tinner and hardware merchant of Mangum, now deceased. Two children have been born to them,—Kathleen and Frances Eugenia, both attending school.

CLYDE H. WYAND. Presiding with characteristic ability on the bench of the county court of Woodward County, Judge Wyand is one of the representative Oklahoma lawyers and jurists who can revert to the fine old Hoosier state as the place of his nativity, and by his achievement is doing honor alike to the commonwealth of his nativity and that of his adoption. He is one of the liberal and progressive citizens of the City and County of Woodward, where he established his permanent residence in 1903.

Clyde Hiram Wyand was born at Hillsboro, Fountain County, Indiana, on the 27th of September, 1872, and is a son of Hiram C. and Elizabeth (Rynearson) Wyand, whose marriage was solemnized in that county in 1859.

Hiram C. Wyand was born in the State of Maryland, in 1836, and there he was reared and educated, besides which in his youth he became skilled as a carpenter, the earlier part of his independent career having been given principally to work as a carpenter and builder. At the age of nineteen years he removed to Indiana, and eventually he engaged in the mercantile business at Hillsboro, that state, where he continued his residence until his death, and where he long held prestige and honor as one of the sterling and influential citizens and representative business men of Fountain County. He served one term, 1896-1900, as county clerk, and for eight years held the office of postmaster at Hillsboro.

In politics he was a stalwart advocate of the principles of the republican party, and he was one of the prominent and influential representatives of his party in Fountain County. He passed to the life eternal on the 24th of January, 1914. Mrs. Elizabeth (Rynearson) Wyand was

born in Ohio, in 1839, and was a child at the time of the removal of her parents to Indiana, where they became pioneer settlers in Fountain County. She was a daughter of Ezekiel Rynearson, who became one of the substantial and prominent citizens of Fountain County, where both he and his wife continued to reside until their death. Mrs. Wyand was summoned to eternal rest on the 13th of April, 1881, a gentle and gracious woman, whose memory is revered by all who came within the sphere of her influence. Of the five children the first born was Arthur, who died in infancy; the next being Annette, who was born in 1869, and whose death occurred in 1892; Frederick C., who was born in 1871, is now engaged in the hotel business at Connersville, Indiana; Judge Clyde H., of this review, was the next in order of birth; and Lena May, who was born in 1875, is the wife of Louis Wood, a successful merchant at Hillsboro, Indiana.

Judge Wyand is indebted to the excellent public schools of his native town for his earlier educational discipline, and his higher academic training was acquired in DePauw University, at Greencastle, Indiana, in which institution he was graduated in 1896, having had the distinction of being chosen valedictorian of his class. After leaving the university Judge Wyand devoted four years to effective service as a teacher in the public schools of Indiana, and in the meanwhile gave close attention to the reading of law, with the definite intention of preparing himself thoroughly for the profession in which it has since been given him to achieve marked success and high honors.

At Covington, Indiana, the judicial center of his native county, Judge Wyand was admitted to the bar in the year 1898. At that place he opened an office and served his professional novitiate, and that he impressed himself and his ability upon the barricades that protect and foster success in the law business needs no further voucher than the statement that in 1900 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Twenty-first Judicial District of Indiana, as a candidate on the republican ticket. Of this office he continued the efficient incumbent for two years, and soon after his retirement therefrom he severed the ties that bound him to his native state and cast in his lot with the people of Oklahoma Territory. He came to Oklahoma in 1902, and established his residence at Woodward, the judicial center of the county of the same name. Here he continued in the active practice of his profession until his election to his present office, and before his elevation to the bench he had gained secure vantage-place as one of the leading members of the bar in the western part of the state, even as he had become known for his civic loyalty and insistent public spirit. He was elected to the bench of the county court in 1910, and by successive re-elections, in 1912 and 1914, he has since continued his services as judge of this tribunal, the affairs and work of which he has administered with great discrimination, circumspection and efficiency, his rulings having at all times shown the mark of true judicial wisdom as well as comprehensive knowledge of law and precedent.

Judge Wyand has been unfaltering in his allegiance to the republican party and has been an influential factor in connection with the directing of public thought and action during the period of his residence in Woodward County. He has been affiliated with the Masonic fraternity since 1894, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has served as a member of the official board of the church at Woodward during the entire period of his residence in Oklahoma, besides which he has served eight years as superintendent of its Sunday school. He has also

served as president of the local Epworth League and as president of the Methodist Episcopal Brotherhood of the Woodward church. He was elected a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Church, which convened at Saratoga Springs, May 1st, 1916.

On the 16th of April, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Judge Wyand and Miss Tessie May Hesler, who was born on her father's homestead farm, near Hillsboro, Fountain County, Indiana, on the 17th of November, 1874, and who is a daughter of Jacob T. and Nancy J. (Bever) Hesler, old and honored citizens of that section of the Hoosier state. Judge and Mrs. Wyand have two children: Russell Sage was born February 20, 1894, and was graduated in the University of Oklahoma as a member of the class of 1917; and Hesler Hiram, who was born July 17, 1898, graduated from the Woodward (Oklahoma) High School, in 1916.

JAMES CURTIS MATHENEY, M. D. The most progressive principles of medical and surgical science find expression in the career of Dr. James Curtis Matheney, a general practitioner of Lindsay, since 1908, president of the Garvin County Medical Society, and a potent influence in securing to the children of this community the best possible educational opportunities. Doctor Matheney's professional ambitions unfolded on the farm near Cookeville, Putnam County, Tennessee, where he was born June 29, 1880. He is of French descent, the family having originated in France, where the name was spelled Mathence, and from whence it moved to Ireland. From the latter country three brothers emigrated to America, settling respectively in Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, and all their families later coming to the West. Doctor Matheney is a descendant of the last named branch.

David Houston Matheney, grandfather of Doctor Matheney, was a farmer in Putnam County, Tennessee, until the outbreak of the war between the states, at which time he enlisted in the Confederate army. He died at the age of thirty-five years, probably while a prisoner of war. L. D. Matheney was born at Cookeville, Tennessee, August 28, 1856, and has spent his entire life in that locality, having devoted his energies to farming and raising stock. He is one of the well known and public-spirited men of his community, a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a democrat in his political views. Mr. Matheney married Rhiba Alice Gross, who was born at Albany, Kentucky, April 14, 1856, and to this union there have been born six children: William Porter, principal of the Vanderbilt Training School, at Elkton, Kentucky; Nancy Lula, deceased, who was the wife of Mr. Elrod, a telegraph operator; Dr. James Curtis; Harva Jarvis, who resides on the farm at Cookeville with his parents; and Haskell and Paschal, twins, who are students at the Vanderbilt Training School.

James Curtis Matheney attended the public schools of Cookeville, and in 1901 entered the sophomore class of Branham and Hughes Training School, at Springhill, Tennessee, from which institution he was graduated in 1903. During the following term he taught school at Cedar Hill, Tennessee, and in July, 1904 entered the University of Kentucky, where he spent two years in the medical department. This course of study was followed by two years at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, from which he was graduated in 1908 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and since that time has returned to Vanderbilt for post-graduate work. He first began practice in 1908, at Erin Springs, Oklahoma, but after six months came to Lindsay, which has since continued as his field of endeavor. He has a general medical and surgical practice with offices in the Masonic

Temple Building, and is enjoying a large and constantly growing professional business, his fine abilities and talents having attracted to him a clientele of the most desirable kind.

The esteem in which Doctor Matheney is held by his fellow-practitioners is evidenced by his presidency of the Garvin County Medical Society. He belongs also to the Oklahoma State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His political belief makes him a democrat, and at this time he is acting as treasurer of the school board of Lindsay. With his family, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He is also widely and favorably known in fraternal and social circles, belonging to Lindsay Lodge No. 248, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was worshipful master in 1913; the Woodmen of the World; the Brotherhood of American Yeomen; the Modern Woodmen of America; the Beta Theta Pi, a Greek letter college fraternity; and the Phi Chi, a Greek letter medical fraternity; and is a deputed member of the defunct Lindsay Chapter No. 62, Royal Arch Masons.

Doctor Matheney was married June 5, 1912, at Cedar Hill, Tennessee, to Miss Maud Long, daughter of J. C. Long, a tobacco warehouse owner of Cedar Hill. To this union there have been born two children: Betty Long, born October 11, 1913; and Sally Jo, born October 25, 1915.

JEFFERSON M. DENBY, M. D. In the expanding horizons in medical science of modern times, in the era of marvelous discoveries and undreamed of surgical skill, it would seem that the profession had almost reached a point where its achievements are little less than miracles. The physician and surgeon of today, accepting every opportunity for the attainment of knowledge, must often feel, with professional elation, his great power over disease and disability and be thus encouraged for further effort in conquering the forces of illness that have not yet been overcome. Oklahoma has its full quota of skilled and conscientious professional men, and its physicians compare favorably with those to be found elsewhere in the Union, men who possess the steady nerve, the patience that never tires, the trained understanding gained through a long period of special study, and the courage that never quails, together with finished technical manual skill. A representative of this class is found at Carter, Beckham County, in the person of Dr. Jefferson M. Denby, a man of broad and thorough professional training, knowledge and experience, who is esteemed as a devotee of the best ethics of his calling and as a practitioner of the modern school.

Doctor Denby is a Tennessean by nativity, born March 15, 1877, in Warren County, and a son of J. S. and Josie (Wood) Denby. The family was founded in this country in the seventeenth century by Samuel Denby, an emigrant from England to Virginia, who passed his life as a planter and died in the Old Dominion. J. S. Denby was born in Warren County, Tennessee, in 1847, and there has been engaged as a farmer throughout a long and active career, his present postoffice address being Smithville. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a stalwart democrat and public-spirited citizen, and a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being an influential man of his community where a life of industry has enabled him to accumulate a substantial property. Mrs. Denby was born in 1855, also in Warren County, Tennessee, and has been the mother of the following children: Callie, who is the wife of Joe Newby, a farmer of Warren County, Tennessee; Johnan, who is the wife of Aleck Marler, a merchant of Warren County, Tennessee; James, who died young; Dr. Jefferson M.; Nan, who is the wife of Burn Freeman, a farmer of



W. A. Hamman

Cannon County, Tennessee; Florence, who is the wife of Tom Clark, a farmer of that county; Edna, who is the wife of John Preston, also an agriculturist there; Myrtle, who married O. C. Jennings, of McMinnville, Tennessee; Joe, a farmer, who died in Tennessee, at the age of twenty-three years; Bessie, who is married and lives in Warren County, Tennessee; Bob, a farmer of Cannon County, Tennessee; his twin, Bertie, who recently married and now resides at DeKalb County, Tennessee; Lizzie, who is a teacher in the public schools and makes her home with her parents; and Pauline, who is attending the high school at Dibrell, Tennessee.

Jefferson M. Denby was reared on his father's farm, where he worked until he was sixteen years of age, when, having secured a high school education at Dibrell, Tennessee, he obtained a teacher's certificate and for four terms was engaged as an educator in the schools of Warren County. With the money thus earned in 1897 he entered a preparatory school, and in 1901 became a student in the medical department of the University of Nashville, Tennessee, and was duly graduated therefrom in 1905, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. At the university, the doctor was one of the most popular men of his class, of which he was president during his senior year, and was actively interested in athletics, being one of the varsity football stars. Doctor Denby entered upon his professional career at Smithville, Tennessee, but in July, 1910, came to Oklahoma, feeling that a broader field was open to him here, and since that time has carried on a general medical and surgical practice at Carter, where he has offices in the Van Vactor Building on Main Street. He has been successful in building up a practice of generous proportions and general importance and in gaining and holding the confidence of the profession and the public. He is a member of the Beckham County Medical Society and the Oklahoma State Medical Society, and his fraternal connections are numerous, including membership in Carter Lodge and Sayre Chapter of the Masonic Order, Lodge No. 143, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Lafayette, Indiana, and Carter Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World. He is a man of genial and confidence-inspiring personality, a rationalist in his sane and practical purpose, and a philosopher in his attitude toward the world. Politically he is a democrat without aspirations of a public nature, but has served efficiently as a member of the school board of Carter.

In 1910, at Hillsboro, Texas, Doctor Denby was united in marriage with Miss Jim Byford, daughter of the late Jim Byford, who was a farmer of DeKalb County, Tennessee. One daughter has been born to Doctor and Mrs. Denby: Helen Jo, born April 17, 1911.

WILLIAM P. HAWKINS. A resident of Oklahoma since the beginning of the second decade of its existence as a territory, Esquire Hawkins has been closely and influentially identified with varied avenues of activity along which the development and progress of the territory and the state surely advanced, and he has proved signally steadfast and true in all of the relations of life, has been called upon to serve in numerous positions of public trust, has been concerned with progressive industrial and civic enterprises, has been a prominent force in connection with the cause of organized labor in this new commonwealth, and from the time of the admission of the state to the Union until the present he has been the valued incumbent of the position of city magistrate or justice of the peace in Oklahoma City. He commands the unqualified respect and confidence of the community and as a loyal

and popular citizen whose earnest co-operation has been accorded in the furtherance of the development and upbuilding of Oklahoma, he is specially entitled to recognition in this publication.

William Preston Hawkins was born in the City of Galena, Jo Daviess County, Illinois, on the 13th of June, 1859, and is a son of John C. and Elizabeth (Conlee) Hawkins, the former of whom was born in Kentucky and the latter of whom was a native of Illinois, in which state her parents were pioneer settlers. Mr. Hawkins was a mere lad at the time of the family removal to the State of Nebraska, where his father was a pioneer farmer, and to the public schools of that state he himself is indebted for his early educational discipline. As a youth he was for a time independently identified with agricultural pursuits in Nebraska, and finally he established his residence at Platte Center, that state, where he was engaged in the real-estate and collection business for thirteen years, besides which he served three years as city clerk and also held the office of justice of the peace. From 1871 to 1898 he was there engaged in the printing business.

In the year last mentioned Mr. Hawkins came to Oklahoma Territory and after having passed one year on a farm in the southeast part of Oklahoma County he established his residence in Oklahoma City, which was then an ambitious little city but one of minor population. Here he devoted his attention to the business of sidewalk construction about two years, and within the ensuing four years he gave effective service as a clerical and executive assistant in various county offices, including those of county clerk, treasurer and register of deeds. In 1903-4 he was city assessor.

During the years 1901-2 Mr. Hawkins was secretary of the Carpenters' Union in Oklahoma City and simultaneously secretary of the Central Trade Council, besides being editor of the influential labor paper known as the Signal. Within the period of his connection with this paper there occurred a general labor strike in Oklahoma City, all of the trades unions having been involved, and during the continuance of this strike, which lasted about eight months, the service of Mr. Hawkins as the advocate of the cause of the union and as their official spokesman through the Signal, marked a distinct epoch in the history of organized labor in Oklahoma.

After severing the associations last noted, Mr. Hawkins entered the employ of the Oklahoma Railway Company, and was made timekeeper and assistant superintendent of its system in the City of Guthrie. There also he had supervision of the first work in connection with the development of the public-park system of Guthrie, which was then the capital of Oklahoma, and within this period also he had charge of the construction of the large dam in Highland Park, now one of the most attractive portions of the park system of the city.

After his return to Oklahoma City Mr. Hawkins accepted an executive position with the Cleveland-Trinidad Paving Company, for which corporation he had the supervision of its contract paving work in various parts of the city, and later he engaged individually once more in the construction of concrete sidewalks.

In 1907, the year which marked the admission of Oklahoma as one of the sovereign states of the Union, Mr. Hawkins was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of justice of the peace in Oklahoma Township, and after the establishing of the state government he became the representative of this office in the municipality of Oklahoma City. Through re-election in 1910, 1912 and 1914, he has since continued in tenure of this judicial position, and in every sense he has made the office justify its name. An idea of the high esteem in

which he is held for his fairness and impartiality in conserving the ends of equity and justice may be gained by the following brief statement concerning the support accorded to him in each of the three elections noted above. In 1910 he received 1,700 votes; in 1912, the ballots cast in his favor numbered 2,287; and in 1914 he received 3,748 votes. The volume of business in Justice Hawkins' court exceeds in scope and importance that of some district judges in many counties of the state, and many causes are voluntarily brought to him for adjustment, owing to his high reputation for mature judgment and for fairness in arbitration.

Prominently affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is past noble grand, Mr. Hawkins has served more than six years as secretary of his lodge, which he has three times represented in the Oklahoma Grand Lodge, during one of his terms of service in which supreme body of the order in this state he was a member of its most important committee, that of appeals and grievances. Mr. Hawkins is past dictator in the Loyal Order of Moose and is serving at the present time as secretary of its local organization in Oklahoma City, the lodge being now one of the strongest and most prosperous in the state, owing largely to his earnest efforts in restoring harmony at a time when its affairs were in chaotic condition. Both he and his wife are earnest members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in their home city.

At Tecumseh, Nebraska, on the 4th of February, 1882, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Hawkins to Miss Cora Kline, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Wyland) Kline, both of whom were born in the State of Pennsylvania, whence they removed to Nebraska in the pioneer epoch of the history of that commonwealth. Concerning the children of Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins brief record is given in conclusion of this review: Lena, born May 18, 1883, is the wife of Charles Shidler, of Oklahoma City; Maude, born July 25, 1884, is the wife of David H. Price, of Tulare, California; and Norman E., who was born October 29, 1885, is an engineer by vocation and now maintains his residence in the City of Billings, Montana. Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins have five grandsons, and they take justifiable pride in their children and their children's children. In Oklahoma City they reside at No. 35 East Sixth Street.

JOSEPH A. INNIS. The present efficient incumbent of the office of county surveyor of Woodward County has served consecutively in this position since 1900, and is one of the sterling pioneers and honored and influential citizens of the county, where he established his residence at the time when this section was thrown open to white settlement, as a part of the historic Cherokee Strip, or Outlet. Mr. Innis is the owner of valuable farm property in the county and has been one of the valiant and resourceful men who have been foremost in the development of Woodward County along both civic and industrial lines.

On the homestead farm of his parents, in Ripley County, Indiana, Joseph A. Innis was born on the 8th of May, 1861, and he thus came into the world about the time when his native land was plunged into the vortex of fratricidal war. He is a son of James and Sarah (Runner) Innis, both natives of the Hoosier state, and representatives of sterling pioneer families of that commonwealth. James Innis was born in Ripley County, Indiana, in 1832, and at the time of his death, in 1901, he was a resident of the Village of May, Woodward County, Oklahoma, his entire active career having been one of close and successful identification with the basic industries of agriculture and stock growing, though in his youth

he served for a time as a teacher and a civil engineer. He first came to what is now the State of Oklahoma in 1887, but after remaining for a time in the section long designated as No Man's Land, which included the present County of Beaver. He thus became a resident of Oklahoma even before the territory of this name had been created from the original Indian Territory. His son, Joseph A., subject of this review, had preceded him to this frontier region by about a year. The marriage of James Innis to Miss Sarah Runner was solemnized in 1853, and Mrs. Innis died in what is now Beaver County, Oklahoma, in 1889, the year that the new territory was thrown open to settlement. She was born in 1833 and was a daughter of David Runner, who immigrated from Germany and became a pioneer settler in Indiana. Of the children of James and Sarah (Runner) Innis the eldest is Milford Taylor, who was born in 1859; Joseph A., of this sketch, was the second in order of birth; John Newton was born in 1863; Edward was born in 1867 and died in 1869; James D. was born in 1870; William Isaac in 1873; Robert E. in 1878; and Archibald D. in 1882. All save one of the children are living.

Joseph A. Innis was reared and educated in his native state, where he was reared to the sturdy discipline of the home farm and made good use of the advantages afforded in the public schools of the locality and period. In 1884, as a young man of twenty-three years, he came to the West and established his residence in Barber County, Kansas, as a pioneer of that section of the Sunflower state. In 1886 he came to the No Man's Land of the present State of Oklahoma, and in that section of the Indian Territory he became a pioneer agriculturist and stock grower. He there continued operations until the Cherokee Strip was thrown open to settlement in 1893, when he participated in the rush into the new country, and entered claim to a homestead in what is now Woodward County. He vigorously instituted the reclamation and improvement of this property and on his land was eventually established the now thriving Village of May, of which he was virtually the founder, and which was named in honor of the only daughter of his first marriage.

Mr. Innis developed his land into one of the well improved and valuable farms of Woodward County and there he continued to maintain his home until 1900, when he was elected county surveyor and removed to the City of Woodward, judicial center and metropolis of the county. He had gained broad and practical experience as a civil engineer in the days of his youth, and his technical facility has been reinforced by careful study, so that he is eminently qualified for the important office which he has held consecutively since the year noted, the popular estimate placed upon his official services being indicated by his re-election at successive intervals of two years. He has done a large volume of important surveying work in the county and has had supervision also of much other civil engineering, of even more technical order. He still retains ownership of his farm, is significantly vital and progressive in his civic attitude, is always ready to give his co-operation in the furtherance of measures and enterprises advanced for the general good of the community, and is a citizen who is not only one of the well known pioneers of this section of the state, but also one whose circle of friends is limited only by that of his acquaintances. He is a stalwart advocate of the cause of the republican party, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

At Butler, Missouri, on the 2nd of August, 1881, Mr. Innis wedded Miss Mary Maple, who was born in Bates

County, that state, in 1864, a daughter of Jehu and Harriet (Fuller) Maple, and she died on the 23rd of April, 1888, soon after the family home had been established in what is now Beaver County, Oklahoma, and about one month after the birth of her only daughter, the three children who survive her being: Harry B., born in 1883; Asa J., born in 1885; and Mary Prudence, born March 11, 1888.

On the 23rd of June, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Innis to Miss Etta C. Strong, who was born in Parke County, Indiana, on the 21st day of August, 1877, and who is a daughter of John and Mary (Jones) Strong, likewise natives of that county. Mr. and Mrs. Innis have five children, whose names and respective dates of birth are here noted: Joseph T., March 9, 1905; Eva May, December 13, 1907; Charles T. Bruce, November 29, 1909; Lester Gail, February 6, 1913; and Crystal Elnora, February 14, 1915.

JOHN LINDLEY AVEY. Among the men who are contributing materially to the advancement of the commercial, civic and educational interests of Garvin County, one who is deserving of the esteem and regard of his fellow-citizens is John Lindley Avey, of Lindsay, who since 1905 has been proprietor and editor of the Lindsay News, and who is now energetically and capably performing the duties of the office of postmaster. Mr. Avey's residence at Lindsay covers the period of the community's greatest progress, and each important enterprise has found his name enrolled upon its list of supporters.

John L. Avey was born at Arcola, Douglas County, Illinois, September 25, 1866, a son of Richard and Celia (Oakland) Avey, and a grandson of an innkeeper of County Suffolk, England. Richard Avey was born in County Suffolk, in 1837, and was about eighteen years of age when he came to the United States to seek his fortune, several years later locating in Coles County, Illinois, where he followed the vocations of farming and stockraising. In 1892 he came to Oklahoma and located at Oklahoma City as a pioneer implement dealer, but after about one year in that business disposed of his interests and retired. He continued as a director and stockholder of the American National Bank of Oklahoma City until his death, which occurred October 1, 1915. He was a democrat in his political views, and while residing in Illinois was elected to the offices of tax collector, member of the school board and commissioner of Coles County. He was an active member of the Episcopal Church, as well as a member of its official board. Richard Avey married Celia Oakland, who was born in 1838, in Norway, and who still survives him and resides at Oklahoma City. They became the parents of seven children, as follows: Mary, unmarried, who has for many years been engaged in educational work and is now one of the most popular and efficient public school teachers of Oklahoma City; William T., who is president of the Mattoon Trust and Savings Bank, at Mattoon, Illinois; John Lindley; Maud, who is the wife of James Widmeyer, connected with the United States Weather Bureau at Wytheville, Virginia; Newton, who is engaged in the real estate and insurance business at Oklahoma City; Martha, unmarried, who for a number of years has had charge of the drawing work in the Oklahoma City Public Schools; and Oscar, a banker of Seattle, Washington.

John Lindley Avey received his primary education in the public schools of Arcola, Illinois, where he was graduated from the high school with the class of 1885. He next attended Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Indiana, and then returned to the home farm, where he remained until reaching his majority. His first indepen-

dent enterprise was as a school teacher, but after teaching for several terms in the public schools of Coles and Douglas Counties, Illinois, was drawn into the field of journalism, and in the fall of 1892 entered the office of the Arcola Herald, with which organ he served his apprenticeship and with which he continued to be connected in various capacities until 1905. In July of that year he came to Oklahoma, locating at Lindsay, where he purchased from Editor Trillingham the Lindsay News, a newspaper which had been established in 1901 by A. A. Veach. Under Mr. Avey's capable and energetic management this democratic organ has grown and developed to large proportions and now circulates in Garvin, Stephens, McClain, Grady and the surrounding counties, in addition to having a respectable foreign list. Mr. Avey is the owner of the building and plant, on Murray street, an establishment which would do credit to a city many times larger than Lindsay, being equipped to handle all kinds of first class printing work. From the time of his arrival here Mr. Avey has been a stalwart and enthusiastic booster of every enterprise calculated to advance the general welfare, and has been generous in giving of his time, abilities and means in the forwarding of such projects. He is the owner of a tract of ten acres adjoining the city park, where he owns also his own modern and commodious residence.

In politics a democrat, Mr. Avey has taken some interest in public affairs, and October 19, 1913, received from President Wilson the appointment as postmaster of Lindsay, a position in which he has conscientiously endeavored to advance and elevate the efficiency of the service. He has also served as president of the school board and is a staunch friend of education. His religious faith is that of the Christian Church, in which he is an elder, while fraternally he is affiliated with Lindsay Lodge No. 248, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Knights of Pythias and the Court of Honor, in all of which orders he has numerous friends.

Mr. Avey was married at Charleston, Illinois, in 1902, to Miss Nellie I. Fancier, daughter of the late David Fancier, who was a stationary engineer for cotton mills, city water works, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Avey have one child; Paul K., who was born April 6, 1904.

WEST HOLLAND, cashier of the First State Bank of Brinkman, was born in Dexter, Kansas, on March 6, 1884. He has been identified with banks and banking since he began his independent career, one might say, and has held his present position since 1910, when he came to Brinkman and assisted in the organization of the bank of which he has since been cashier.

West Holland is a son of A. C. Holland, a family of Scotch ancestry that first became identified with America in Colonial days, when the first of the name to come to this country located in Virginia. From there a branch of the family migrated into North Carolina, and it was there A. C. Holland was born in 1850. Mr. Holland went to Winfield, Kansas, in young manhood and there married Mrs. Mary (Timmerman) Bott. Dexter, Kansas, was the next location of the Hollands, and in 1889 they came to Oklahoma, settling in Guthrie. They made their home there until the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1891, when they moved to Perry and there remained until 1901. During these years Mr. Holland had been engaged in farming, with good success. In 1901 he gave up that work and moved to Hobart, where he accumulated considerable property, and is now living there retired from active business. He served two terms as mayor of Hobart, and he is a member of Hobart Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is a democrat,

and has taken a prominent part in the political activities of his community. Hobart has found in him a man who has a high regard for his responsibilities in the matter of citizenship, and who has done much to promote the civic welfare of the community during his residence there.

To Mr. and Mrs. Holland were born three children. The first born was West, of this review. Edith married V. H. Eskridge, a cotton ginner of Martha, Oklahoma, where they live. Arthur, an employe of the Mangum National Bank, lives there.

West Holland attended the public schools in Perry, Oklahoma, graduating from the high school there in 1900, and was a member of the first high school class ever graduated in that town. He was a student in the A. & M. College at Stillwater, Oklahoma, for a year, and in 1901 went to Hobart, Oklahoma, where the family moved at that time. Two years later he entered the Farmers and Merchants Bank in that place as a book-keeper, continuing until 1905, when he became book-keeper and assistant cashier in the Mangum National Bank. He held that position until 1910, when he went to Brinkman, and here assisted in organizing the First State Bank, of which he since continued as cashier, as has already been said.

The president of the bank is T. S. DeArman; vice president, J. L. Dorham. The capital is \$10,000, with a surplus of \$1,000.

Mr. Holland is a democrat and is now serving as town treasurer. He is a member of the State Bankers Association, and his fraternal connections are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Mangum Lodge No. 1169, and Willow Lodge No. 433 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

In 1910 Mr. Holland married Miss Sallie Van Maddox, daughter of J. M. Maddox, a retired stockman, living in Jacksboro, Texas. They have no children.

CASPER W. HEROD. A leading member of the Woodward County legal fraternity, Casper W. Herod is another of the men who came to Oklahoma at the time of the opening of the Cherokee Strip, and have since lived here to advance to positions of prominence and responsibility. Since his arrival here he has been an active factor in the life of the community, not alone as a professional man, but as the incumbent of several important positions and as a citizen who has had the time and inclination to devote to the advancement of the city in which his own fortunes have been so materially advanced.

Mr. Herod was born August 5, 1865, in a log house on his father's plantation in Smith County, Tennessee, and is a son of Benjamin Franklin and Judith (Haynie) Herod. His father was born in 1819, in the same county, a son of Dr. Peter and Rebecca E. (Key) Herod, the grandparents being natives of North Carolina and pioneer settlers of Smith County, Tennessee, where Dr. Peter Herod was an early physician. Benjamin F. Herod was a stock grower and plantation owner on a large scale, and owned many slaves up to the Civil war. His entire life was passed in his native state, where he accumulated a handsome property, and where his death occurred, September 7, 1883, by accidental shooting, at Dixon's Spring. In 1842 Mr. Herod was united in marriage with Miss Judith Haynie, who was born in 1820, in Smith County, Tennessee, a daughter of John and Mary L. (Beasley) Haynie, natives of North Carolina. She died in 1896, at Hartsville, Trousdale County, Tennessee. There were five sons and two daughters in the family, as follows: Clarkekey Rebecca, born in 1847, who is the widow of the late W. H. Haile; George Washington, born in 1849, who for many years was engaged in the

practice of medicine and surgery in Tennessee, and is now living in retirement at Pleasant Shade, that state; Morton P., born in 1852, who is now a prominent planter at Dixon's Springs, Tennessee; John Franklin, born in 1854, who is the owner of a hotel at Hartsville, Tennessee; William E., born in 1856, who died in 1882; Mary Louise, born in 1859, who died in infancy; and Casper W., of this notice.

The early education of Casper W. Herod was secured in the Masonic State Institute, at Hartsville, Tennessee, from which he was graduated in 1880. For a time he remained on the home farm, but some time after his father's death he embarked in a mercantile venture at Hartsville, and subsequently accumulated a snug fortune out of handling blooded horses. His means were all swept away, however, in the financial panic of 1893, at Nashville, Tennessee, and in order to recuperate his fortunes he decided to come to the West. In that same year he came to Woodward in order to attend the opening of the Cherokee Strip, coming with the officials of the United States Land Office, to open it and make ready for the run of September 16th. He was subsequently appointed clerk of the Woodward United States Land Office, a position which he retained for four years, and during this time began the study of law in connection with his official duties, being finally admitted to the bar in 1897. Opening an office at Woodward he soon attracted to himself a practice that has continued to grow in size and importance until at this time he is accounted one of the leading legists of the county, familiar in every department of his calling, a valued associate and a feared and respected opponent. In politics an ardent democrat, he has not been an office seeker, but at various times has been urged by his friends to allow his name to be used as a candidate. Unsolicited on two occasions he has been nominated for county judge of Woodward County and once for state senator. In 1914 he was a candidate for Congress from the Eighth District, where there were five candidates for the nomination, but, although he received a majority vote in five of the twelve counties composing the district, he met with defeat by a small margin. In 1911 Mr. Herod was the leading factor in securing for Woodward the Wichita Falls & Northwest Railroad, by raising a subsidy, and was made local attorney for the road, a position which he still retains. In 1916 Judge Herod was a delegate from Oklahoma to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, Missouri.

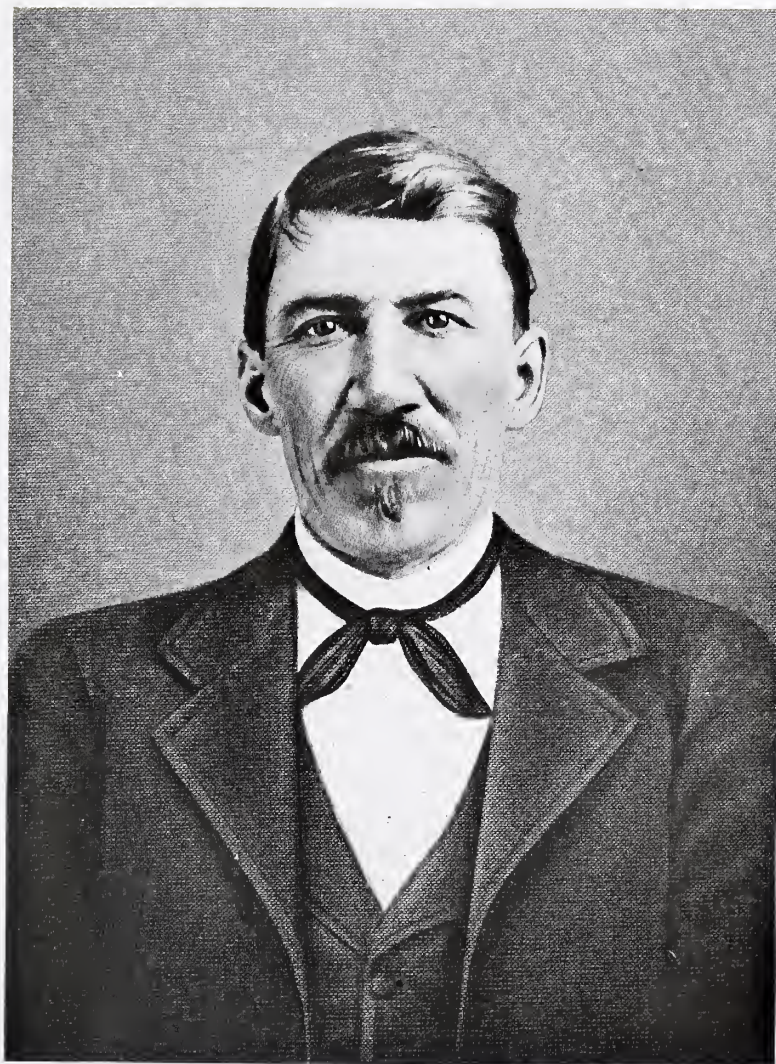
On May 16, 1903, Mr. Herod was married at Woodward to Miss Nettie Vay Allison, who was born April 11, 1884, in Stafford County, Kansas, daughter of Edward R. and Elizabeth Allison, of Mutual, Oklahoma. She died August 4, 1906, leaving one child: Hollis Hayden, who was born March 22, 1904. Mr. Herod was again married, October 2, 1909, to Miss Pearl M. Maisehel, daughter of William and Mary C. Maisehel, of Harper County, Kansas. One son has come to Mr. and Mrs. Herod: Galen Woodrow, who was born October 7, 1914.

Mr. Herod is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a well known figure in the social life of Woodward. As a citizen he has been constant in his support of measures for the civic, educational and moral welfare of the city of his adoption, and few men have lent such practical and valuable encouragement to enterprises making for progress and advancement. Both he and Mrs. Herod are consistent members of the Presbyterian Church.

CYPRIAN TAYRIEN. One of the old and honored residents of the County of Osage, residing 3½ miles south of Bartlesville, Cyprian Tayrien has lived on his present property for a period of forty-five years, and has seen the



Emma D Toynton



Cyprus Lyon



country grow and develop under the activities and industry of the settlers. He was born in 1836, in Clay County, Missouri, a son of Enoch and Mary Louise (Borboney) Tayrien, the former a French-Canadian, and the latter a native of Missouri, and one-half French and one-half Osage Indian.

Enoch Tayrien was an employe of the American Fur Company, and spent the winter months in Missouri, while in the summer seasons he traveled through the Rocky Mountains in the interests of his firm, and built boats in which to ship the buffalo hides down the rivers and streams in the days when the western ranges were covered with great roving bands of bison. On one of his trips to Missouri he met and married Mary Louise Borboney, who died in Clay County, Missouri, in 1837. He survived her for some years and passed away at St. Joseph, Missouri, which was then known as Black Snake Hills. There were three children in the family: Cyprian, the youngest, who was but nine months of age at the time of his mother's death; Louise, who came to the Osage Nation after her marriage at Kansas City, Missouri, to A. B. Canville, a Frenchman, and died here about 1907; and another sister who was reared by an aunt in Missouri, and of whom all trace has been lost.

Cyprian Tayrien was taken to rear at the time of his mother's death into the home of an aunt, Loraine Trumbley, at Kansas City, Missouri, but after his sister Louise was married he went to live with her there. In 1850 he was sent to school at the Osage Mission, in what was then the Osage Nation but is now Neosho County, Oklahoma, and attended three years in all. He was eighteen years of age when he started upon his career as a clerk in the store of his brother-in-law, A. B. Canville, who was a merchant, and during the ten years that he was thus employed he gained an excellent mastery of the Osage Indian language. Mr. Tayrien was married the first time, in 1860, to Mary Louise Revard, who was one-quarter Osage, sister of Joseph Revard, who was mixed French and Osage as was also his wife. After his marriage he started farming, but his operations were interrupted by the outbreak of the Civil war, during which he rendered service as a scout for the Home Guards. When he had completed his military service, he again took up farming, and also worked in various stores kept by those who traded with the Osages, in which capacities his knowledge of the language stood him in good stead. He continued thus employed until the year 1870, when he settled on his present home on Sand Creek, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Bartlesville, where he accumulated 500 acres of good land and placed 200 acres of this under a state of cultivation. After the granting of the allotments, Mr. Tayrien was left with 160 acres, with some surplus and allotted land, and now has about fifty acres under cultivation. His children now own as their allotments the land which was formerly included in their father's homestead. When he first came to this property, Mr. Tayrien built a small log cabin, which continued to be his home for a long period, but as the years passed he put up other buildings, including a comfortable frame house, which has been his dwelling place for thirty years. He now has a modern farm, with good improvements of all kinds, and is looked upon as one of the practical, progressive and substantial agriculturists of his community.

Mr. Tayrien's first wife died in Neosho County five years after their marriage, leaving two children: Thomas, of Pawhuska, Oklahoma; and Leona, who is the wife of Mr. Young and resides three miles northwest of Bartlesville. About the year 1870 Mr. Tayrien was married to Miss Susan Captain, who was one-fourth Osage and three-fourths French, and she died after bearing him

five children: Andrew, who is engaged in cultivating a farm in the same neighborhood as his father; Charles, a resident of Bartlesville; Jennie, who married Alexander Beggs, and is deceased; Ellen, deceased, who was the wife of John Himer; and Rena, who is the wife of John Michaels, of Bartlesville. In 1880 Mr. Tayrien was again married, being united with Emma Higbie, a native of Indiana. She was born in 1861 and was fifteen years of age when she came to Oklahoma with her father, who was a widower. Four children have been born to this union: John, who carries on farming near his father's homestead; Mary, who married Ben Haney, of Pawhuska, Oklahoma; Lilly, who is the wife of James McCoy, a farmer of the Sand Creek locality; and William, who lives at home and assists his father.

CHARLES MINTER PRATT, M. D. In the field of medicine and surgery in Garvin County, one who is winning well deserved success is Dr. Charles Minter Pratt, of Maysville. Doctor Pratt commenced practice in 1905 at Maxwell, after a long and thorough training in preparation for his chosen work, but in 1908 moved to his present location, where he is known as a thoroughly reliable physician and a public-spirited citizen.

Doctor Pratt was born at Navasota, Grimes County, Texas, January 16, 1878, and is a son of W. T. and Dink (Todd) Pratt. The Pratt family had its origin in Ireland, from whence, in colonial times the American founder came to this country, settling in South Carolina, where W. T. Pratt was born in 1841. He was there reared and married and subsequently went to Navasota, Texas, later, in 1884, going to Eddy, Texas, and in 1899 to Blevins, Texas, his present home. He has been a farmer and stockman all his life, and through industry and good management has accumulated a competence. A democrat in politics, he takes some interest in public affairs and has served as county commissioner of Falls County, Texas. His fraternal connection is with the Masonic Order. Mr. Pratt married Dink Todd, who was born in 1847, in Florida, and they became the parents of eight children: Robert, who is with the Chester Rubber Tire and Tube Company, at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; J. T., who met an accidental death at Madill, Oklahoma, when forty years of age; Henry, who died at the age of forty years, at Temple, Texas; Charles Minter; Neale, who died of typhoid fever, at the age of sixteen years; Belle, who married Mr. Henry, a farmer, and resides at Blevins, Falls County, Texas; Walter, also a farmer of Blevins; and William, a merchant of Maysville.

Charles Minter Pratt attended the public schools and the high school at Eddy, Texas, and after his parents removed to Blevins, in 1899, he remained with them only a short time, then going to Temple, Texas, where he secured employment as a clerk in a men's furnishing store, a position which he held one year. From youth he had been ambitious to follow the profession of medicine, but determined to make his own way therein. In 1902 he further prepared himself by attendance at Hill's Commercial College, at Waco, Texas, and when his course was completed entered Fort Worth University, which he attended for two years. His medical studies were prosecuted at the University of Louisville, Kentucky, and in 1905 he was graduated with his cherished degree of Doctor of Medicine. After three years of practice at Maxwell, Oklahoma, Doctor Pratt came to Maysville, where he has since built up a large and important practice in general medicine and surgery. His offices are located in the Farmers National Bank Building, and his clientele includes the representative people of the city. A democrat in politics, Doctor Pratt has served as a

member of the school board. He belongs to Maysville Lodge No. 232, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Garvin County Medical Society, the Oklahoma State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He is a stockholder in the Farmers National Bank and has various other interests.

Doctor Pratt was married at Maxwell, Oklahoma, in 1908, to Mrs. Mattie (Flemming) Garvin, widow of Robert H. Garvin, and daughter of J. T. Flemming, deceased, who was formerly clerk of the court at Indian Territory. Mrs. Pratt has two sons by her former marriage: Robert H., a senior at the Pauls Valley High School; and Vashti, a junior at Kidd Key, Sherman.

DR. WILLIAM O. DODSON. Oklahoma has proved itself a splendid field for the younger professional men of the Southwest, and Dr. William O. Dodson of the Town of Willow has found success in his chosen work in the nine years of his residence here. Doctor Dodson is a Texan, born in Coryell County in September, 1881, and he is a son of W. T. Dodson, who was born in Kentucky in 1840.

W. T. Dodson came of a family of Kentucky pioneers. He was a young man when he left his native community and went to Arkansas for a brief period, thence to Missouri, and still later to Texas. He married there and settled on a farm, where his children were born. In 1889 he came to Grier County, Texas (now Oklahoma), and settled in the vicinity of the present Town of Mangum. There he took up the merchandize business, and continued successfully for some years. He retired in 1902, took up his residence in Mangum and there lives at this writing. He was a soldier of the Confederacy and served through the greater part of the war. He was taken prisoner in Arkansas, and was held until the close of the war. Mr. Dodson has been a lifelong member of the Baptist Church, in which he has long served as a deacon, and he is republican in politics. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, with Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and Royal Arch Mason affiliations.

W. T. Dodson married Jane Shelton, born in Alabama in 1841. She died in Mangum in 1900 at the age of fifty-nine years, loved by all who knew her. Seven children were born to them. Nannie married C. V. Northant, who died at the age of thirty-five years. Mollie married T. R. Clay, and lives in Mangum. Her husband is district judge and is a prominent man in the county. Marion H. lives in Mangum and there operates a bus line. Rhoda married Dr. A. D. Lewis, and died at the age of thirty-one years. The husband is also deceased. The fifth child was William O. of this review, and the sixth and seventh were daughters who died in infancy.

Following the death of the wife and mother, Mr. Dodson married Eleanor Nichols, of Illinois. No children have been born to them.

William O. Dodson attended the public schools as a boy and was graduated from the Mangum High School, after which he entered Louisville Medical College (Kentucky) and was graduated with the class of 1904, with the degree M. D. In the same year he began the practice of his profession in Reed, Oklahoma, where he remained one year. In 1905 he took a western trip through Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and Idaho, spending a year in that pastime, and in June, 1906, he returned to Oklahoma and located in Willow, where he has since continued, having seen no spot on his western tour that was more inviting than the region he had left. In the past nine years Doctor Dodson has conducted a general practice and has prospered in a satisfactory manner.

Doctor Dodson is a republican and a man of great public spirit. He served five years as mayor of Willow,

and concluded his service in that capacity in the year 1915. He has ably filled a place on the local school boards, and in many ways has demonstrated his citizenship to be of a high order.

Doctor Dodson is a member of the Presbyterian Church and is a Mason with membership in Willow Lodge No. 435, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is also an Odd Fellow, Willow Lodge 488, and is past grand of the lodge. He has membership in the County, State and American Medical societies.

In 1910 Mr. Dodson was married in Quanah, Texas, to Miss Flossie Skidmore, daughter of Mrs. A. F. Skidmore, a resident of Willow at this time. Mrs. Dodson was born in Kansas. They have no children.

CHARLES H. MARTIN. As cashier of the Central Exchange Bank of Woodward, the judicial center of the county of the same name, Mr. Martin is to be consistently designated as one of the representative business men and progressive and loyal citizens of this thriving community, where his circle of friends is coincident with that of his acquaintances. That he has exemplified most effectively the vital spirit of the West is but natural, for he has passed his life thus far in that vigorous section of our national domain and claims the Sunflower state as the place of his nativity.

Mr. Martin was born in the City of Wichita, Kansas, on the 11th of June, 1871, and is a son of Dr. Henry C. and Mary F. (Ferrell) Martin. Doctor Martin was born in the City of Buffalo, New York, and was reared and educated in the old Empire state, where, as a young man, he admirably prepared himself for his chosen profession. He removed to the South prior to the Civil war and there engaged in practice. Upon the inception of the great conflict between the North and South he was soon called upon to give service as a surgeon in the Confederate army, and he thus served during the entire course of the war, with the Second Louisiana Regiment of Infantry.

In 1869 Doctor Martin proceeded by boat up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers to Westport Landing, a place that was the nucleus of the present metropolis of Kansas City, and from that point he made his way with a wagon and ox team to Wichita, Kansas, this unique journey having represented his wedding tour, and his bride having loyally accompanied him into the Western wilds to establish a "honeymoon home" that should be of enduring order and prove the center of their devoted interests for many years. Doctor Martin entered claim to a tract of government land in Sedgwick County and in addition to giving his supervision to its reclamation and improvement he engaged in the practice of his profession at Wichita, which was then a mere frontier village and in which he has had the distinction of being the first resident physician and surgeon. The doctor became one of the most influential and honored pioneer citizens of that section of the Sunflower state, and had much to do with the shaping of public affairs in his home city and county during those early days. In 1878 he removed with his family to Harper County, Kansas, where he became one of the organizers of the county, where he developed a large practice as a physician and where he accumulated a large and valuable estate. He was a democrat in his political allegiance and both he and his wife were zealous communicants of the Catholic Church. Doctor Martin passed the closing years of a long and useful life at Harper, Kansas, where he died on the 20th of May, 1902, his birth having occurred in the year 1845.

In the City of New Orleans, in 1868, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Martin to Miss Mary F. Ferrell, who was born in Ireland, in 1845, and who was a child



J. F. M. Lullough

at the time of the family immigration to the United States, her parents having been John and Mary Ferrell, both representatives of staunch old Irish stock. Mrs. Martin still survives her honored husband and continues to maintain her home at Harper, Kansas. Of the six children, two died in infancy and of the four surviving the subject of this review is next to the oldest; two of the others, Emiel J. and Helen M., are still residents of Harper, Kansas, and William J. resides in Fairfax, Oklahoma.

Charles H. Martin acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Harper, Kansas, and his higher academic education was obtained in St. Francis College, at Osage Mission, that state. After leaving college Mr. Martin passed eleven years in the State of Montana and other sections of the Northwest, where he gave his attention to mining enterprise and to the cattle industry on the great ranges of that section.

In the year 1905 Mr. Martin established his residence at Woodward, Oklahoma Territory, where he purchased an interest in the Central Exchange Bank, of which he was elected vice president. In 1907, the year that marked the admission of Oklahoma to the Union, he became cashier of the institution, and as the incumbent of this office he has since continued the executive head of the bank, which has become under his effective administration one of the strong and popular financial institutions of Western Oklahoma. The Central Exchange Bank was established in 1904 and its affairs have been ordered along conservative and yet progressive lines, so that it wields large influence in connection with the furtherance and maintenance of general prosperity in the community which it serves. Mr. Martin is interested in banks at May, Moreland, Sharon and Gray, Oklahoma. He is liberal and loyal in his support of measures and enterprises tending to advance civic and material progress and prosperity and is one of the leading business men and popular citizens of Woodward County. He still permits his name to be enrolled upon the list of eligible bachelors.

CHARLES L. WILLIAMS. The energetic and popular postmaster of Maysville, Charles L. Williams, has held his present office since 1914 and has won the gratitude and confidence of the people of the community by the earnest manner in which he has endeavored to better the service. Prior to 1914 his training had been principally along business lines, but he had also held various offices in which he gained experience that was of value to him in taking the postmastership.

Mr. Williams was born in DeSoto County, Mississippi, September 17, 1875, a son of S. and Mary (Quillen) Williams. The family, originating in England, first settled in Alabama as pioneers on coming to America, and later went to Mississippi, where the name was also known among the first settlers. S. Williams was born in Mississippi, in 1830, and enlisted from that state during the Civil war in the army of the Confederacy, serving through all the four years of warfare. In 1882 he removed to near Fayetteville, Arkansas, where he secured a farm, but in 1889 sold his land and moved to Whitehead, Oklahoma, where he continued his farming operations. His death occurred in 1900, at Antioch, near Whitehead. He was a democrat in politics. Mr. Williams married Miss Mary Quillen, who was born in 1841, in Mississippi, and who still survives her husband, making her home at Maysville. There were seven children in the family, as follows: J. H., who resides nine miles south of Maysville, on his farm; Charles L.; Etta, who married D. E. Branam, a carpenter and builder residing in the eastern part of Oklahoma; Josie, who married J. H. Barnwell, a farmer residing at Mays-

ville; her twin, Jesse, engaged in farming in the western part of Oklahoma; Katy, who married Oscar Dean, living seven miles South of Maysville, near Antioch, on a farm; and Delia, who is the wife of J. W. Keller, a wholesale flour dealer of Wynnewood, Oklahoma.

Charles L. Williams attended the schools of Arkansas and at Whitehead, Oklahoma, receiving the equivalent of a modern high school education. He was reared on the farm of his father and remained with him until the elder man died, at which time he went to live with his uncle, J. R. Ham, with whom he spent two years, during which he completed his education. In 1902, at the opening of the town, he took up his residence at Maysville and engaged in the mercantile business, but after three years sold his interests and went to Pauls Valley, where he secured a position as a clerk. Two years later he resumed operations in mercantile lines at Maysville, but after a year sold out and went to New Mexico, remaining there for six months. Again he returned to Maysville and engaged in the insurance business until 1914, and during this time for three years held the office of city clerk. In 1914 he received his appointment from President Wilson as postmaster of Maysville, an office which he has faithfully and capably filled to the present time. Mr. Williams is a stalwart democrat, and was formerly clerk of the Garvin County Democratic Club. He is a member of the Baptist Church, in which he has served as deacon, while fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Valley of Guthrie Consistory No. 1, and to Maysville Lodge No. 232, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he has been secretary and senior deacon.

Mr. Williams was married at Maysville, in 1907, to Miss Pearl Crouch, daughter of S. B. Crouch, who is a truck farmer and resides at Maysville. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have no children.

JOHN FREDERICK McCULLOUGH. The successful salesmanship of fire, life and accident insurance involves the possession of qualities and attributes not possessed by the ordinary individual. This is one of the most difficult vocations in which a young man may engage and also calls for the expenditure of great energy and tireless persistence, but the rewards are commensurate with the labor involved, and the successful insurance man has in his possession a business which places him among the substantial men of his community. Of the men who have built up prosperous enterprises in this line at Oklahoma City, John Frederick McCullough is an excellent example. He came to this city in 1908 and for several years was connected with an established business, but for the past three years has been at the head of an agency of his own and has developed it to important proportions.

John F. McCullough was born at Urbana, the county seat of Champaign County, Illinois, March 13, 1882, and is a son of Albert Carl and Fanetta Cecelia (Shaw) McCullough, natives of Illinois. The eldest brother of Albert Carl McCullough served three years as a soldier during the Civil war, and was afterwards clerk and connected with the clerk's office of Champaign County, Illinois, continuously for twenty-five years. He was later state auditor of Illinois for sixteen years, retiring from that office in 1912, and his death occurred in June, 1914. On Mr. McCullough's mother's side, his ancestors, the Blakes, date their residence in America back to the arrival of the Mayflower, being of English origin. On his father's side, his people came from Scotland and settled in Pennsylvania during the early days of the state's settlement.

John F. McCullough was educated in the common schools of Champaign County, Illinois, and in the year

1901 graduated from the high school at Urbana. As a lad he was reared amid agricultural surroundings, and his boyhood was spent on the home farm, but subsequently he turned his attention to the baker's trade and followed that successfully for one and a half years. Later he spent five and a half years in the mill supply business, and in 1908 decided to try his fortunes in the West and accordingly came to Oklahoma City, where, January 1, 1909, he engaged in the insurance business. The greater part of Mr. McCullough's experience was obtained with the firm of A. C. Farmer Company, of which he was in charge of the insurance department for three and one-half years, at the end of which period he embarked in business on his own account. He has at this time a local agency for the Aetna Life Insurance Company for Oklahoma City, and also looks after the interests here of several of the leading old line fire insurance companies. Mr. McCullough is a rare type of the real live wire in a business way, meeting people on terms that appeal to them, and being a "mixer" of the highest degree. He has succeeded in gaining the implicit faith of the public in his business character, while his numerous friends trust him without stint. His offices are situated at Suite Nos. 914-15-16 Herskowitz Building.

At Brooklyn, New York, May 7, 1905, Mr. McCullough was married to Miss Caroline Anna Clist, daughter of Albert and Martha (Taylor) Clist, natives of England. Two children have been born to this union: John Milton, July 4, 1907; and Ruth Clist, January 9, 1909. Mr. and Mrs. McCullough are members of the Wesley M. E. Church. He is a Master Mason, belonging Siloam Lodge No. 276, of Oklahoma City, to Cyrus Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., Oklahoma Commandery, No. 3, and India Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. The McCullough home is located at No. 1205 West Twenty-ninth Street.

CHARLES C. HOLDEN. When Charles C. Holden organized the First State Bank of Willow in 1910, he was elected to the post of cashier of the bank, and he has held that position down to the present date. Mr. Holden was born in Wise County, Texas, on October 27, 1887, and is a son of J. H. Holden, who was born in Missouri in 1865.

The Holden family was established in Kentucky in pioneer days and men of that name helped to mould the fortunes of the state, and many of them are to be found within her borders today. The branch with which we are concerned at this writing pioneered into Missouri a good many years before the Civil war period and there J. H. Holden was born. From Missouri he moved to Wise County, Texas, as a young man, and there married. He came to Grier County, Texas, in April, 1888, a pioneer to another new country, and homesteaded 160 acres of land about four and a half miles southeast of what is now the Town of Willow. Today Mr. Holden owns eight quarter section tracts of land in addition to the original quarter section which he got on his homestead rights. He has devoted his time to farming and stock raising there, a business in which he has spent his life, and in which he has been very successful. Diversified farming, and the breeding of blooded cattle and horses, occupy him on his Oklahoma farm.

Mr. Holden is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and an elder in it. He is a member of Willow Lodge No. 488, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is president of the First State Bank of Willow, of which the subject is cashier.

Mr. Holden married Starr Craven, born in Texas in 1869, and seven children were born to them. They are briefly mentioned as follows: Charles C. of this review was the first born. Lula married Charles McKinney, and

they live in Denison, Texas, where Mr. McKinney a fireman on the K. T. line. Annie married Roy Gaithe, manager of the Cameron Lumber Company of Willow where they have their home. Esther remains with her parents. DeWitt is in high school in Granite, Oklahoma. James and Frank are in the public schools.

Charles C. Holden attended the public schools in Grier County and after his graduation from high school entered the Central State Normal, where he spent two years, leaving in 1906, to assume the principalship of the Grier County schools. He served in that office from 1906 to 1910, and in the latter year he organized the First State Bank of Willow, in company with his father, who became president of the new concern. W. J. Underwood is vice president, and Mr. Holden is cashier. The bank has a capital of \$10,000 and a surplus of \$1,000. In 1912 Mr. Holden brought about the erection of a modern bank building for the First State Bank, located advantageously on Main Street.

Mr. Holden is a democrat. He has served worthily on the local school board, has been town treasurer, and is now a member of the council. He is a member of the U. S. A. Presbyterian Church and an elder therein. His fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows, Willow Lodge 488, the Modern Woodmen of America, of Granite, Oklahoma, and Willow Camp, Woodmen of the World. He is a member of the Oklahoma State and American Bankers associations.

In 1910 Mr. Holden was married in Willow to Miss Zuna Ross, a daughter of A. T. Ross, a farmer of Granite, Oklahoma. The Holdens have two children,—John, born June 20, 1911, and Ruby, born June 12, 1914.

EDWIN G. MCCOMAS. Judge McComas is a representative of one of the prominent and influential families of Beckham County, and upon his assumption of his duties on the bench of the county court he removed from Elk City to Sayre, the county seat. He was admitted to the bar of Oklahoma in 1909 and thereafter continued in the practice of his profession at Elk City, metropolis of Beckham County, until his election to the office of judge of the county court, in November, 1914. He entered upon the discharge of his judicial duties on the 1st of January, 1915, and his initial year of service has been marked by circumspection, scrupulous care, broad and accurate knowledge of the law and admirable facility in applying that knowledge to the conservation of equity and justice. His election was for the regular term of two years and it is assuredly a matter of his own volition if he fails to continue on the bench after the expiration of his present term.

Judge McComas was born at Sturgeon, Boone County, Missouri, on the 17th of February, 1870, and is a son of Dr. James M. McComas, who is one of the pioneer physicians and surgeons of Beckham County, and who is still engaged in the active practice of his profession at Elk City,—a man of high attainments and a citizen well known for his high-minded civic loyalty and public spirit, a review of his career, with incidental record concerning the family history being entered on other pages of this publication, so that it is not necessary to repeat the data in the present article. It may be noted, however, that Judge McComas is a scion of staunch Scotch-Irish stock, and a representative of a family that was founded in Virginia in the colonial period of our national history.

In the schools of his native town Judge McComas acquired his early educational discipline and after his graduation in the Sturgeon High School, as a member of the class of 1891, he accompanied his parents on their removal to the City of St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained until the time of his coming to Oklahoma, in

1901. Here he held for some time a position with the Weatherford Milling Company, at Weatherford, Custer County, and later he was identified with business affairs at Elk City, Beckham County, where his father established himself in the practice of medicine in the year 1900. In 1906 Judge McComas was a student in the law department of the University of Missouri, and for the ensuing two years he attended the law department of the celebrated Vanderbilt University, in the City of Nashville, Tennessee. As previously stated, he was admitted to the Oklahoma bar in 1909, and engaged in the practice of his profession at Elk City, where he soon proved his powers as a versatile trial lawyer and well fortified counselor, with the result that he built up a substantial and representative law business, to which he gave his close attention until his election to his present judicial office, this preferment showing the estimate placed upon his ability and character by the voters of Beckham County. He served one year as acting city attorney of Elk City and prior to his election to his present office he had gained secure vantage place as one of the essentially representative members of the Beckham County bar. He is at the present time secretary of the Oklahoma County Judges' Association, and is an influential and appreciative member of the Beckham County Bar Association. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Elk City Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

At Marietta, this state, in 1914, was solemnized the marriage of Judge McComas to Miss Mary B. London, and they are popular factors in the leading social activities of the attractive little city in which they maintain their home.

ERNEST SULLIVAN, M. D. The allied professions of medicine and surgery have a capable and worthy representative at Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, in the person of Dr. Ernest Sullivan, who was in practice at Maysville until March, 1916, when he moved to Pauls Valley. Doctor Sullivan belongs to the old North Carolina family of that name, and was born at Decatur, Alabama, July 16, 1881, a son of W. E. and Josephine (Stover) Sullivan.

W. E. Sullivan, his father, was born at Decatur, Alabama, in 1853, and in 1887 removed as a pioneer to Italy, Ellis County, Texas, where he now makes his home, being engaged in farming and the raising of stock. He is an active member of the Baptist Church, a democrat in his political views, and is a man of standing and influence in his community. He married Josephine Stover, who was born at Decatur, Alabama, in 1853, and they have had eight children, as follows: C. L., who is a graduate of Barnes Medical University and now engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Elmore City, Oklahoma; Ernest; Lulu, who married E. G. Grafton, who is connected with the state educational department at Austin, Texas; Avis, who is the wife of Sam Watson, of Italy, Texas, a dealer in farm loans, real estate and blooded horses; E. S., a physician and surgeon of Oklahoma City, with offices in the Colcord Building, and a graduate of Barnes University; Charles, a student at Baylor Medical College, Dallas, Texas; Robert L., a graduate of the University of Texas, Austin, and now a practicing attorney at Waxahachie, Texas; and Tullie, a graduate of the Denton (Texas) State Normal School and now residing with her parents.

Ernest Sullivan attended the public schools of Italy, Texas, and the high school at Waxahachie, and in October, 1900, entered the medical department of Barnes University, St. Louis, Missouri, where he studied for one year. In 1901 he located at Antioch, Oklahoma, on Rush Creek, six miles south of Maysville, and there began practice, continuing at that point until 1909. In the

meantime he had completed his college course and had received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from Barnes University May 10, 1907. Doctor Sullivan located in Maysville in 1909 and in March, 1916, moved to Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, having a splendid general medical and surgical practice, which is steadily growing in size and importance. He is a close student of his calling, a sure practitioner and a steady-handed surgeon and keeps fully abreast of the advancements being made in medicine and surgery. His offices are located in the First National Bank Building at Pauls Valley. In 1915 Doctor Sullivan took a general course in post-graduate work at Chicago. A democrat in politics, his only public office has been that of health officer, a position in which he served for four years. His religious faith is that of the Baptist Church. Fraternally, he belongs to Maysville Lodge No. 232, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Valley of Guthrie Consistory No. 1, thirty-second degree; Lodge No. 1252, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Pauls Valley; and Camp No. 242, Woodmen of the World, Maysville. He is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Maysville and has various other interests.

Mr. Sullivan was married at Italy, Texas, in 1908, to Miss Queen Colley, daughter of Dr. J. C. Colley, a physician and surgeon now located at Marietta, Oklahoma. Two children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. Sullivan, namely: Joseph Harold, born November 26, 1909, and now attending the public school; and Mary Josephine, born March 30, 1913.

WILLIAM H. DAVIS. In early Colonial days the emigrant ancestor of the Davis family came from Ireland and settled in the South. From then to now the family has been identified mainly with the southern states of Alabama, Georgia, Texas and Oklahoma in more recent years, and it is of the Oklahoma branch of the family that we have to do in this instance.

William H. Davis of Lone Wolf, Oklahoma, manager of the Farmers Cotton Oil Company, was born in Cass County, Texas, on August 31, 1874, and is the son of A. K. and Sallie (Waldron) Davis. The father was born in Cass County, Texas, in 1845, and died there in 1891, where he was a farmer and stock grower all his days. He was a staunch democrat, a Confederate veteran and a member of the Baptist Church. To Mr. and Mrs. Davis were born nine children, William H. being the fourth in order of birth. The others are: Melissa, the wife of Sam Petty, a stock farmer of Idabel, Oklahoma. Dora, who died at the age of twenty-one years. Annie, the wife of H. J. Floyd, a dry goods merchant of Naples, Texas. Frank, living on a Cass County farm. Homer, who died at the age of nineteen. The three youngest children, Sam, Carrie and Nettie, are at home with their mother on the old Cass County (Texas) farm.

William H. Davis attended the public schools of his native county and in 1892 was graduated from the high school. He then began the operation of a cotton gin and was thus occupied for the five years following. In 1898 he gave the work into other hands and went to Enid, in Garfield County, Oklahoma. He was a pioneer to that part of the state, and he farmed there until 1901, when he came to Lone Wolf among the earliest settlers and homesteaded a Government tract of a quarter section, 4½ miles east of the town. He still owns this land, but rents it, for his business prevents him looking after it himself. In 1910 Mr. Davis became manager of the Farmers Gin Company, now the Farmers Cotton Oil Company, and he has since held that position. At the present time the company, under his management, is building a new cotton oil mill adjacent to the depot, for con-

venience in shipping, and the concern is one of the thriving and prosperous ones of the community.

Mr. Davis is a democrat and a member of the local school board. He is a Mason, Lodge No. 371 Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is also affiliated with the Lone Wolf Odd Fellows and Modern Woodmen.

In Cass County, Texas, Mr. Davis was married in 1895 to Miss Augusta Carlton, daughter of W. H. Carlton, a farmer and gin operator, now deceased. They have two children,—Marvin and Euna, both attending the Lone Wolf High School.

OTIS GUY BACON, M. D. An accomplished and highly successful physician and surgeon at Davidson in Tillman county, Dr. Bacon is a Tennessean by birth, made most excellent use of his advantages and opportunities, and has been engaged in active practice of medicine for the past eight years.

The Bacon family originated in England, came to America prior to the Revolution, and was early settled in Kentucky. Dr. Bacon was born in Jonesboro, Tennessee, October 20, 1880, a son of W. S. and Eliza M. (Keebler) Bacon. His father was born in Washington county, Tennessee, in 1851, and has spent all his life in that county, being now a resident at Jonesboro, Washington county. In his younger days he taught school, for many years has been a farmer and is also a skillful surveyor and has held the office of county surveyor for many years. In politics he is a republican, and has been devoted to the interests of his church, the Methodist, in which he has served on the official board. For more than forty years he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has applied and practiced the principles of that fraternity to his own life. His wife was also born in Washington County, Tennessee. Their children are: Charles Edward, who is a graduate of the Chattanooga Medical College and now a physician in Hawkins County, Tennessee; Maud, wife of S. B. Ferguson, a farmer and merchant in Washington County, Tennessee; Dr. Otis G.; Bertha Blanche, who died at the age of twenty-two after her marriage to Charles Keys, a farmer in Washington County, and she left a daughter Blanche; Mary, wife of B. T. Campbell, a farmer and stock man at Oxford, Iowa; Samuel Keebler, a farmer at Melrose, New Mexico; Lillian, the wife of Charles Fletcher, a merchant near Knoxville, Tennessee.

Reared in Washington County, Tennessee, Doctor Bacon attended the public schools of Jonesboro, graduated from high school in 1901, and with other useful experiences had one year of teaching in Hawkins County. In 1904 he entered the Kentucky Medical School, and was graduated M. D. in 1907 from the University of Louisville. He is a physician who is always ambitious for the highest attainments, and interrupted his practice for a time in 1913 to take post-graduate work in the Chicago Policlinic. His practice began in Hawkins County, Tennessee, in 1907, but in May, 1908, he removed to Milano, Texas, and in October of the same year established his home permanently at Davidson, Oklahoma. He has a good practice, both in medicine and surgery, and his offices are in the Palace Drug Store.

In politics Doctor Bacon follows the example of his father and votes the republican ticket, is a member of the County and State Medical Societies, and of the American Medical Association, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and with Frederick Lodge No. 1217 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. At Davidson in 1910 he married Miss Nettie Campbell, whose father, D. C. Campbell, is a stock man and cotton and grain dealer at Davidson. Mrs. Bacon died in 1911 after the birth of her only child, Otis Guy, on December 15, 1911.

IRA A. LEE, M. D. Among the well known medical men of Western Oklahoma is Dr. Ira A. Lee, of Erick, a member of an early colonial family of English origin which was founded in the colony of Virginia and which gave to this country the great Confederate leader, Gen. Robert E. Lee. Doctor Lee first came to Indian Territory in 1905, and with the exception of two years in Arkansas has been engaged in professional labors here ever since, having steadily advanced to a position where his talents are recognized as being of an order entitling him to be classed among the skilled and thorough devotees of the science of medicine of this part of the state. He was born in Ohio County, Kentucky, December 31, 1875, and is a son of John W. and Polly J. (Stidum) Lee.

Robert Lee, the grandfather of Doctor Lee, was born in 1811, in Virginia, one of a family of six sons, whose descendants are to be found all over the South and Southwest. Robert Lee was married in Virginia to a Miss Elum, also a native of the Old Dominion, and after several years they removed to Ohio County, Kentucky, settling as pioneers on a plantation, where for many years the grandfather followed farming and stock raising. In later life he removed to Kansas, where his death occurred in 1881, the grandmother having passed away in Kentucky. Robert Lee served valiantly as a soldier of the Confederacy in a Kentucky volunteer infantry regiment during the Civil war, and lost an arm at the battle of Shiloh, this terminating his service. He was the father of five children, as follows: John W.; Elizabeth, who died in Ohio County, Kentucky; Hardin A., who was a physician and surgeon and met an accidental death in Indiana; Eliza Jane, who died in Ohio County, Kentucky; and Armina, who resides in Daviess County, Kentucky.

John W. Lee was born in Virginia, in 1840, and was a small boy when taken by his parents to Ohio County, Kentucky. There he learned the trade of stone mason, which he followed for a number of years, although later his attention was almost entirely devoted to the vocation of farming. When he retired from active labor he removed to Magazine, Arkansas, in 1905, and there made his home with his son, Ira A., and died in 1910. He was a democrat, but not active in public life, his activities therein being confined to the performance of the duties of good citizenship. Mr. Lee married Miss Polly J. Stidum, who was born in Ohio County, Kentucky, in 1848, and they became the parents of two children: Dr. Ira A., and Hardin R., who is a mechanic and resides at Erick, Oklahoma.

Dr. Ira A. Lee received his early education in Ohio County, Kentucky, where he was graduated from the high school in the class of 1893. Securing a certificate as a teacher, he entered upon a career in educational work, and from 1893 until 1897 was principal of the country schools in Ohio County. During this time he had become interested in the study of medicine, and finally entered Louisville (Kentucky) Medical College, which he attended two years. Subsequently he became a student at the Kansas City Eclectic Medical University, where he was graduated in 1905, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and his first practice was at Magazine, Arkansas, where he remained for only a short time. In 1905 he came to Indian Territory and practiced two years, then returned to Arkansas for a like period. In 1909 he settled permanently at Erick, Beckham County, Oklahoma, and this flourishing little city has continued to be the scene of his professional activities and successes, his offices being now located in the First State Bank Building. He carries on a general medical and surgical practice and is regarded as a learned practitioner, skilled in diagnosis, and as a careful and steady-handed surgeon. He holds membership in the Beckham County Medical



O. H. Bacon

Society, the Oklahoma Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Southwestern Medical Society, and keeps himself thoroughly informed with regard to the constantly advancing standards of his calling. He is a democrat, but has not entered into public life, preferring to devote himself wholeheartedly to the duties of his rapidly increasing practice. His fraternal affiliation is confined to membership in Magazine (Arkansas) Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

In 1897, in Ohio County, Kentucky, Doctor Lee was married to Miss Nellie B. Martin, daughter of William H. Martin, a farmer of Ohio County, Kentucky, and four children have been born to this union: Myrtle, born October 21, 1901; Robert, born July 1, 1903, and Mabel, born March 8, 1906, all attending public school at Erick; and Fitzhugh, born in June, 1910. Doctor Lee is a citizen who has at all times been willing to support measures for the public welfare and through a high order of citizenship has won and retained the regard of his fellow-townsmen.

JUDGE WILLIAM B. MORTON. There are many points of more than ordinary interest in connection with the career of Hon. William B. Morton, especially as touching the pioneer history of the great western division of our national domain, and relative to his personal prestige as a lawyer, legislator and progressive and influential citizen. He is now known and honored as one of the representative older members of the bar of Creek County and is engaged in the practice of his profession in the Town of Kiefer, of which he is a pioneer and with the civic and material development and upbuilding of which he has been closely identified.

Mr. Morton is a native of the Hawkeye State and a scion of one of its earliest pioneer families. He was born at Muscatine, Iowa, the judicial center of the county of the same name, on the 2d of May, 1848, when that now important and metropolitan city was a mere hamlet, his parents having been numbered among the first settlers in the wilds of Muscatine County. He is a son of William B. and Pernelia (Bell) Morton, the former a native of Pennsylvania and the latter of Ohio, in which state their marriage was solemnized, the names of both families having been worthily linked with American history for many generations. William B. Morton, Sr., and his wife removed from the old Buckeye State to Iowa in 1839 and established their home in Muscatine County, where Mr. Morton entered claim to Government land and essayed the onerous task of reclaiming a farm from the frontier wilderness. He and his devoted wife lived up to the full tension of the early pioneer era and contributed their quota to the civic and industrial development and progress of Muscatine County, upon the enduring roster of whose sterling pioneers their names merit high place. Mr. Morton died in 1854, when about fifty-five years of age, and his wife survived him by nearly forty years, she having been summoned to the life eternal in 1892, at the venerable age of eighty years. They became the parents of five sons and three daughters.

He whose name initiates this review was reared under the conditions and influences in the pioneer era of the history of Iowa, and he continued to reside on the old homestead farm until the death of his father, when his widowed mother and her children removed into the City of Muscatine, which was then an ambitious little city that was giving excellent auguries for its future importance as one of the populous and opulent municipalities of the Hawkeye State. From an early period in its history to the present time Iowa has maintained an advanced position in the domain of educational advantages, and even gained prestige as having the smallest per-

centage of illiteracy of all states in the Union. This it was the privilege of Mr. Morton in his youth to avail himself of the excellent opportunities afforded in the schools of his native county, and after the removal of the family to Muscatine he there attended the public schools until he had completed the curriculum of the high school, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1868. Thereafter he gave close attention to the study of law in the office and under the preceptorship of one of the leading members of the bar of Muscatine, and such was his ready absorption and assimilation of the involved science of jurisprudence that in 1871 he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar of his native state. Thereafter he continued in the active general practice of his profession at Muscatine until 1879, when he removed to Boone County, Arkansas, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits and the conducting of a general store in the rural community. He continued to reside on his farm for a number of years, and in the meanwhile found frequent requisition for his professional services, besides which he became a prominent and influential factor in political affairs in his county. In 1894 he was elected representative of his district in the upper house of the Arkansas Legislature, in which he had the distinction of being the only republican member of the Senate. Senator Morton proved a loyal, zealous and efficient legislator, and though he was emphatically in the minority side of the Senate in a political sense, he proved an influential and popular member of that body during his regular term, which comprised four years. He did not appear as a candidate for re-election. After his retirement from the Legislature Mr. Morton established his residence at Harrison, the judicial center of Boone County, and in the first administration of President McKinley he was appointed postmaster of that place, an office of which he continued the incumbent until 1906, when he came to Indian Territory and soon established his residence in the embryonic Town of Kiefer, now one of the thriving and important villages of Creek County, Oklahoma. He was numbered among the first settlers of the village and from the beginning has lent his energies and effective influence in the furthering of measures and enterprises that have tended to advance the social and material wellbeing of the town and the county. He has served as city attorney since the time of the incorporation of the village and is recognized as one of the able and representative members of the bar of Creek County, virtually his entire time and attention being now given to the practice of his profession and his law business being of substantial order, as based upon unqualified popular confidence and esteem. He is an appreciative and valued member of the Creek County Bar Association and in a fraternal way is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has never wavered in his allegiance to the republican party and is one of its prominent and influential representatives in Creek County.

In the year 1883 was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Morton to Miss Sarah R. Franklin, who was born in the State of Tennessee, on the 10th of June, 1854, and who was eleven years of age at the time of her parents' removal to Arkansas. She is a daughter of David D. Franklin, who continued his residence in Boone County, Arkansas, until the time of his death and whose wife preceded him to eternal rest. Mr. and Mrs. Morton have two sons,—Oscar, who remains at the parental home, and Edgar, who resides in Kiefer. Edgar Morton married Miss Edith Chapman and they have one son, Byron E.

F. E. WALKER, M. D. It is just eleven years since Dr. F. E. Walker came to Lone Wolf, a young physician, barely a year out of medical school. His rise has been

steady, consistent with his talent and devotion to his profession, and today he has a splendid standing in the community. Doctor Walker is a native of Alabama, born in Plevna, that state, on November 28, 1875, and he is a son of Rev. W. J. and Nannie (Jones) Walker.

Reverend Walker was one of the strong men of his day in that he spent his life in a fight for the right. He was born in Plevna, Alabama, in 1847, and died there in 1909. He was a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, and was pastor at Plevna for many years. He also traveled much as an evangelist preacher for his denomination throughout the southern states, and was widely known for his good works. Always a staunch prohibitionist, he fought the good fight with all his might, and when he died in the town of his birth he was mourned by all. His wife was a daughter of Col. Bill Jones, who was concerned in bringing the Cherokee Indians from Alabama to the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma. She, too, was born in Plevna, Alabama, in 1849, and died there in 1900. They were the parents of eight children. Herbert L. is a Presbyterian minister, and missionary for the State of Alabama. Like his father, he has come out strong for the prohibition cause, and he is well known in prominent circles in his state for his attacks on the liquor and cigarette traffic. He has his home in Russellville, Alabama. Madeline married G. B. Warren, a farmer, near Branchville, Alabama. F. E. Walker was the third child. Edgar is a grocer and has a business in Birmingham, Alabama. Mary married William Miller, the proprietor of a foundry in Nashville, Tennessee. J. E. Walker is a physician and surgeon at Huntsville, Alabama. C. J. lives at Plevna, Alabama, and is a farmer there. H. O. is a student in the University of Alabama, and is in preparation for a career in medicine.

Doctor Walker attended school in Plevna and was graduated from the high school in 1892. He then entered Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, and was graduated in the class of 1897, with the degree A. B. He took a position as principal of the high school at Gurley, Alabama, and after a year in that work entered Grant University at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was graduated from the medical department with the class of 1900 and his M. D. degree was conferred upon him at that time. Doctor Walker's first practice was in Kelso, Tennessee, where he was located for one year. In 1901, about August 5th, he came to Oklahoma, settled at Hobart, and remained there for about six weeks, when he determined to move to Lone Wolf, his present location. That change proved itself an advantageous one, and from that time he has been busily engaged in his profession, his practice being a general medical and surgical one. He has his offices in what is known as the "Live and Let Live Drug Store." This store was established in 1908, but in 1912 Doctor Walker bought out the proprietor and has since conducted it himself.

Doctor Walker has been prominent in Lone Wolf, not alone as a medical man, but in its civic life. He is a democrat and served as town treasurer during the first four years after it was incorporated. He has been a member of the council for three years and at the present time he is filling the office of health physician for the town.

The doctor is a member of the Presbyterian Church, the faith in which he was reared, and his fraternal connections are with the Modern Woodmen, the Woodmen of the World, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. In a professional way he is connected with the Kiowa County, Oklahoma State and American Medical societies.

In 1900 Doctor Walker was married at Kelso, Tennessee, to Miss Susie Edwards, daughter of A. O. Edwards, a Confederate veteran, now deceased. They have no children.

W. H. HENKE. Of the young men who have shown ability in handling the larger responsibilities of financial institutions in Oklahoma, special mention should be made of W. H. Henke, cashier of the Erick State Bank, who has been identified with banking in Western Oklahoma for the past twelve years. His many friends say that he has some unusual talents as a financier, and his good judgment is as much considered as his thorough integrity is considered above question.

Born at Westphalia, Osage County, Missouri, October 23, 1881, William H. Henke is a son of Henry H. and Mary (Radnacher) Henke. His father was born near Osnabruck, Prussia, in 1848 and the mother at Van Buren, Missouri, in 1853. While living in Germany the father served the regular time in the Prussian army, also learned the trade of merchant tailor, and was well prepared to make a living for himself and family when he came to America in 1869. He located at Westphalia, Missouri, and is still living in that village, being now retired from active affairs. He and his wife are the parents of five children: Joseph J., a physician of Hydro; William H.; Charles, a mechanic still living at Westphalia, Missouri; Annie, wife of Henry Eicholz of St. Louis, Missouri; and Regina, wife of Andrew Fenne-wald, a dry goods merchant at Westphalia.

It was in Westphalia that W. H. Henke spent his youth and early boyhood. He attended the public schools, graduated from high school at the age of sixteen, and very soon afterwards qualified and began to teach school in Osage County. He remained at that work three years, and the patrons and pupils would have been glad enough to have retained his services in a position where he was giving so much satisfaction. However, his tendency was towards business, and in 1903 he moved to Hydro, Oklahoma, and organized the bank of Hydro. He remained as cashier in active charge for five years. On September 1, 1909, he transferred his services to Erick and became cashier of the Erick State Bank.

The Erick State Bank was established in 1901 by Mr. Jones as a state institution and at the present time the officers are: L. B. Meyers, president; D. R. Meyers, vice president; W. H. Henke, cashier; E. T. Cook, assistant cashier. The capital stock is \$10,000 and surplus \$1,000. A modern brick bank building both for bank quarters and offices was constructed in 1912 at the corner of Main Street and Broadway, and this is now the best known corner and business center of the town.

Mr. Henke is a republican in politics, and for four years gave Erick a very capable administration as mayor. He is a member of the Oklahoma State Bankers Association and well known among the men of his calling throughout the state. He is also a stockholder in the Farmers State Bank of Mead, and is interested in mercantile enterprises at Willow and Moravia, Oklahoma. His possessions also include a ranch of 1,450 acres north of Erick and a cotton gin in that village. For a man not yet thirty-five years of age his prosperity seems unusual, and is due entirely to his vigorous efforts and a thorough business ability.

At Hydro, Oklahoma, in 1908 he married Miss Golda Spiker. Her father, S. D. Spiker, is a hotel proprietor at Corpus Christi, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Henke have two children, William Douglas, born January 19, 1909, and now at public school; and Beatrice May, born March 25, 1912.

F. W. FISCHER. Though one of Oklahoma's younger attorneys, F. W. Fischer has already accomplished much in his profession, and his general ability and standing are well illustrated in the position he now holds as



L. H. Fischer

Oklahoma general attorney for the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad Company. Mr. Fischer has been a member of the Oklahoma bar for six years, and has always practiced in Oklahoma City.

F. W. Fischer was born on a farm near Clarington, Ohio, in 1888, a son of John and Eliza (Davis) Fischer. The Fischer family as the name indicates are of German stock, and one of the most notable characteristics of the family through successive generations has been military service. The great-grandfather of the Oklahoma attorney was Capt. Conrad Fischer, who was commander of a company in one of the Prussian regiments that arrived under General Blucher on the field of Waterloo in time to save the day against Napoleon. Mr. Fischer's grandfather had participated actively in the revolutionary struggles in Germany during the decade of the '40s, and it was his activity in behalf of the liberalism and the democracy that caused his removal to America. He died shortly after coming to this country, and his oldest son carried forward the military proclivities of the family by serving in the war between the States.

John Fischer, father of F. W. Fischer, was born in Germany, and came to the United States with his parents in 1860. After the death of his father he was the head of the family consisting of his mother and five children. Though quite young, he enlisted in the Union Army and saw active service during the entire period of the war under General Custer and General Sheridan. In the company in which he served were three brothers, natives of Ireland, named Davis. They all became great friends during the war, and all three of the Daves gave up their lives as sacrifices to the Union cause. In response to a promise made to these brothers, after the close of the war, John Fischer visited their family. He thus became acquainted with the sister of his comrades, Eliza Davis, also a native of Ireland, and they were subsequently married and settled on a farm at Clarington, Ohio. John Fischer is still living, but his wife died in July, 1914.

F. W. Fischer grew up on a farm, and as a boy received only the advantages of the district schools. At the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche country in Oklahoma, though still a lad, he came into this section of the Southwest, located near Lawton, and spent several years working on a farm. In the meantime he took up the study of law, reading his books at night and at any leisure moments he could secure, and under the direction of several lawyers at Lawton studied with such good results that he was admitted to the bar in 1909. As soon as admitted to practice Mr. Fischer removed to Oklahoma City, and entered upon a general civil practice. His success in handling litigation is evidenced by his employment in 1914 as general attorney for Oklahoma for the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad Company, the office to which he gives most of his attention. Mr. Fischer is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and is affiliated with Lodge No. 417 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Oklahoma City. He is unmarried and resides at 1411 West Fourteenth Street.

ABNER L. BRUCE. Since the original opening in Oklahoma more than a quarter of a century ago Abner L. Bruce has been a resident either of Oklahoma or Indian Territory and the present state. In that time his occupations and interests have been of a varied nature, though much of the time since he took up his home in Creek County he has been identified with the official service. He has the distinction of having been Creek County's first county clerk, and is now, under appointment by the county commissioners, a statistician, keeping track of the tax statistics of the county. The many friends who have followed Mr. Bruce's career in public service have a great deal of admiration for both the honesty and efficiency of

his record. He is thoroughly popular, and he has actually conferred honor and dignity upon every public post with which he has been entrusted.

He was born on a farm in Wilson County, Kansas, September 23, 1871, a son of Coleman R. and Alpha A. (Moore) Bruce. His parents were both born in Moniteau County, Missouri, and now live on a farm twelve miles north of Bristow in Creek County, Oklahoma. His father has spent all his active career as a farmer.

Abner L. Bruce, who was the oldest son and second child in a family of one daughter and five sons, spent the first eighteen years of his life in Missouri on a farm, getting such education as the local schools could bestow. He then came to Indian Territory with his parents, and when the original opening of Oklahoma lands was made his father took up a claim six miles east of Oklahoma City. That was their home for six years, but in April, 1895, the family came to the Creek Nation, and since then Abner L. Bruce has lived in and about Sapulpa. He remained at home with his parents until his marriage, and his education was found in the common schools of Missouri and in a business college at Oklahoma City. For a year or so he was engaged in the real estate business in and around Shawnee, but for ten years was one of Creek County's active and progressive farmers.

When the first state elections were held in Oklahoma in September, 1907, he was elected county clerk of Creek County, and held that office for three consecutive terms, seven years all told. On retiring from the office of county clerk he was appointed to his present position. Thus Mr. Bruce has been identified with the county government ever since statehood. At the solicitation of his friends he became a candidate for state treasurer in 1914. He made an excellent showing in the primaries, and his defeat was in no wise discreditable, and was largely due to the fact that he is best known in the county where he has lived for so many years and has made little effort to court recognition over the state at large. It is with special satisfaction that Mr. Bruce can regard the fact that though a democrat, he succeeded in overcoming a strong republican majority each time he was elected to the county clerkship.

He is a member of the Baptist Church and in Masonry has attained the thirty-second degree Scottish Rite, is also a member of the Mystic Shrine, and affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On April 18, 1895, he married Miss Ella May Stow, who was born in Osage County, Kansas, June 27, 1876, a daughter of Richard Leonard and Jennie Rebecca (Butler) Stow. Her mother is now deceased and her father lives six miles east of Oklahoma City. Mr. and Mrs. Bruce have one son, Leo Frank, who is attending the Baptist University at Shawnee.

DR. THOMAS LEO WILLIS. The Willis family had its origin in England, and the first of the name to seek American shores was one John Willis who came in Colonial days and located in Virginia. From that state representatives of the family migrated to Alabama, others to Tennessee, and it was there that the subject and his father were born and reared. Doctor Willis of this review was born in Willow Grove, Clay County, Tennessee, on January 13, 1880, and he is a son of John Willis, born in the same town in 1848.

John Willis is today a resident of Granite, Oklahoma, where he came from his native state and community in the autumn of 1910. He has been a merchant, a farmer and a lumberman, and has been prominent in whatever industry he has been occupied. Today Mr. Willis is serving as town judge in Granite. He was county judge for years in Clay County, Tennessee, and was prominent also in civic affairs there, as he is in his present location.

He is a member of the Christian Church and an elder therein. John Willis married Sarah Willis, a distant relative, who was born in Willow Grove in 1849. They have seven children, Doctor Willis of this review being the eldest. Ara married Ed Parson, a farmer in Salina, Tennessee. Roxie is the wife of E. W. Leadbetter, a farmer in Granite. Ora is still with her parents. Mattie married V. Maynard, and they live in Granite. Burl and Della are also at home with their parents.

Doctor Willis as a boy attended the public schools in Willow Grove and the academy at Salina, Tennessee. He was about seventeen years old when he finished his public school work, and for the next five years he was employed as a clerk in stores in Salina and Willow Grove. In 1904 he entered the medical department of the University of Tennessee at Nashville and was graduated on April 30, 1909, with the degree M. D. He first was engaged in practice in Willow Grove, remaining there until 1910, coming in the autumn of that year to Granite, Oklahoma, and conducting a general practice there until July, 1914, when he came to Lone Wolf and here established himself in his profession. Doctor Willis enjoys a liberal following in and about Lone Wolf and has made considerable progress in his profession considering the time of his practice here. One of his first moves was the establishing of a small private hospital. It was begun on a very small scale, indeed, in a few rooms above a local bank, but it soon outgrew its quarters and is now located in a commodious house on Main Street, with every facility for its proper operation. Eight patients can be cared for in this modest, but wholly practical and up-to-date health establishment, and it is well patronized.

Doctor Willis is a republican and a member of the Christian Church. He is also a member of the County and State Medical societies, and his fraternal relations are with the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

In 1900 Doctor Willis was married in Willow Grove, Tennessee, to Miss Cora Johnson, daughter of L. F. Johnson, a retired merchant who now makes his home with the Hulls at Woodward, Texas. They have four children: John Feldman and Ruth Ailene are students in the Lone Wolf public schools, while the two youngest children, Bradley and Sarah Katherine, are at home.

ERNEST EDWARD BROWN. Among Oklahoma's educators, one who has come rapidly to the forefront within recent years, is Ernest Edward Brown, city superintendent of schools of Erick. Still a young man, he has had broad and varied experience as a teacher, having entered the profession when he was eighteen years of age and devoted his subsequent career to it. Mr. Brown is an Illinoisan by nativity, having been born in Fulton County, April 8, 1892, and is a son of W. H. Brown and a member of an old and honored American family. Originating in England, there is record of the family in New Jersey as early as 1775, and it is probable that it was founded here even before that date.

W. H. Brown was born in Fulton County, Illinois, in 1863, and has passed his life as a farmer and stock-raiser. He was the owner of a good property in Illinois, which he developed through industry and good management into one of the valuable farms of his community, one of the right agricultural counties of the middle western part of the Prairie State. Mr. Brown disposed of his Illinois interests in 1907, when he became a pioneer farmer of Olustee, Oklahoma, and settled on a farm in Greer County. There he continued to be engaged in agricultural operations until the time of his death, in 1912. Mr. Brown was a republican in politics but took only a good citizen's interest in affairs of a political

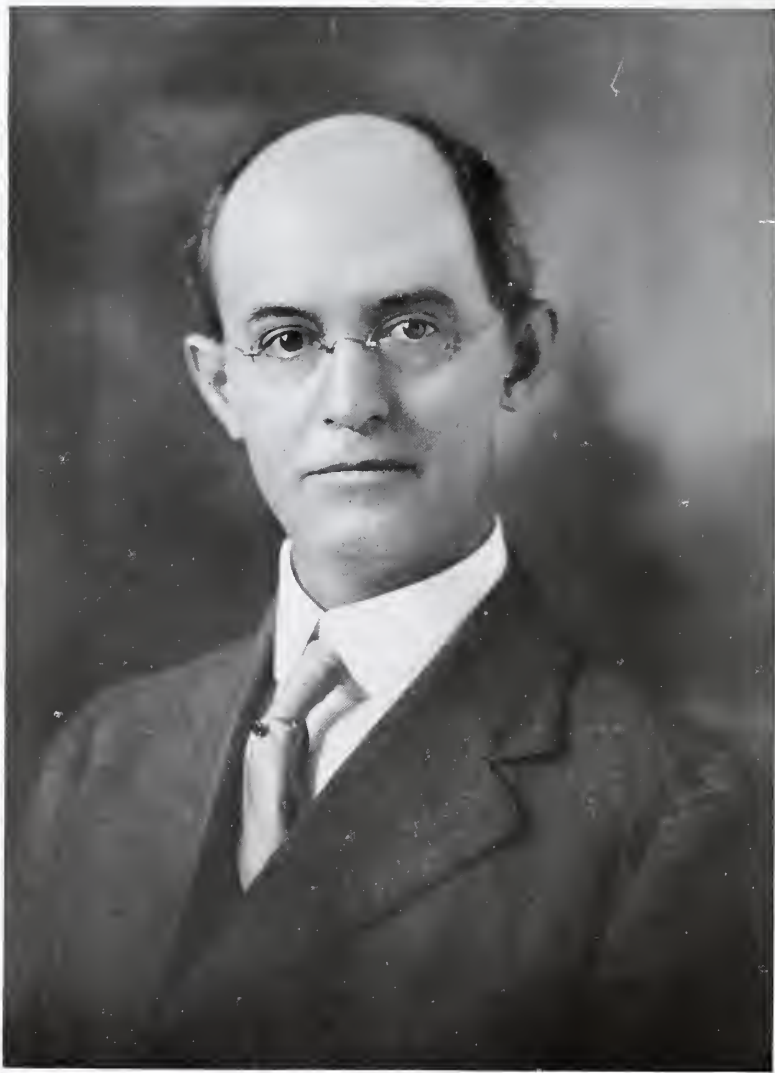
character. His fraternal affiliation was with the Court of Honor. As a business man he bore a high reputation and his many sterling qualities of character attracted many friends to him. Mr. Brown was married in Illinois to Miss Martha Chenoweth, a native of Fulton County and a member of an old and well known family of that locality, and they became the parents of seven children, as follows: Ernest Edward, of this review; E. B., who is engaged in teaching and resides at Hollis, Oklahoma; Leafa, who is a senior in the Central State Normal School, at Edmond, Oklahoma; Lela, who is a sophomore in the same institution; Emil, who is engaged in farming on the home property at Olustee; and Lila and Chela, who reside at Erick and are attending the public school. The mother of these children still survives and is a resident of Olustee.

Ernest Edward Brown received his early education in the district schools of Fulton County, Illinois, and in that locality his boyhood and youth were passed on his father's farm. He showed himself an assiduous and receptive scholar and decided upon a career as an educator. After attending the State Normal School at Macomb, Illinois, for one year, in 1907 he came to Olustee, Oklahoma, with his parents, and in 1911 was graduated from the Olustee High School. Prior to this, in 1910, he had commenced the following of his vocation as an educator, in the public school at Olustee, and in 1911 went to Jackson County, Oklahoma, where he secured further experience. In 1913 and 1914 he was principal of the grammar school at Hollis, Oklahoma, and then, to further prepare himself, entered the Edmond Central Normal School, where he was graduated with his diploma and a teacher's life certificate. In September of the year 1915 he located at Erick, as city superintendent of schools, the position which he now occupies. His career as a teacher has not been merely negatively worthy, while his services as superintendent have been such as to win the commendation of the people of the community in which his labors are being prosecuted. He has not been in favor of radical innovations, but has ever been alert, quick to see the value of modern developments and ready to apply them conservatively and in a business-like way. While he has been faithful to the educational interests of Erick he has also been a supporter of the interests of his teachers, comprising a force of eight, under whom there are 450 scholars. Mr. Brown is a democrat, but only in so far as they affect his community has he taken an interest in the activities of the various political parties.

Mr. Brown was married at Duke, Oklahoma, in 1913, to Miss Etta Beck, daughter of S. J. Beck, an agriculturist of Jackson County, Oklahoma.

JOHN E. BRUIN. Of the men who have done most to develop Eastern Oklahoma there is none whose career has been more creditable and who occupies a more honored position in Creek County than John E. Bruin, present county treasurer. Mr. Bruin first became identified with old Indian Territory more than thirty years ago, and has lived here continuously for the past quarter of a century. While his business success has been based largely on his operations as a farmer he has spent many years in the public service, and everyone in Creek County appreciates him as a competent, faithful and energetic worker in whatever position of trust to which he is called.

In spite of the circumstances of his childhood and early youth Mr. Bruin has accomplished most of those things for which ambitious men strive. He grew up in the hills of Southern Missouri, and had only three or four months' schooling altogether, and the instruction was not of the highest grade at that. When he was five months



James E. Bentley

old his mother died, and his father was in poor circumstances as a result of the Civil war.

He was born in Camden County, Missouri, August 17, 1865, a son of Alfred and Sarah (Keys) Bruin. His father was born in London, England, in December, 1825, and died in July, 1901, in Camden County, Missouri. The mother was born in Camden County and died in 1865 at the age of twenty-seven. When Alfred Bruin came to America he first located in St. Louis and afterwards at Lynn Creek in Camden County. In early life he had supported himself by his work as a bookkeeper, but subsequently took up farming near Lynn Creek. While living there he enlisted in the First Missouri Volunteers in 1861 and went through the entire war until mustered out in July, 1865. For the last two years of his service he was captain of his company. He was always ready to take the lead when there was difficult and dangerous work to do, and these qualities also distinguished him in his civil career, and he was a man of leadership in Camden County. He married for his second wife Martha Anderson. The only children of the first marriage were John E. and Eliza. The latter is the wife of Rev. J. C. Thompson, still living in Missouri. The second wife had one son and two daughters by a former marriage, and by Mr. Bruin she was the mother of one son, James H., who still lives at Lynn Creek, Missouri.

John E. Bruin lived in Camden County, Missouri, until he was nineteen years of age. He had worked on a farm and had attended school as opportunity presented, though not regularly and with none of the incentive and encouragement to study which modern school systems present. In 1884 he came to Indian Territory alone. For four years he worked as a cowboy in the vicinity of Vinita. Then returning to Missouri, he was married May 14, 1889, to Lizzie Berry, who was also born in Camden County, a daughter of Alexander Berry, who was a Kentuckian by birth and had served in the Union army from Missouri.

After his marriage Mr. Bruin lived in Missouri for a year, then returned to Indian Territory. He spent about five years in the Cherokee Nation, and was present at the opening of the Sac and Fox Reservation, acquiring a homestead. However, he subsequently relinquished his claim and in 1893 came into the Creek Nation, which has been his home now for more than twenty years. Here he diligently pursued his vocation as farmer until about fourteen years ago, at which time he moved to Bristow at the beginning of that town. He first had a blacksmith shop there, but was appointed postmaster, the second in the town, under President McKinley, and held that position seven years. He resigned to go back to his farm, and looked after his interests in that line until his appointment as under-sheriff of Creek County caused his removal to Sapulpa in 1909. Since then he has been one of the best known officials at the county courthouse. He first became a candidate for the office of county treasurer in 1910, but was defeated in the primaries by fifty-six votes. Two years later he was elected treasurer by 121 votes, and in 1914 his re-election was by the safe majority of 600 votes. In politics he is a republican. Mr. Bruin served as special agent for the Frisco Railroad for a year and a half before his election to the office of county treasurer. Altogether, he has worked for and served the public fifteen years. He has prospered in a business way, owns his home in Sapulpa and has a good farm in Creek County.

Mr. Bruin is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church. Their seven children are named Anna; Ethel, Alma, Alfred, Margaret, Lucile and Elizabeth. The daughter Anna is the wife of R. Steinhorst, cashier

of the First National Bank of Sapulpa and their child is named Richard Bruin. The daughter Alma is the wife of Ray Dingman, of Lynn Creek, Missouri; their child is named Fannie Elizabeth.

JAMES E. BENTLEY. Since he entered the Indian service six years ago James E. Bentley has been one of the most devoted and loyal friends of the Indians and their interests. He is known as a hard worker and does well whatever he undertakes, and at the same time is a man of quiet manner, very pleasant in his relationship with both the white men and Indians, and is performing a very useful service as field clerk in the Indian service in Okmulgee and Okfuskee counties.

He was born near New Douglas in Bond County, Illinois, December 28, 1880, a son of Lafayette and Margaret E. (Jett) Bentley. In March, 1881, when he was about three months old his parents moved to Barton County in Southwest Missouri, and they lived on a farm there for about fourteen years, and in 1895 returned to their present home near Reno, Illinois, in the same locality where they were born. In the family were three sons and two daughters.

It was on farms in Missouri and Illinois that James E. Bentley spent the first twenty-one years of his life. His education came from the local schools in those two states, with the advantages of two years in the high school at Reno, Illinois, and a business college course at Valparaiso, Indiana. Mr. Bentley has had a very thorough business training and spent seven years in an abstract and real estate office in Chicago before he came to the Choctaw Nation of Indian Territory in August, 1909. Locating at Tahleah, for a year he was in a law office there, and in 1910 entered the Indian service, receiving a regular Civil service appointment in March, 1911. He has been located at Okmulgee since July, 1915, and is giving a careful and very successful administration of his duties as field clerk.

In the meantime Mr. Bentley carried on law studies by himself and was admitted to the bar in June, 1913. He is a well qualified lawyer. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In 1906 he married Josephine Packer, who was born in Michigan, but was reared in Indiana. Her father is James L. Packer. To their marriage have been born two children, Robert and Eunice.

JOHN H. SEGER. For a white man to have lived in the Indian country of Oklahoma for forty-two years is a fact of importance considered from the individual standpoint. But when those years have been spent in such service as John H. Seger has rendered, as an exemplar, teacher and leader among a half civilized people, the individual importance is extended into a large fact of history. Without doubt one of the most interesting men in the State of Oklahoma is Mr. Seger who lives at Colony in Washita County. Mr. Seger came to Oklahoma in the year 1872, arriving at the Darlington Agency, then called the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian Agency, about sundown on December 24th. His career furnishes material for an important chapter in the development of one of the Indian tribes of the state, and the account which follows of Mr. Seger's life and experiences cannot but prove interesting and instructive to every reader of these pages.

Andrew Seger, his father, was born August 3, 1812, in Onondaga County, New York, grew up there, and at the age of twenty went to Geauga County, Ohio. In 1833 Andrew Seger married Louisa Knox, who was born June 4, 1817. After their marriage they loaded their possessions on a two-wheeled cart, drawn by one horse, and moved out into the wilderness five miles from any other habitation. There Andrew Seger built a one-room

log house, in which they lived until the country settled up around them. After rearing a family of seven children, four boys and three girls (having lost one boy, Frank Seger), Andrew Seger sold his farm in Ohio and went west to Illinois, settling at Dover in Bureau County.

It was chiefly in that rich and fertile agricultural section of North Central Illinois that John H. Seger grew up and attended school. He was living there when the Civil war broke out. After two of his older brothers had enlisted, a war meeting was held in the Methodist Church at Dover for the purpose of raising a company of soldiers to go to the front. After several speeches had been made urging young men to enlist, but without getting response from a single person, Andrew Seger rose and said if the young men would not enlist the old men would have to. He went forward and signed the enlistment roll, after which Jones Gearing, a man not quite so old as Seger, said: "If Seger can go I can," and he put his name on the roll. After that the young men in the audience got up almost in a body and crowded forward and put their names down until the company of 100 was made up. The Methodist preacher also enlisted and was made captain. Andrew Seger served until after the battles of Corinth and Fort Donelson, when his health became so poor that he was given an honorable discharge. He was then forty-eight years of age.

In 1864, when Lincoln called for 300,000 more soldiers, John Seger, who was then attending the Dover Academy, enlisted and joined Sherman's army on the Atlantic campaign. He marched with Sherman through Georgia, thence through the Carolinas and Virginia, and at the time of his muster out had participated in thirteen battles and skirmishes and had carried his knapsack and gun over 1,500 miles.

It was in 1867 that John H. Seger went to Kansas and settled on the Kickapoo Reservation on the part that had been sold and opened to settlement. He became acquainted with John D. Miles, who was then agent of the Kickapoos, but after the death of Brinton Darlington, the agent of the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, Miles was transferred to the Darlington Agency among the latter Indians. The Government had adopted what they called the peace policy, and was trying to get the Plains or Buffalo-hunting Indians to settle down and lead more civilized lives. To do this they were establishing agencies whose white employes afford a practical example of how the Government wanted the Indians to live. When the agency for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes was first started, it was about 200 miles to a railroad and building material was hard to get. For that reason the first houses were very rudely constructed, some of them being what was called picket-houses with dirt roofs.

When John D. Miles took charge as agent of the Cheyenne-Arapahoes, there was a saw mill to saw cotton wood lumber, the only kind of timber near the agency fit for milling. This lumber warped very badly, and the planks used for siding would warp and curl up leaving large cracks. Miles saw it was necessary to construct better buildings than could be built with this cotton wood lumber, else it would be impossible to get employes who would bring their families from the East to live there. The appropriation was small, building material was far away and hard to get, and it was a question how the agency could be provided with necessary buildings. Agent Miles was discussing the matter with Joshua Trueblood, who was in charge of the Indian School, and said: "If we had some employe who could plaster a house and lay a stone foundation and build a chimney, we might build a respectable and comfortable house. What we need is a Jack of all Trades," was his

conclusion. Mr. Trueblood said: "There is a man up on the Kickapoo Reservation who is a Jack of all Trades, his name is Seger. If you could get him he could do any kind of work you would need to have done."

Acting on this information Agent Miles soon afterward went to the Kickapoo Reservation in Kansas and arranged with Mr. Seger to join the Cheyenne-Arapahoe Agency as an employe. One influence that caused Seger to accept the position was his desire to see the wild Indians and learn something about them. On removing to the Darlington Agency, he found that the nearest railroad was at Wichita, 160 miles from the agency. This distance had to be covered with teams, requiring several days, with camping along the road. Caldwell, sixty miles from Wichita, was the first place where there was any habitation on the route, and there was a ranch at Pond Creek, twenty-five miles from Caldwell. Three teams came up to Wichita from the agency to get building materials and supplies to enable the agency to have a Christmas tree on Christmas Eve and Seger went back with these teams. When the teams reached the agency it was too late for the Christmas tree, and that celebration was accordingly put off to the following night. There were fifteen Indian children at the school. Big Caw, Lodgepole and his two wives were the only grown Indians at the agency, the rest having all gone to the western plains hunting buffalo. When the Christmas tree was arranged the employes and all the Indians at the agency were assembled in the room of the school building. The agent, J. D. Miles, was to act as Santa Claus, and when he came in the room dressed up to represent that character, the Indian children and Lodgepole's two wives became scared and broke for the door and went out on the run. Big Caw and Lodgepole went out after them, but it was some time before they could be influenced to return to the house. This was the first Christmas tree the Indians had seen.

During the winter the employes were busy tearing down the cotton-wood buildings and constructing new ones, culling the best lumber from the old material and discarding the warped and worthless stock. About the first of March, towards evening, there arrived a large band of Arapahoes at the agency, returning from the buffalo hunt. Many of their ponies were loaded with buffalo hides, lodges, and all the food, clothes and camping equipage were packed on these animals, while the teepee poles dragged behind. Necessarily in a company of 500 or 600 people some were sick and some old and decrepit. It was very interesting, says Mr. Seger, to see how they managed to carry all the property and equipage they possessed on the ponies, besides men, women, children, sick or well. As these were the only real wild Indians Mr. Seger had ever seen he was very much interested. The other employes had been there at the agency before the departure for the winter hunt and were not so interested as the newcomer. Tom George, the agency carpenter, said: "These Indians are going to put up their camp near here and they will carry off all this good building material we have sorted out, and will use it for fuel. I can't bear to see them do this so let us put our tools in the shop, lock them up and go home." This was done, and while the other employes went home, Seger remained an interested spectator. The Indians unpacked their ponies and put up their teepees. After the teepees were set up, a band of squaws, each one carrying an ax or hatchet, with a rawhide rope wrapped in their hand, came to the place where the building material was piled up. There were two piles, one of good material, and the other of the bad. The squaws looked at the two piles, then went over to the good lumber, laid their ropes on the ground, and began split-

ting the boards to lay upon the ropes in order to make a pack for carrying the fuel to camp. When Seger saw this he was unable to remain a disinterested spectator while the good lumber was being carried away for fuel, since the damaged lumber would do as well, though being harder to cut up into fuel. Seger could not talk the Indian language, neither could the squaws understand English, so he jumped among them and screamed and threw up his hands. The squaws turned and faced him as much as to say, "What do you mean." Seger then pointed toward the good lumber and scowled, shaking his head and then pointed toward the poor lumber and nodded his head. The squaws understood this, and moved their ropes over near the poor lumber, and were soon cutting and piling that up on their ropes. As they did this they looked toward Seger to see if he approved what they were doing. He gave a nod of approval. Some would get a very tough board to split, and seeing this Seger would take the ax and split the board for the squaw. As it was quite cold the squaws were eager to get as much wood for the night as they could, and some got so large a bundle they could not get it on their backs. When Seger saw this he would help lift the load to the carrying position. He did this in several cases, and when the squaws were all loaded and started for camp they talked very earnestly and occasionally looked back at the white man, who could see they were talking about him.

The next morning the employes were back at work and the agency was alive with Indians, the squaws carrying water, getting wood, and taking care of the green buffalo hides. They had brought many hides with them to tan. Some of the young men were taking care of their ponies, but most of them were walking about the agency observing the white men's ways of living. When an Indian would come past the group of white men, as soon as he saw Seger he would go smilingly to the latter, grasp his hand and shake it heartily, though giving no sign of recognition to the other employes. Tom George said: "Why is this, every Indian that passes shakes hands with you though they have never seen you before?" Finally Jack Fitzpatrick, a half-blood Arapahoe, came along. He could talk English and as soon as he saw Seger he began to grin, went and grasped his hand and shaking it heartily said: "I know now who those squaws were talking about last night. They went from camp to camp talking about him and kept it up until almost morning. They thought there was a big Washington chief at agency, because when they went to get some good wood he would not let them have it, but made them take the poorest wood. They thought he must be a big chief because he talked so loud. But they thought he must have a kind heart because he helped them split the hard boards and helped them get the heavy loads on their backs. They described him as 'a small man with a big red nose,' and as soon as I saw this man I knew who he was." This was Seger's first experience with the wild Indians.

During the long and winter nights Seger frequently spent the early part of the evening at the Indian school, remaining with Mr. Trueblood until bedtime. Trueblood would shut the fifteen Indian children up in the playroom and stay with them until bedtime. The children could not speak English, and Mr. Trueblood would let them amuse themselves in any way they wished. Seger was present on one occasion when the Indian boys had found an old tin wash boiler, had it in one corner of the room, and were sitting around it drumming on it with small sticks of wood and singing Indian as loud as they could yell. They made such a racket that Seger and Trueblood could not hear each other speak. Observing this caused Mr. Seger to wonder why Trueblood did not teach them

some kind of a game or something to amuse them in which the teacher could join in and thus divert the young Indians from their tribal ways and customs. Just at that moment one of the Indian boys turned his head and looked toward Seger. The latter made up a face at him. The boy stopped drumming and pulled the boy next to him around and pointed. Then Seger made up another face, causing this boy to laugh and to attract the attention of the boy next in line. Soon they had all stopped drumming and were very interestedly watching Seger make up faces at them. When the drumming and singing Indian had stopped, all attention being focused on Seger, he stepped to the middle of the floor and began singing an old school song which he had learned when a boy at school. The principal theme of the song was "Johnney Smaker, Johnney Smaker, Ich can spiel her, ich can spiel my eliney Drumbel." Then he imitated the beating of a drum. The Indians had seen a brass band with the military and they knew what the imitation of the drum meant. There was a verse for every instrument in a band, winding up with an imitation of playing on this instrument. By the time the song was about ended the boys became so interested they got up and formed a ring around Seger, and kept him singing "Johnney Smaker" until bedtime, and finally the boys themselves were trying to catch the words and would imitate the playing of the instrument they were speaking about. Then next morning the boys were playing in front of the schoolhouse. They saw Seger working not far away, and started for him on a run, shouting "Johnney Smaker." They soon formed a ring around him and sang the song until the school bell called them into the house. After this, whenever they saw Seger, they would shout "Johnney Smaker." In time the children learned the homely words of the song, and went to the camp and had soon taught the camp children the same verses and imitative gestures. The parents became interested, and when any of them met Seger they would shake his hand and repeat "Johnney Smaker, Johnney Smaker." Finally the agency people began calling Mr. Seger "Johnney Smaker," until he was hardly addressed by any other name, and it was his familiar appellation for fifteen years.

In 1874 the Cheyennes went on the war path for about nine months. The Arapahoes refused to join them, the old chiefs deciding at a council that they had too many old men and women and children compared to the number of warriors. However, the young men wanted to go out. Finally a Cheyenne war party came within four miles of the agency with a view to getting the young Arapahoe warriors to join them, planning to make an attack on the agency people. The old chiefs kept the young men under control with the exception of two, who thought if they could kill a white man right in the agency early in the evening, it would create such excitement that enough young men would rush out to the Cheyenne war party to make them strong enough to carry out the plan. These two young Arapahoes got on one horse, putting blankets over their heads, and rode to the school building. They went around again and again looking into each window as they passed, evidently searching for the man in charge of the school. Not seeing him they rode to the next house, where Doctor Holloway, the agency doctor, was dressing a broken limb for a man who had met with an accident. The doctor's son, Frank Holloway, was helping him, and just as the two Indians rode up Frank Holloway stepped to the window. The red men at once fired and gave young Frank a death wound. This created great excitement.

Soon after this the superintendent in charge of the Indian school resigned, returning to Indiana, and Mr.

Seger was detailed by Agent Miles to take charge of the school. When he did so he found fifteen scholars, mostly boys, all of whom wore long hair, spoke no English, and would do no work, not even to the extent of carrying wood or putting fuel into the stove. When school was in session the schoolroom door was locked to keep the children in the room, and at night they were locked in their sleeping room. After being in charge a short time, Seger went to Agent Miles one evening and asked to be relieved. In response to a request for a reason, he said: "I can't see that I am doing any good. We are supposed to teach these Indians to take up the ways and customs of white people. Yet the Indian boys wear long hair, will not work, nor talk English. I can't see what good we are doing in keeping them in school." The agent replied that there would be no use in having an agency were it not for the school. The military could take charge of the Indians so far as any other purposes were to be conserved. Seger then replied: "If I could manage the school as I wished to, I could accomplish something." "What would you do different than you are doing?" asked the agent. "I would have these large boys cut wood," replied Seger. To that Miles objected that they could not be brought to perform labor which they had always been taught was disgraceful for a man to do, since the squaws always cut the wood. Seger said, "If I told them to cut wood and they did not do it I would thrash them." On the agent retorting that if he did so the Indians would kill him, Seger said, "someone would have to bury me." After considerable more discussion the agent finally told Seger to do as he thought best. Having thus been left free to carry out the work in his own initiative, Mr. Seger went energetically at his plan, and by spring had the Indian boys not only cutting wood but hauling it to the school. Prior to this the Indian boys would do no work at farming, but Seger had them tend fifty acres of corn the first year. This crop was sold, and the money invested in thirty-five head of heifers, which were branded for the boys who raised the corn. The boys also allowed Seger to cut their long hair, and the educational plan bore other fruits. They were taught to take care of their cattle. The second year the schoolboys raised 100 acres of corn, turning over one-half the crop to the Government for the use of the teams and tools, and selling the other half for enough to buy 100 head of two-year old heifers, which Seger branded for the boys who raised the corn.

The school increased in attendance the first year under Seger's management from fifteen to thirty-five, and after an addition was built to the schoolhouse the attendance was over 100. The third year still another addition was built.

Following the great Custer fight in the North, the Northern Cheyennes came to the Cheyenne-Arapahoe Agency, and a temporary school was built for their children. Mr. Seger had the contract for running this school as well as the other school at the agency.

About this time a contract was let for running a mail line from Vinita, Indian Territory, to Las Vegas, New Mexico. This line would pass through the wildest part of the unsettled portions of the United States. The object was to establish a traveled road as an entering wedge of civilization, keeping it in the hands of the Government. The wildest portion of the territory through which the proposed route would pass was that between Fort Reno and Fort Elliott. The road would cross the South Canadian River and Washita River, and many creeks and canyons with high banks. The route was divided into sections, and let to different contractors. The original contractors had trouble in getting anyone

to carry the mail from Fort Reno to Fort Elliott. Finally they let the contract to a man, but he did not get a mail through on time once in four months. This contractor soon failed and the general manager came to the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency to find someone who would take the contract. He was told that no one but an Indian could carry the mail through on schedule time, as it had to go through in thirty-six hours. The manager was also informed that Mr. Seger was the only one who could influence the Indians to carry the mail. E. W. Parker, the manager, then came to Seger to help him out of the difficulty. Mr. Seger replied that if the agent Miles wanted the Indians to carry the mail and would let him pick out the Indians for the purpose he could promise that the mail would go through on schedule time. When presented to the agent, the latter took a favorable view, since it would be a good thing for the Indians, giving them something to do. Being now forbidden to go on the plains to hunt buffalo, the Indians needed something in the way of active occupation. Mr. Seger was then asked as to what Indians he would select, and his reply was that he would take Little Robe's Band. The agent was naturally surprised at this, since Little Robe's Band had recently been on the war path, and were at that time practically under guard, being forbidden to cross the Canadian River. Agent Miles finally told Seger if he would see that Little Robe's Band did not go into Texas nor pass off the reservation, he would allow them to carry the mail.

Then followed an interview between Seger and Little Robe. The former told the Indian that Washington had some letters they wished to have carried from Fort Reno to Fort Elliott. The letters had to be carried across from Fort Reno to Fort Elliott three times every week, and had to be carried night and day until they got through. They would have to go through in thirty-six hours from the time they started. Little Robe was told that if his young men would carry these letters they could place a camp every twenty-five miles from Reno to the Texas line. Little Robe said he would do anything Seger would ask him to do if his band could go across the Canadian River and camp along the Washita. Thus it was arranged and Little Robe and Seger went ahead and marked out the route, designating the camping places. When ready to start Little Robe addressed Seger: "Before we start I would like to make a proposition to you, which is this. You know we will be several days alone together. We will travel where there is no roads, not even a wagon track except the one which we will make. Now, you know the Cheyennes have lately been on the war path, and have killed a good many white men, and it may be they killed your brother. I know the white men killed my son. Now, I don't think either of us should take a gun with us on this trip, as one of us might be tempted to take the other's life through revenge." Seger's reply was: "I will agree to your proposition. Now, I have one to make to you. You have lived in camp more than I have and have cooked over a fire outdoors, but you never drove a team nor harnessed or fed them, so I propose that you get the wood, build the fire, do the cooking, make down the bed, and I will drive and feed and take care of the team." To this proposition Little Robe readily assented. On this trip Little Robe and Seger made the first track with a wagon over a route that afterwards became famous as the Fort Reno and Fort Elliott Trail. After conducting this mail route for 2½ years, it was discontinued.

About that time a plan was arranged whereby the cattle companies could lease all the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Reservation west of the South Canadian River. As rent the Indians were to get \$100,000 per year. In

the meantime, as a substitute for the buffalo hunting which had been forbidden them, the Indians were hauling all the Government freight from Caldwell, Kansas, getting \$1 per hundred for the work. But when this lease was made, and the payments came in regularly to the Indians, they soon gave up freighting, and being unaccustomed to so much money at first did not know what to do with it. However, they soon resorted to gambling, and the best gamblers having accumulated nearly all the money in circulation, formed a large camp near the agency, where the Indians spent their time gambling and dancing. The lease to the cattlemen was canceled after two years and the cash payments stopped. The Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency was then turned over to a military agent, Capt. Jesse M. Lee, who had previously had much success as an agent among the Sioux Indians. It was expected he would get the Indians working again, but as soon as he talked about farming and hauling freight the camp of gamblers invariably replied, "We had rather sell our grass; the cattlemen want it." Then, too, those not in the camp of gamblers, argued that if they went to raising corn the gamblers' camp would visit them as soon as the corn was ready to eat and would eat up the entire crop in a few days. The same would be true of the money they earned by hauling freight, since the food which this money would buy would hardly last one day after the gambling Indians learned of its arrival. The captain, who was much perplexed and put out by these arguments, was talking to several men one day in a trader's store and said: "If I could move that large camp of gamblers fifty miles from the agency and keep them there, I could then get the rest of the Indians to work and make homes." In reply to his query as to whether any men could be found who could accomplish such a removal, Johnny Murphy, who had been connected with the agency ever since it was located, answered: "If any one could do it, it would be Seger." In explanation of this Murphy told Captain Lee how Seger had taken Indians who had not been long off the war path and induced some of them to carry mail, others to cut cord wood, others to make brick, and do a number of other things that no one else had got them to do. "Seger will be passing through the agency in a few days on his way to Kansas with his family," concluded Murphy.

In the meantime, during the existence of the lease to the cattle company, Seger had been living on the leased land, had built 300 miles of wire fence, by contract had fenced the leased land into four pastures, had constructed ranch buildings, and was operating a horse ranch. He as well as other stock men had to leave at the termination of the lease, and on reaching Darlington was informed by Murphy that Captain Lee desired to see him at the office. The captain, after explaining the situation to Seger with regard to the camp of gamblers, asked, "Do you think that camp could be moved fifty miles from the agency and kept there?" To this Seger replied, "I could move them fifty miles from the agency and keep them there but I'm not going to." He then explained his unwillingness for any such undertaking by saying, "I have spent the best part of my life working for these Indians and I cannot see as it has done them much good." The captain said, "Can't you give two or three more years to help them in a critical time? When they need your help?" The answer which Seger made to this furnishes the keynote to his career in Oklahoma: "These Indians cannot be helped permanently in two or three years. If I should go into the Indian service again it would not be for the salary. I would get into it for a life work, so that when I get old I could look back on my past and see I had not lived in vain." After some further discussion Mr. Seger told

Captain Lee: "Get the necessary authority and I will take my family to Kansas and locate them where my children can go to school, then I will come back and move that camp of Indians west to the Washita and have my headquarters on Pond Creek at the ranch that I have left." On parting the captain said, "Come back as soon as you can, I am sure I can get the necessary authority."

Having located his family at Caldwell, Kansas, Mr. Seger returned to Darlington and worked around the agency until word could come from Washington to move the Indians. At the same time an appropriation of money was made to build a pasture for the beef cattle, as beef had to be furnished to the Indians. Other money was appropriated to have some sod broken up to enable the Indians to plant corn and make garden. The position of Indian Farmer was also provided for and Captain Lee had kept the place vacant in order to appoint Mr. Seger as soon as authority was granted for the removal of the Indians. The stage that brought this authority also brought an employee to fill the vacancy of Indian Farmer. He was a political appointee, unacquainted with Indian work, and could make no headway in getting the Indians to accompany him.

When Mr. Seger first proposed to the Indians that they should move to the Washita, they replied: "No, we would not go to the Washita to live, because we would have to cross the South Canadian River to get rations, and sometimes the river was up too high to cross for a month, and we might starve to death. Mr. Seger's answer to this was: "If you will move to the Washita I will go with you and live with you as long as you need a white man to be with you, and if I don't starve to death you will not." "If you will do that we will go with you," said the Indians. Mr. Seger then took down the names of all who would promise to go with him to the Washita.

Owing to the incompetency of the political appointee the entire project seemed likely to fall through. Captain Lee then told Mr. Seger, after explaining how the only salaried position was filled, "it is time these Indians were moved as it is now the last of February and it will soon be time to plant gardens. If I had a little time to explain the situation to the Indian office I believe there could be some way provided to give you a salary, but it would take some time to bring it about, and the Indians should be moved right away. Can you suggest any plan whereby the Indians could be removed at once?" Seger's reply was: "You have funds appropriated to build a beef pasture and to hire prairie sod broke for the Indian's fields. Now, you have four yoke of oxen with yokes and chains that belong to the Government, and as the logs are hauled to the saw mill, you have no use for the oxen, so if you will turn them over to me I will move the Indians to the Washita, build the pasture fence, break the sod ground, and will not use no help but Indians, and will pay them wages and will do the work for the money appropriated, and will pay my salary out of it, and by the time that is done you may be able to get the Government to provide a position with a salary for me." To this the captain gave his hearty assent.

The next day Seger started with the band of Indians. They were given five weeks' rations. As they loaded up the rations and started about all the white people in the agency were standing on the bank of the north fork of the Canadian to see the Indians start. The general opinion was that these Indians were going out on a picnic trip, and that as soon as the rations were consumed the band would be back in the agency, and that would be the end of Seger's Colony.

When the teams had crossed the river they stopped,

and all the men gathered about a wagon. On seeing this Seger quickly rode across the river, and coming up asked the Indians what they were doing. "Charsole" said: "You know you read to us one Sunday out of the Bible about the river of Jordan, and you told us that when we crossed the river Jordan we would be in another world, and as we were going to the Washita to learn to live like white men it would be like crossing the river Jordan, so we agreed that we would call the North Fork the River Jordan, and when we crossed it we would take off our blankets and leggings and dress in white men's clothes, because if we are going to be like white men we must wear clothes like they do. The last time the government issued clothes, each of us saved a suit, and as we have now crossed the river Jordan we have traded off our Indian and have put on white men's garments. When we were on the other side the River Jordan the women cut wood and carried the water, but now that we have crossed the river Jordan, the men must cut the wood. So tell us where we will camp at noon, and some young men will go ahead and have the wood ready to get dinner with."

The band reached the Canadian River the first day and as Mr. Seger was seated by the camp fire with some Indians a call was heard from back in the canyon. A messenger soon reported the arrival of Bare Robe, whose wagon had been stuck in the mud, but who would soon reach camp. Bare Robe soon came in, put up his teepee, and then called Seger to take supper with him. When Mr. Seger entered the teepee Bare Robe said: "I wanted to tell you why I did not start with the rest this morning. My wife has been sick for some time, and this morning she was worse than she had been. I did not want to leave her and I was afraid if I started with her she might die on the road. She is the only wife I have and I have had her for a long time, and she is the only mother my son has, so we both did not want to leave her behind. We were talking over the matter and my wife heard us and she said, 'put me in the wagon and go ahead. If I die, bury me and go on.' Now, we knew she wanted us to do this, so we came, but were late starting."

The next night the party came to the head of a canyon. The following morning, when the teams were being hitched up Bare Robe came to Seger and told him his wife was dying. Seger at once went to her and found her breathing her last. After she was dead Mr. Seger said, "We will unhitch the teams and stay here today and bury your wife." Bare Robe replied, "No, do not do that. My wife knew she was going to die and she said that I and my son should bury her right here, then go on, so we will do so and will catch up with you before night." In speaking of this camping place afterwards it was referred to as the canyon where the woman died, but later that was changed to "Dead Woman's Canyon" and is known by that name to the present day.

On organizing this band of emigrants Mr. Seger had each one take a pledge that he would stop gambling and would go to farming. Though the first party that moved to the Washita was only 160, it was not long before they were 500, and the settlement became known as Seger's Colony. These Indians raised the first wheat ever grown in Washita County.

In 1892 authority was granted for building a brick schoolhouse. Mr. Seger was appointed as bonded superintendent, and the school was given the name Seger's School. It was an industrial boarding school, and has since been enlarged from time to time. Finally the Seger Colony was cut off from the Darlington Agency, and was called Seger Agency, Mr. Seger being the agent in charge as well as the superintendent of the school.

After two years he voluntarily resigned as agent and took the position of Indian Farmer. This was his work up to March 1, 1915, when he resigned and finally retired from the Indian service.

Mr. Seger might easily write a volume concerning his life among the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and he is undoubtedly one of the greatest living authorities on the history, customs and character of these tribes. A few years ago he had printed the "Tradition of the Cheyenne Indians" and it is believed that he is the only white man who was ever entrusted with this tradition. The tradition is the history of the Cheyenne Indians as it has been told by word of mouth and handed down from one generation to another. On being entrusted with this sacred history Mr. Seger gave a promise that he would see that it was preserved in the unperishing form of printing, and the pamphlet containing the printed tradition is now one of the important documents in Oklahoma history. Some years ago Mr. Seger also contributed an article to the National Education Association, on the "Progress the Indian is making towards Citizenship and Self-Support," and this article was printed in the volume of proceedings of the association.

Notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Seger lived for seven years with his family about fifty miles from any white settlement, fifty miles from postoffice or store, and had his children growing up about him without school advantages, it should be noted that out of his seven children who are now living, four have taught school, while Neatha Seger, the oldest son, has published a newspaper and is now editing the Gary Times.

WILLIAM T. BINGHAM. The present city attorney of Erick, William T. Bingham, has illustrated in a diversified career the possibility of control over early limitations. For nine years or more during his early life he wandered over many states, engaged in a variety of occupations, and while during this time he was not firmly established in any vocation he gained a breadth of view and an insight into human nature that have been of great and practical value to him in later years. When he was ready to settle down and take a serious part in the world's affairs he prepared himself by self-study for the law, a profession in which he has made such rapid advancement that he is now recognized as one of the leaders of the Beckham County bar.

Mr. Bingham was born in Howell County, Missouri, August 13, 1878, and is a son of J. S. and Louise (Caldwell) Bingham. The family is of English-Irish origin and the American founder came to this country and located in North Carolina about the beginning of the War of 1812. J. S. Bingham was born in Adair County, Kentucky, in 1842, and during the Civil war served in the Thirteenth United States Cavalry, receiving several wounds. At the close of the conflict he returned to Kentucky, where he was married to Louise Caldwell, who was born at Greensburg, that state, in 1844, and not long thereafter they removed to Howell County, Missouri, where the father was engaged in farming and stockraising operations until the time of his retirement. For the past forty years he has been a leader and officer in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Eight children were born to J. S. and Louise Bingham, as follows: Capitola, who is the wife of L. M. Barley, a farmer and stockman of Colorado; Dr. J. W., a practicing physician and surgeon of Pottersville, Missouri; Ollie, who is the wife of J. A. Raney, a merchant of West Plains, Missouri; William T.; Annie, who is the wife of George Farrell, a farmer and stockman of Fulton County, Arkansas; Luther, a fruit grower at El Centro, in the Imperial Valley of California; Marvin, who is manager of the Aiken Lumber Company, at Willows,

Saskatchewan, Canada; and Fred, a merchant at Moody, Missouri.

William T. Bingham was reared on his father's farm in Howell County, Missouri, where in a limited way he attended the district schools. At that time, however, school attendance did not appeal to the lad, who had a desire to see the world and whose youthful mind did not appreciate the value of an education. When he was fourteen years old he left home and began to travel, his journeyings subsequently taking him through the states of Illinois, Indiana, Virginia, West Virginia, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Wyoming, Colorado, Arizona, North Dakota and South Dakota and into Canada. He independently made his own way, relying entirely upon his own abilities, and accepted whatever honorable employment would bring remuneration, from acting to foreman of a ranch to bricklaying and horse wrangling. He came in 1901 to Beckham County, Oklahoma, with little more than a wealth of experience gained through association with all kinds and conditions of men, and secured a position as foreman of a ranch near Erick, a position which he held for 3½ years. He also took up a claim of 160 acres, which he proved up and sold. In the meantime he had begun to realize his need of further education, and, securing a position as a teacher in a country school, began to devote himself wholeheartedly to preparing himself for the higher things of life. For four years, while teaching, he studied assiduously, and then took up the study of law, finally taking a correspondence school course in that profession. Admitted to the bar June 29, 1913, in something more than two years he has come into prominence in his profession, and is now carrying on a large practice in civil and criminal law, having had more than the average amount of business in the latter branch. In the fall of 1914 he was elected city attorney of Erick, a position which he retains. That his abilities are appreciated by his fellow-members in the Oklahoma Bar Association is evidenced by the fact that he is a member of the important committee on Legal Ethics. Mr. Bingham has offices in Rooms 3 and 4, Erick State Bank Building. Mr. Bingham is a democrat in his political affiliation, and aside from his duties as city attorney has discharged those of member of the school board. His fraternal connections include membership in Erick Lodge No. 237, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, of which he is past master, and Erick Lodge of Oddfellowship. With Mrs. Bingham, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has been successful in a material way, and has shown his faith in the future of this part of the state by his investments, being the owner of his own residence on West Broadway and two business buildings on Main Street.

Mr. Bingham was married December 22, 1913, at Erick, to Miss Bessie Swisher, daughter of P. E. Swisher, a stock farmer of Shelbyville, Missouri.

JUDGE ERNEST B. HUGHES. Now serving as judge of the Twenty-second Judicial District, including Creek and Okmulgee counties, Judge Hughes has been as popular on the bench as he was as a practicing lawyer in this district. He is the oldest lawyer by residence and practice in the entire district, and has been identified with the bar of Eastern Indian Territory in Oklahoma for almost twenty years. Possessed of scrupulous honesty and a fine sense of justice, his hosts of friends unite in declaring him one of the most competent men who ever sat on the district bench in the state.

Judge Hughes is a native of West Virginia, born in Summers County, July 23, 1874, a son of Gordon C. and Alice (Hanchins) Hughes. His father was born in Giles

County, Virginia, March 24, 1853, and his mother in Summers County, West Virginia, April 17, 1853. They were married in West Virginia in 1872, and lived in that state until May 1, 1893, and removed to Arkansas, afterwards to Missouri, and in 1897 located in Indian Territory, first at Tahlequah and since 1898 has had their home in Sapulpa. Gordon C. Hughes has spent his active career as a farmer and as a man of affairs. While he lives in town, he has some extensive interests to require his attention in farming and in other matters. Creek County has had no more influential leader in all the uplift movements for the improvement of agriculture and rural life than Mr. Hughes. He has been identified with all the good roads undertakings in this county, and has been a loyal supporter of corn clubs and other organizations. He is a democrat, and while living in West Virginia served as sheriff of his home county. He is also a member of the Masonic Order, and both parents are devout in performing their duties as members of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Judge Hughes, who was the oldest of seven children, six of whom are still living, lived at home with his parents until his marriage in 1898. In the meantime he had gained a liberal education. He attended the college at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, from which he graduated in 1897, and in 1900 took his degree in law from the Southern Normal University at Huntington, Tennessee. At an earlier date he had for two years been a student in the State Normal School of West Virginia. Before statehood Judge Hughes served as city recorder of Sapulpa, and enjoyed a widely extended practice in the courts of this district until his election as district judge in November, 1914.

Judge Hughes is a loyal democrat, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He was the first president of the Creek County Bar Association, and is well known in the State Bar Association.

In 1898 he married Miss Olga Temperance Lindsey, a native of Arkansas, and a daughter of Dr. F. J. Lindsey of Benton County, Arkansas. To their union have been born six children: Bernard, Nellie Carmen, Birdie, Joseph G., Thomas Wilson (deceased), and Billie Mirth.

REV. JAMES SAPULPA. Of what may be accomplished by courageous enterprise there is no better example than that furnished in the history of Oklahoma. Here the spirit of American progress has been shown in unrivaled glory, and a trackless wilderness, the travois of the Indian, has given place to the wagon of the farmer, the network of railroads, the electric lines and the automobile. Social and commercial growth have kept pace with this advance, and everywhere can be seen and heard evidences of progress, voicing the energy of an aspiring commonwealth. Here nature has been lavish in her benefices, here the willing soil yields forth its generous stores; here the mineral resources, great though the development has already been, offer boundless opportunities for future exploitation; and here are the homes of a loyal, appreciative and progressive people, who honor and receive honor from the whole noble sisterhood of states. No other commonwealth of the Union has a history that so closely touches the life records of those whose first was the American dominion, for the Oklahoma was the final domain of our country that was left to the Indians and that constituted the former Indian Territory. There is thus much of romance touching the development of an enlightened commonwealth in this great domain, and all who are in the least appreciative

must view with great satisfaction the large and worthy part the Indians themselves have played and continue to play in furtherance of the industrial and general civic progress of Oklahoma, in which last stronghold they have as a whole responded nobly to the voice of destiny and to the limit of their powers are proving valuable to the state. In this connection there is surpassing interest attaching to the virile and noble man whose name initiates this review and who is proving a true and worthy apostle of righteousness and enlightenment among his own people, the Indians of the former Creek Nation, and who is laboring with all of consecrated zeal and devotion as a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and that with headquarters in the City of Sapulpa, which was named in honor of the Indian family of which he is an honored and really distinguished member. He preaches to the Creek Indians in their own language and is not, in fact, conversant in any appreciable degree with the English tongue, though he has learned well the great gospel which he preaches and is a man of fine mental and moral powers.

Rev. James Sapulpa, whose Indian name, given him in childhood, is Wah-lakeyahola, signifying "sweet potatoes," was born not far distant from his present place of residence in Sapulpa, in the winter of 1847, and is a son of the well known old Creek Indian, Sapulpa, who was a leader in the Creek Nation and who eventually embraced the Christian religion, though he never received a personal name other than the one cognomen, Sapulpa, which is perpetuated in the fine little city that has been reared near his former home. He came with other members of his tribe to the section now compassed by Creek County at the time when the Seminole Indians were on the war path, and after the conflict had ceased he here established his permanent home, the Creek tribe having been transferred to this region by the Government. Here Sapulpa married a woman of his tribe who bore the name of Tenafe, and she was an aunt of the wife of the subject of this sketch, Rev. James Sapulpa. For his second wife he married Nekette, who later was given the Christian name of Eliza. No children were born of the first marriage, and of the seven children of the second union the second was James, to whom this article is specifically dedicated; Hannah became the wife of Ahulak-haco; Sarah is the wife of Timmie Fife, of Sapulpa, and the other children died young. Sapulpa, in accordance with Indian custom, parted from his first wife, who bore him no children, and thereafter he married not only the mother of the subject of this review but also her sister, Japakese, this having likewise been in accord with the tribal customs. He thus had two wives at one time, and his total number of children by the two wives, the sisters, was twenty-four. The greater number of the children by Japakese died young, only one of the number now surviving, William A. Sapulpa, who is a well known and highly esteemed citizen of Creek County and who resides near his half-brother, Rev. James Sapulpa, of this sketch. The father died in Creek County, before the same was thus constituted, on the 17th of March, 1887, at which time he was seventy-five years of age. His wife Eliza, mother of Rev. James Sapulpa, died January 12, 1889, both having become converted to Christianity, and Eliza having been retained as the only wife, her sister having been put aside, in furtherance of the Christian ideals, but ample provision having been made for her.

Sapulpa was a fine type of the Creek tribe, and became an earnest exemplar of its progressive element, though ever loyal to tribal laws. He had one time brought home a small buffalo from the hunt and the same was raised by his son James, who retained the animal until it

became unruly and attacked him, when he showed discrimination by selling it.

Rev. James Sapulpa has passed his entire life in the section of Oklahoma about the present City of Sapulpa, and his progressiveness was early shown through his extensive and successful activities as an agriculturist and stock-grower. Prior to the Civil war he was sent to one of the Indian schools for a period of six months, and this is all the specific education he ever received in the school room. From a hymnbook published in the Creek language he learned to write his native language, this hymnbook having been given to him by a Methodist missionary, and from that time forward he has taken a deep interest in church work. He and his wife, who has been his devoted companion and helpmeet, erected at their own expense the Sapulpa Methodist Chapel, which is situated on their homestead farm. At his home he began holding religious services for fellow members of his tribe even before the church building was erected, the meetings having been held on the grounds of his present residence, and an arbor having been built to afford to the congregation protections from the weather. In the winter season the meetings were held in his log house, which is still standing and in excellent preservation. After continuing his services as a preacher to his people under these conditions for a period of about ten years Mr. Sapulpa erected the present church edifice, a frame structure. Here members of the neighboring Ute Indian tribe attended religious services until they erected a church of their own, and a number of them were converted under the guidance of Mr. Sapulpa, the Ute Church, about five miles distant, being still in prosperous condition. Mr. Sapulpa and his nephew, Marchie Hayes, who is a class leader of the Methodist Church, are now the only two remaining members of the original church organization over which Mr. Sapulpa presided. On the 12th of March, 1871, Mr. Sapulpa was baptized by Reverend Joshua, who likewise was a full-blood Creek Indian, and in 1897 he received license from the Methodist Church as an exhorter and in 1900 he received from the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, his license as a local preacher. He has been an earnest, faithful and successful worker in the vineyard of the Divine Master, and the title of good and faithful servant well applies to him.

The early life of Mr. Sapulpa was marked by active identification with the live stock industry on the great open range, and his present residence stands near the site of the old home of his father who had large herds of cattle and at one time controlled a large area of land, including the present site of the City of Sapulpa, which was named in his honor, at the instance of Gen. Pleasant Porter, who was made an Indian chief.

Mr. Sapulpa is the owner of a quarter section of well improved land, 1½ miles southwest of Sapulpa, and on a fine elevation that affords an excellent view of the city and the surrounding country he erected, in 1908, his present pretentious and imposing frame residence, which is three stories in height and has thirteen rooms. It is not only one of the finest dwellings in Creek County but its slightly location makes it an imposing landmark that is visible for a great distance in each direction.

On the 6th of November, 1893, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Sapulpa to Miss Elizabeth Barnett, who was born at Walnuttown, twelve miles south of Okmulgee, Creek Nation, on the 17th of August, 1876, and who, like himself, is a full-blood Creek Indian. She was seven years old at the time of her father's death, and her widowed mother sent her to the Wealaka Mission. While she was at the mission her mother was killed, and so her





G. H. Hawley.

schooling was limited, but her alert mentality has enabled her to make definite progress in knowledge in later years, and she reads and writes well in both the Creek and English languages, the latter of which she speaks fluently also, so that she is able to assist her husband greatly in both his business affairs and church work, as he speaks only the Creek tongue. She is most earnest and zealous in her religious activities and is a devout member of the church of which her husband is in pastoral charge. Mr. and Mrs. Sapulpa have no children of their own, but their kindliness and true Christian devotion have been shown in their rearing in their home eight orphan children. Joseph McCombs was adopted by them when fourteen, but they had reared him from the age of six years. He was educated at Elestie Mission here and Weleetka Boarding School at Weleetka, Lawrence, Kansas, and Conway, Arkansas, Methodist College. Susanna Sapulpa, now four years of age (1915), was taken by them when she was but four months old and was legally adopted by them. She is the life and light of their home, and though she is a full-blood Creek Indian, she as yet speaks only the English language.

In the various operations of his well improved farm Mr. Sapulpa avails himself of scientific methods and the best modern machinery, and he is one of the enterprising and specially successful agriculturists and stock growers of the county, within whose limits he has lived from the time of his birth and in which he commands the high regard of his own people and also of the white population. Among the Indians of the county he is a recognized leader and his influence has been large in the promotion of their social, material and spiritual welfare.

GEORGE A. HAWLEY. Bennington is one of those communities of Indian Territory that were incorporated under the statutes of Arkansas, which Congress put in effect over the Indian country, as well as a community whose methods of municipal government required a complete revolution after the territory was admitted to statehood and the statutes of Oklahoma Territory made to prevail over the new commonwealth. The Arkansas and Oklahoma statutes were so widely different that immediate new municipal laws were necessary in what had been Indian Territory, and while no great legal ability was required to make the necessary changes in municipal ordinances, it required more than ordinary knowledge of the legal customs of the two commonwealths to perform the task with dispatch and thus to save the municipalities from vexing complications. It is of interest, therefore, that a new code for Bennington was expertly and expeditiously made by George A. Hawley, then one of the rising young lawyers of the old Choctaw Nation. And it is of interest also that this code was made by a near relative of former Governor James Hawley of Idaho; of Jesse Hawley, once editor of the News, at Reading, Pennsylvania; of John Hawley, one of the first trustees of the Town of Hawesville, Kentucky, which was of consequence during the Civil war because of its controlling a heavy coal supply for the South during that conflict; and of Capt. J. C. Martin, one of the leading merchants of Kentucky a generation ago.

As the Hawleys and Martins (from the latter of whom Mr. Hawley's mother descended) were pioneer town builders of their day, so their Oklahoma grandson became a pioneer town builder here. Besides his legal activities at Bennington, Mr. Hawley has contributed considerable of his talent and means toward the educational, religious and commercial growth of the town. A brief narrative of the facts in one of his important legal cases will give the reader an idea of the practices of unscrupulous white men to gain possession of valuable Indian

lands. A Choctaw Indian of the Snake tribe had been induced to dispose of his 300 acres of land for a mere pittance under pretense of receiving something like its actual value. He reported the deception to Mr. Hawley, who discovered that the Indian had, in return for signing the deed, received less than \$100, whereas he had been promised \$5,000. Mr. Hawley uncovered the mystery of the transaction and secured for the red man the full amount of money promised him.

Mr. Hawley was born at Hawesville, Hancock County, Kentucky, October 1, 1877, and is a son of Stephen A. and Susan (Victoria) Hawley. His father was a native of Kentucky and a tobacco buyer by vocation, while his grandfather, Charles S. Hawley came West from Connecticut to Kentucky during pioneer days and settled at Hawesville. Mr. Hawley's only brother, Charles Hawley, lives at Birmingham, Alabama, where he is in the employ of the state government. Mr. Hawley was educated in the public schools of Kentucky, Howard College at Birmingham, Alabama, and the University of Virginia, from which last-named institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1901. He began the practice of law that year at Hawesville, and in the fall was elected city attorney, a position which he held for part of two terms, resigning during the second to accept an appointment as deputy state auditor during the administration of Governor Beckham. Mr. Hawley came to Oklahoma in 1907 and took the bar examination before a commission at Durant appointed by the United States District Court. Among the members of that commission were D. A. Richardson of Durant, who afterwards was a member of the State Criminal Court of Appeals, and a Mr. Ferguson, who afterwards was a district judge. W. F. Semple, who afterwards became a member of the Oklahoma Legislature, also passed the examination at that time.

Mr. Hawley was married in 1909, at Bennington, to Miss Cordelia Frazier, who is of Indian extraction. Mr. Hawley is a member of the Baptist Church, and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Ancient Order of United Workmen, while professionally he is connected with the County and State Bar Associations. He is also an enthusiastic and active member of the Commercial Club. Mr. Hawley is interested in the development of the Healdton oil field, adjoining which his wife owns land, four miles west of Ardmore, and in the development of a promised oil and gas field near Bennington.

JOHN A. HANSEN. The Bank of Commerce of Perry, Oklahoma, is an institution which grew out of the needs of its community, and which with the growth and development of the city has itself expanded and prospered. It has had the benefit of the strong and careful guiding hand of John A. Hansen, who was one of its founders and who in the capacity of president is now directing its policies in a manner that makes it one of the substantial and reliable monetary institutions of Noble County.

Mr. Hansen, who has been a resident of Perry for twenty-two years, was born at Chicago, Illinois, January 29, 1869, and as a child was taken by his parents to Chautauqua County, Kansas, whence his father was sent in the capacity of Sunday school missionary and representative of the American Sunday School Union. O. Hansen labored in that field of endeavor in Kansas for a period of fifteen years, and at the time of his retirement therefrom came to Oklahoma and took up his residence at Hobart, where he died November 13, 1907. When he was twelve years of age John A. Hansen was taken to Centralia, Nemaha County, Kansas, where he

completed a common school education, and when he was a lad of thirteen years began his career as an employee of the Centralia State Bank of Centralia, a concern with which he was identified for five years. Subsequently he went to Kansas City and was employed by the Lombard Investment Company, and for six years did office work for that firm, at Kansas City, Omaha and Dallas, and then decided to take part in the opening of the Cherokee Strip. On September 16, 1893, he came from Kansas City to Perry, where he engaged in the lumber business under the firm style of Hansen & Nims, a partnership which existed for 1½ years. In November, 1894, Mr. Hansen was elected the first sheriff of Noble County, a capacity in which he served capably and courageously for a term of two years, and when he left that office established himself in the insurance and loan business. This he conducted with a satisfying degree of success until March 1, 1905, when he became one of the founders of the Bank of Commerce of Perry, which was established with a capital of \$15,000, Mr. Hansen at that time becoming cashier and Charles E. Dennis, president. Mr. Hansen succeeded to the presidency of this institution in 1908, and has continued to retain that office to the present time. The bank has steadily grown in public favor and in the confidence of the people, and at present has deposits of \$210,000, exchange of \$85,000, and loans of \$140,000. Mr. Hansen owns 800 acres of well-improved farming land in Noble County, which he rents, and also has several city residences at Perry and a business block. He is interested in three oil companies in the Sapulpa field, which give promise of producing satisfactorily. In political matters a republican, he has not been active save as a good citizen, and his only public office was that of sheriff. In local affairs he is known as a man who has ever been ready to assist in the advancement and development of his adopted community. Mr. Hansen is prominent fraternally, belonging to Perry Lodge No. 78, Ancient Free & Accepted Masons, and has passed the chairs in the chapter and commandery, being present eminent commander of the latter, and a delegate to the grand bodies of the state.

On June 24, 1903, Mr. Hansen was married at Anadarko, Oklahoma, to Miss Blanche Benight, daughter of a prosperous farmer of Caddo County. Two sons have been born to this union: Charles A., who is ten years old; and Oscar B., aged six years, both attending the graded schools. Mrs. Hansen is well known at Perry, where she is active in the work of the church, and where, like her husband, she has many warm friends.

HON. WARREN H. BROWN. In the history of the judiciary of Oklahoma the name of Hon. Warren H. Brown is strongly entrenched. His experiences as a jurist have been varied and interesting and include participation in the exciting events that marked the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche country, in 1902, when only men of the most courageous character were chosen for the bench to settle the numerous disputes that arose between men of the most dangerous and reckless nature. Later he served as county judge of Creek County for four years, leaving that office in 1914 to resume his practice as a lawyer, and at this time he is junior member of the firm of Mars & Brown, one of the leading concerns of Sapulpa.

Judge Brown was born August 21, 1865, at Tinney's Grove, Ray County, Missouri, and is a son of Caleb and Martha (Fortune) Brown, the former a native of Richland County, Ohio, and the latter of Georgia. The father was still a child when taken to Ray County, Missouri, in a wagon by his parents, and there his subsequent life was passed in agricultural pursuits, his death occurring February 16, 1915. The mother was two years old when her parents left their native state and made their

way by flatboat to Jefferson City, Missouri, in 1840, from which point they moved into Ray County, and there Mrs. Brown's subsequent life was passed, her death occurring October 9, 1890. There were three children in the family: Warren H.; Etta May, who is the wife of John F. Hanna, of Tinney's Grove, Missouri; and John P., of Sapulpa, Oklahoma.

Warren H. Brown was reared on his father's farm, receiving his early education in the common schools and the State Normal College, at Warrensburg and Avalon, Missouri. He then began his career as a teacher, his first charge being in Missouri, Ray County, and he taught the first school at Texas, Oklahoma County, Oklahoma, and his second at Okland, the present site of New Walla. Deciding upon a professional career, he began the study of law under H. H. Haward and Judge C. B. Ames, at Oklahoma City, where he was admitted to the bar, but to further prepare himself went to Highland Park College of Law, Des Moines, Iowa, from which he was graduated in 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Returning to Oklahoma, in October of the same year he was nominated for county attorney of Oklahoma County on the republican ticket, but was defeated by Judge W. R. Taylor, and subsequently was made chairman of the republican city campaign committee, his capable direction in that campaign leading to the election of C. G. Jones as mayor of Oklahoma City. At the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche country, Mr. Brown was appointed probate judge by Governor Jenkins, and took the oath of office August 6, 1902, his first court held in a large tent in the absence of a courthouse. At that time that part of the country was overrun with outlaws, bad men and desperadoes, who defied the law and the officers, and Judge Brown's first act in an official way was the swearing in of thirty-six deputy sheriffs to preserve the peace. Among these were such noted characters of the day as Hee Thomas, Bill Tillman, Ed House, S. W. Fenton and Warren Bennett. The law provided that an individual had to be a resident of the county six months before he was eligible for jury service, and, although there were 10,000 people in the city, and more than that in the county, it was extremely difficult to find twelve men to serve, and Judge Brown recollects one jury in particular that contained five ex-convicts. Many men who have since become prominent in state, and even in national, history appeared as practitioners in Judge Brown's court, including Scott Farris, L. P. Ross, B. M. Parmenter and Wash Hudson, while U. S. Senator Gore tried his first case in Oklahoma with Judge Brown officiating on the bench. Numerous thrilling scenes were enacted in his court, but he was at all times master of the situation and his service in this difficult capacity was one that demonstrated his fine abilities and power over men. In passing, it may be noted that Judge Brown married the first couple to be joined in Comanche County.

In 1903 Judge Brown moved to Oklahoma City, where he engaged in the insurance business in partnership with Hon. W. L. Alexander, now state treasurer. He was subsequently appointed city auditor by Dr. J. F. Missenbaugh, mayor, and held that office until coming to Sapulpa, in 1907, to resume his law practice. Forming a partnership with L. J. Burt, under the style of Burt & Brown, he enjoyed a large and profitable legal business until 1910, when he was elected county judge of Creek County, and, receiving the re-election in 1912, served ably and conscientiously in that judicial position for four years. Since his retirement from the bench he has been engaged in practice as Mars & Brown, his partner being Frank L. Mars, and the firm enjoys a leading practice in estates, land titles and corporation law. Judge Brown is a member of the Creek County Bar Association and the American Bar Association and enjoys the esteem and



Gred Taylor Hubbardston

friendship of his fellow practitioners. He is a fourteenth degree Mason.

On November 25, 1914, Judge Brown was married to Miss Edith M. Henderson, of Topeka, Kansas.

ELMER W. DILLING. Cashier and the responsible executive of the Fletcher State Bank, Elmer W. Dilling has had a progressive career and experience in banking, and for the past thirteen years has been identified with different institutions in the territory and state, having begun as a clerk at Guthrie, and being promoted from time to time until he now has the care of a substantial institution in the southwestern part of the state and is well known among banking men generally.

His paternal grandparents were German people who emigrated about 1847 and settled in Erie, Pennsylvania, going from there to Fremont, Seneca County, Ohio, where his grandfather was a farmer. Mr. Dilling's father is Martin Dilling, who was born in Erie County, Pennsylvania, in 1848, soon after the family was established there, was reared on his father's farm in Seneca County, Ohio, and in 1876 removed to what was then a frontier town, Abilene, Kansas, which only a few years before had been the notorious center of the southwestern cattle trade. Near Abilene he bought railroad land, and has since continued as a farmer and stock raiser, and now has his home in Abilene. He is independent in politics, is a steward in the United Brethren Church and is one of the highly esteemed old timers in that section of Kansas. Martin Dilling married Alice Scouten, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio. Elmer W. is their first child, and the second is Orva M., who lives on the old homestead farm at Abilene, Kansas.

Elmer W. Dilling was born at Abilene January 8, 1880, attended the public schools of his native city, graduating from high school in 1900, and followed that with a business course. Coming to Oklahoma, on March 1, 1902, he became bookkeeper in the David Telephone Exchange at Weatherford, Oklahoma, but after five months went to Guthrie and became clerk in the Guthrie National Bank. He was with that institution one year, and then entered the Logan County Bank at Guthrie and was associated with W. H. Coyle, the well known banker, for about five years. He was connected for a time with the American National Bank at Oklahoma City, but in March, 1908, removed to Fletcher, Oklahoma, to accept its present office as cashier of the Fletcher State Bank.

The Fletcher State Bank was established in 1903 by files and John Kennedy. It started with a state charter, and its home on Bateman Avenue was erected in 1905. The present officers of the bank are: W. T. Clark of Apache, Oklahoma, president; D. W. Hogan of Oklahoma City, vice president; Elmer W. Dilling of Fletcher, cashier; and C. H. Hogan of Fletcher, assistant cashier. The capital stock is \$10,000, and the substantial character of the business is indicated by surplus and profits of 20,000.

During his residence in Fletcher Mr. Dilling has served as treasurer of the town. He is independent in politics, is a member of the First Baptist Church, is affiliated with Fletcher Lodge No. 363, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and was formerly identified with the Modern Woodmen of America and the Woodmen of the World.

On December 14, 1904, at Guthrie, he married Miss Maza L. Swisher, daughter of J. B. Swisher, who is now retired contractor and builder living at Gypsum City, Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. Dilling has one daughter, Alice Jane, born August 16, 1913.

BARROIS AUGUSTUS HOWARD. In the comparatively brief space of fifteen years three successive generations

of the Howard family have been identified with Western Oklahoma. Barrois Augustus Howard, who is of the third and youngest generation, is a very talented and capable young educator, and is now principal of the Moorewood public schools in Dewey County.

His grandfather, Mordecai S. Howard, who was born at Orange Court House, Virginia, in 1833, moved to Columbus, Mississippi, in 1834, and is also well remembered in Beckham County, Oklahoma, since he moved to the locality of Erick as a farmer and stock man in 1901, and resided there until his death in 1903. Grandfather Howard made a record as a soldier in the Confederate army for four years, and was a member of General Forrest's gallant cavalry. He was once wounded. He married in New York State, and his wife was of French descent.

The second generation of the family is represented by M. A. Howard, now living at Erick. He was born in Mississippi in 1859, moved from that state into Tennessee, later to Alabama, spending twelve years altogether in Tennessee and Alabama, and in 1901 he came to Beckham County, Oklahoma, as a pioneer and acquired a homestead of 160 acres southwest of Erick. He still owns that farm, though his home is now in the Village of Erick. In addition to farming and stock raising he spent four years as owner and operator of two cotton gins and a threshing machine outfit. He is a member of the Baptist Church and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. M. A. Howard was married in Alabama to Miss Nannie Hancock, a native of that state. Their children are: Professor B. A.; Frank, a farmer and stock raiser at Erick; Luther, in the same business at Erick; Woody, also a farmer and stock man at Erick; Annie Maud and Jessie May, who are in the high school at Erick; Corinne, in the seventh grade of the public schools; Lucile in the fifth grade; and Walker, in the second grade.

Barrois Augustus Howard was thirteen years of age when he came to Oklahoma and lived on the old homestead near Erick until he was twenty-two. In the meantime he had profited by attendance at the common schools, also the State Normal School at Edmond and the Southwestern State Normal at Weatherford. In 1910 he began teaching, spending the winters at that vocation, while the summers and falls he was engaged in managing his father's threshing machine and cotton gin. This was his line of work until 1914. In 1913 he became principal of schools at Moorewood. He now has 100 scholars under his supervision, and the school is conducted in a modern school building, with excellent equipment, and under his direction it is taking high rank among the public schools of Custer County. His home has been in Moorewood since August, 1913.

Mr. Howard is a democrat and a member of the Baptist Church. In May, 1913, at Erick he married Miss Augusta Blair. Her father, D. S. Blair, lives on a farm southeast of Texola. Mr. and Mrs. Howard have two children, Barrois Augustus, Jr., and Jean Stephen.

CREED TAYLOR HUDDLESTON. During his twelve years' residence at Okemah, Mr. Huddleston has taken rank among the ablest and most successful lawyers of Okfuskee County. His position is well deserved. He began his career in old Indian Territory as a teacher, and he accordingly knows not only the law but the people with whom he has had his professional and civic associations. He has been in active practice in the territory and state for more than fifteen years.

He comes of a prominent old family of Tennessee, in which state at Byrdstown in Pickett County he was born

March 15, 1875. There is extant a book known as "The Footprints of the Huddleston Family," a lineage which includes the names of many men of more than ordinary prominence, and a specially noteworthy fact is that the family line is traced directly back to Alfred the Great of England. Mr. Huddleston's parents were Martin Van Buren and Mary (Richardson) Huddleston. His mother was a third cousin of Hon. James D. Richardson of Memphis, Tennessee, who resigned a position as member of Congress from Tennessee to accept the Masonic honor of grand commander of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree. Both Mr. Huddleston's parents were natives of Tennessee, and his mother resides at Byrdstown. Martin Van Buren Huddleston was born in 1832 and died in 1901. In 1895 he came to the Stonewall District of Indian Territory, and lived there until his death. He was a farmer and stockman, but for some time back in Tennessee he conducted a considerable business in the buying of timber and rafting of logs down the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers to Nashville. During the war between the states he was for four years a private soldier in General Lee's army. In the family were two sons and six daughters, and all are still living except two of the daughters.

Creed Taylor Huddleston spent the first nineteen years of his life at the old homestead in Tennessee, being reared as a farmer's son, and completing his early literary education in Mount Vernon Academy at Burrville, Tennessee. On leaving home to seek his fortune in the world he first went to Texas, spending one year at McKinney, Collins County, and he both attended and taught school while there. Coming to Indian Territory, he located at Stonewall, and for five years was one of the successful teachers, being in charge of a subscription school for a time and for one term in the Indian school department. In the meantime he continued his education, attending for a term or so the American Temperance University at Harriman, Tennessee. While teaching he also studied law and having familiarized himself with the fundamentals of jurisprudence and with methods of practice in Indian Territory he was admitted to the bar at Ardmore before the United States Court in 1899. His practice began in the same year and also on August 17, 1899, he married Miss Lena Willie Sehon. She was born at Monterey, Tennessee, a daughter of John F. Sehon, and she spent all her early years in her native state until her marriage. She and her husband returned to Indian Territory, but after a short time they went back to Tennessee where Mr. Huddleston entered the law department of the Cumberland University at Lebanon, where he was graduated LL. B. with the class of 1901. He was also admitted to the bars of both Kentucky and Tennessee.

A graduate of one of the best law schools of the Middle West and with some considerable experience as a lawyer and man of affairs in Indian Territory, Mr. Huddleston took part in the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation in 1901, and was one of the early settlers and first lawyers to locate at Lawton, where he became a partner of Senator Gore and the latter's father, and they did considerable business as lawyers during the registration period in preparing papers for the homeseekers. Mr. Huddleston continued to practice in Lawton for two years, and then moved to Okemah where for the past twelve years he has enjoyed not only a large private practice as a lawyer but has made himself a factor in local business and civic affairs. At Okemah Mr. Huddleston owns five store buildings on Broadway, and has also put on the market what is known as the Huddleston Addition to the town. He has also invested much of his capital in farming land, and has altogether about eight hundred acres.

He is an active democrat, though he has not sought prominence in politics or as an office seeker. He is a lay leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, is a Thirty-second Degree Scottish Rite and a Knight Templar Mason, having local affiliations with Okemah Lodge No. 139, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Okemah Chapter No. 61, Royal Arch Masons, and Indian Consistory at McAlester, and is also a member of India Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Oklahoma City. Other fraternities of which he is a member are the Woodmen of the World, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. Mr. and Mrs. Huddleston are the parents of two children: Lorena born May 11, 1902, and Maggie Helen, born December 28, 1907.

SHELBY E. BAILEY. In no community is there to be found a more certain and significant index of general prosperity and progressiveness than through the medium of banking institutions, their solidity, efficiency of service and adequacy of executive control. The thriving little City of Kiefer, Creek County, Oklahoma, is thus significantly favored in having as sponsor for its civic and material stability and business vitality so excellent and admirable, conducted an institution as the Central State Bank, the efficient and popular cashier of which is Shelby E. Bailey. This is the pioneer banking institution of the town and it dates its inception back to the year 1907 when it was established under the title of the Kiefer State Bank, its present name having been adopted after the requisite amendment of its charter. A substantial and well appointed building was erected specially for the use of the bank and is owned by the institution, its location being on Indiana Avenue and in the center of the business district of the town. The Central State Bank, duly incorporated under the laws of Oklahoma and its affairs doubly protected through direct state supervision, began operations with a capital stock of \$10,000 and this was later increased to the present figure, \$15,000. The present cashier assumed his office about two years after the bank was founded, and within his administration as practical executive officer the deposits increased from \$65,000 to \$185,000, as indicated by the official statement of the bank in the autumn of 1915.

Shelby E. Bailey was born in the City of Birmingham, Alabama, on the 7th of October, 1884, and is a son of William J. and Sarah Elizabeth (Bailey) Bailey, both of whom were born and reared in Alabama, as representatives of old and honored families of that commonwealth. When the subject of this review was about ten years of age his parents removed to Texas and established their residence at Paris, the metropolis and judicial center of Lamar County, and there the father became one of the prosperous and representative agriculturists of that section of the state, as well as a substantial citizen of no little prominence and influence. His death occurred at Paris on the 12th of May, 1912, at which time he was sixty-nine years of age, and his widow still maintains her home in that fine little city of the Lone Star State. Of the family of eleven children six sons and five daughters survive the honored father, Shelby E., of this review having been the eighth in order of birth.

Though born in the City of Birmingham, Shelby E. Bailey was reared on the farm and remained on the parental homestead in Lamar County, Texas, until he had attained to the age of twenty years. He not only received the advantages of the public schools of that county but through private study and well ordered reading materially advanced himself along higher educational lines. He was employed at clerical work in Paris, Texas, until 1909, when he established his residence at Kiefer, Oklahoma, and assumed his present position as cashier.

of the Central State Bank, which at that time still bore its original title. He has shown great discrimination and progressiveness as an executive and his well directed efforts and personal popularity have done much to further the development of the business of which he has practical charge and in connection with which he proves a valued coadjutor to the honored president of the bank, Isaac F. Crow, who is one of the substantial capitalists and representative citizens of Tulsa County. Mr. Bailey is a progressive young business man and loyal citizen who takes lively interest in community affairs, both he and his wife being popular factors in the social life of Kiefer. He is a democrat in his political allegiance and is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On the 31st of December, 1911, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Bailey to Miss M. Lelia Dalton, who was born in the State of Nebraska, and whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Dalton, now reside at Broken Arrow, Tulsa County, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have a winsome little daughter, Sarah Belle.

HON. JAMES C. NORMAN. The judiciary of Cotton County has a worthy, capable and dignified representative in the person of James C. Norman, judge of the County Court, who, since his arrival at Walters in 1912, as built up a large and representative law business and as established himself firmly in the confidence of the people both as a legist and jurist. He is a native of Missouri, and was born in Oregon County, January 16, 1867, being a son of Maj. M. G. and Mary Ann (Waits) Norman.

The Norman family in America traces its ancestry back to Colonial days, when thirteen brothers of the name migrated to this country from England and settled in Culpeper County, Virginia. Later they settled variously in the Carolinas, Tennessee and Georgia, from hence they subsequently removed to Alabama, Kentucky and Missouri, and Judge Norman is descended from the brother who went from Virginia to Tennessee. Maj. M. G. Norman was born in Tennessee in 1829. He went to Oregon County, Missouri, as a pioneer of 1849. He was engaged in farming, but was also a member of the legal profession and a man well educated and well informed as to important events and affairs. Just after the days of the Reconstruction period, he was sent as the first representative from Oregon County to the Missouri State Legislature, was subsequently elected clerk of the district Court, an office in which he served eight years, and then was again representative of his county in the legislature for two terms. He did not again fill public office, but remained as a prominent and active democrat during the remainder of his life and was considered one of the strong and influential men of his party in Oregon County. He passed away there in 1907, aged seventy-eight years. As a farmer, Mr. Norman made a success of his ventures and always bore an excellent reputation in business circles. During the Civil war he enlisted in Missouri regiment in the Confederate service, was elected to captain of his company, and through brave and faithful service was advanced to the rank of major, serving under Generals Price and Marmaduke. He was a deacon in the Baptist Church and was fraternally affiliated with the lodges of the Masons and the Odd Fellows orders. Mr. Norman married Miss Mary Ann Waits, who was born in 1830, in Alabama, and died in Oregon County, Missouri, in 1910, and they became the parents of seven children, as follows: Modena, who married J. W. Johnson, a farmer, now deceased, and married the second time Mr. Gravelle, a ranchman of Weston, Montana; J. A. Felix, who is engaged in the farm loan and real estate business at Ozark, Missouri;

G. R., a practicing physician and surgeon of Luther, Oklahoma; Elizabeth, the widow of J. N. Pierce, who was a farmer, now residing in Oregon County, Missouri, with her son, Finis; L. P., who is an attorney of Oregon County, Missouri; Judge James C., of this review; and Albert, who resides on the old homestead farm in Oregon County, Missouri.

In the public schools in the vicinity of the home farm in Oregon County, Missouri, James C. Norman laid the foundation for his education. Subsequently he attended Salem (Missouri) Academy, where he was graduated with the class of 1885, and at that time received the appointment to the position of deputy clerk of the Circuit Court, an office which he filled efficiently for eight years. This was followed by three years passed in farming, during which period he read law, and in 1900 was admitted to the bar. His first practice was at Alton, Missouri, but in May, 1901, he came to Lawton, Oklahoma, and there carried on a successful professional business until 1908. The next four years were passed at Raudlett, Oklahoma, and in 1912 he came to Walters, where he has since continued in a constantly growing general civil and criminal law practice, with offices in the courthouse. Generally conceded to be a thoroughly learned member of the legal profession, and a man of the highest integrity, in November, 1914, he was the successful candidate of the democratic party for the office of judge of the County Court of Cotton County, for a term of two years. Prior to this time he had been city attorney of Walters for one term, and while a resident of Lawton had been a member of the city council for a like period. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is fraternally affiliated with Walters Lodge No. 225, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Caldwell Chapter No. 53, Royal Arch Masons, of Kirksville, Missouri.

Judge Norman was married in 1887, in Oregon County, Missouri, to Miss Ella Shaver, daughter of the late Dr. W. T. Shaver, who for some years was a well known practicing physician and surgeon of Oregon County. Six children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Norman: Roy, who is engaged in the tailoring business at Walters; Opal, who is the wife of Sim Seago, an owner of cotton gins at Frederick, Oklahoma; Ola, who is a senior at the Walters High School; Jesse, who is a junior in that institution; Inez, who belongs to the freshman class there; and Virda, a pupil in the sixth grade of the public schools.

FRANK C. RAUB. It is a hopeful tendency of sound finance when a bank emphasizes the principle of strength rather than size. Such is the motto of the Bartlesville State Bank, which is operating under the Oklahoma State Guaranty Law for Deposits, and which shows gratifying statements of resources and has a splendid personnel of officers and directors. The total resources of the bank in April, 1916, were over \$550,000. The capital stock is \$40,000, surplus and undivided profits over \$4,000, and the deposits at that time aggregated over \$500,000. Its cash resources were over \$175,000. The bank has one of the most conspicuous building corners in Bartlesville. The president of this institution is Frank C. Raub, a young banker who has had a progressive career and rise from minor responsibilities in a banking house to a controlling influence in several institutions. The vice presidents are O. B. Cole, R. S. Bradley and Dr. O. S. Somerville. G. R. McKinley is cashier.

Frank C. Raub was born in St. Louis, Missouri, April 7, 1883, son of Frank C. and Emma J. (Quick) Raub. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania and were married at Milford in that state, and in 1882 studied in St. Louis. The father died in that city in May, 1883,

when about twenty-five years of age, and his widow is now living at Coffeyville, Kansas, the wife of Judge George R. Snelling. Frank C. Raub was only a few weeks old when his father died, and his mother soon afterwards removed to Caldwell, Kansas, in which town he was reared and also in Anthony, Kansas. His first educational advantages came from the common schools, and he attended the Topeka High School. He also lived for two years as a boy in New York City with his grandparents.

His first practical experience came when about seventeen years of age, in 1900, when he was made assistant postmaster at Caldwell, Kansas. He worked in that position a year and a half, and then entered the employ of the First National Bank at Coffeyville, with which he remained two years. His career as a banker has been confined to the two states of Oklahoma and Kansas. From Coffeyville he went to Nowata as assistant cashier of the Nowata National, with which he remained about three years. In the spring of 1908 he organized the Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Dexter, Kansas, and became its cashier. In the spring of 1909, with Harry F. Sinclair and James D. Canary, he organized the First State Bank of Caney, Kansas, and was its cashier from April 5, 1909, until 1910. He then became connected as one of the owners with the Bank of Copan, Oklahoma. In the spring of 1911 he bought the Bartlesville State Bank, and since that date has been in active charge. In 1906 he assisted in organizing the bank at Tulsa Springs, Arkansas, and now has stock in several banks in Oklahoma. For a short time he was traveling representative for the Gate City National Bank of Kansas City. Mr. Raub is interested in the oil business with several of the well known oil operators in Oklahoma.

Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which he is Past Exalted Ruler, the Woodmen of the World, the Fraternal Aid Society, and is a past president of the Fraternal Order of Eagles. On September 11, 1906, he married Miss Nell M. Hathaway of Coffeyville, Kansas. They have one daughter, Annie Frances. Mr. Raub recalls the excitement attendant upon the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893. He was a boy of ten years then and living at Caldwell, Kansas, which was one of the principal rendezvous points where the crowd gathered anticipatory to the opening.

ROY T. WILDMAN. The assured status of Mr. Wildman as one of the representative members of the bar of Eastern Oklahoma is evidenced by the able administration which he is giving in the office of county attorney of Creek County, and he is one of the vital, progressive and popular citizens of Sapulpa, the judicial center and metropolis of the county mentioned.

Mr. Wildman was born at Fairfield, Jefferson County, Iowa, on the 18th of April, 1883, and is a son of Benjamin and Sarah (Taylor) Wildman, both of whom were born in Iowa. He was reared in Missouri, and she in Iowa. Benjamin Wildman became one of the representative citizens of Jefferson County, Iowa, in which state he continued his residence until 1900, since which time he and his wife have maintained their home at Neosho Falls, Kansas, and South Haven, Michigan, the major part of his active career having been one of close and effective association with the basic industries of agriculture and stock-growing, through the medium of which he has attained to definite independence and prosperity. He now gives his attention principally to contracting, and is one of the substantial business men of the city and county in which he has established his home.

He is a republican in his political proclivities and both he and his wife are earnest members of the Christian Church.

The eldest in a family of three sons and two daughters, Roy T. Wildman found the period of his childhood and early youth compassed by the benignant influence of the home farm in Jefferson County, Iowa, and in the meanwhile he duly availed himself of the advantages of the public schools of his native county. He was about seventeen years of age at the time of the family removal to Woodson County, Kansas, in 1900, and he was graduated in the high school at Neosho Falls, that state, as a member of the class of 1903. In preparation for his chosen profession he then entered the law department of the University of Kansas, at Lawrence, and in this institution he was graduated in 1907, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. His professional novitiate was served in Kansas, but in 1909 he came to Oklahoma and established himself in practice at Sapulpa, where his ability, energy and close application soon enabled him to develop a substantial law business. In 1911 he was chosen deputy county attorney, and the admirable record which he made in this subordinate position marked him as specially eligible for further advancement in the public service, with the result that in November, 1914, he was elected county attorney, an office in which he is giving a most effective administration and adding materially to his reputation as a resourceful trial lawyer. His political allegiance is given to the republican party, and he is one of its active and influential representatives in Creek County. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is an appreciative and popular member of the Creek County Bar Association.

In June, 1913, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Wildman to Miss Dora A. Jones, daughter of Oliver B. and Lucy Snow (Abbey) Jones, of Neosho Falls, Kansas, and the two children of this union are Evelyn Sarah and Roy T., Jr.

FRANCIS D. TAAFFE. When, in 1901, the news spread over the southern part of the Choctaw Nation that a railroad was about to be constructed into the beloved land of the full-bloods, these Indians and others of lesser Indian blood organized for the purpose of making a determined effort to forestall the accomplishment of this enterprise. They armed themselves and divided into squads that were scattered over the timber country that skirts Red River and extends north toward the Kiamichi Mountains. Surveyors for the Arkansas & Choctaw Railway Company already had entered the Indian Nation and their lines ran over the fields and pastures of the red man, penetrating what for two or three generations had been favorite and prolific hunting grounds.

Serious trouble was averted by the surveying party having as a member a young man of Choctaw descent, a descendant in fact of one of the most beloved chiefs of that race, who dissuaded the enraged Indians from their purpose of firing upon the party. This is an important fact in Choctaw history, for the man that finally made possible the building of the railroad also was responsible for the development of a rich timber and agricultural region which already was being rapidly settled by white people. The young surveyor was Francis D. Taaffe, the son of a New Yorker who long before the Civil war was a factor in the education of the Indian and in his full preparation for the forthcoming duties of citizenship. An account of the activities of George Taaffe is an interesting chapter of Choctaw Nation history, and although it is known but



J. D. Gaaffr.

briefly at this time, additional data is being accumulated. When George Taaffe was but a child, his father settled at the historic old Village of Rocky Comfort, Arkansas, which is situated near the eastern boundary of the Choctaw Nation. When he grew to manhood he began the development of the country and so prospered in agriculture and in the cattle industry that at the time of his death, which occurred in 1887, it was said that he was the wealthiest man of that region. Mr. Taaffe fought in the ranks of the Confederacy throughout the period of the war between the states, and was orderly sergeant under Captain Lester, who now lives at Nashville, Arkansas, and who declares that Taaffe was a brave and dependable soldier. Mr. Taaffe married a daughter of Frank Harris, who was of Choctaw blood and who was a cousin of Justice Henry Harris of the Choctaw Supreme Court. This gave him a "right" in the Choctaw country and he held several offices of importance under the tribal government in Red River County. For several years Mr. Taaffe was superintendent of the large plantation operated by Col. R. M. Jones, who was one of the most picturesque characters of the Choctaw Nation. In 1887 Mr. Taaffe was murdered in the Red River bottom by a party of negroes, one of whom was subsequently executed under the order of Judge Parker, at Fort Smith, and during the administration of Judge Clayton as district attorney for that part of Arkansas which embodied that part of the Indian Territory embracing the Choctaw Nation. One of them was wounded and died on his way to Fort Smith, and two others, who were implicated by confession in the tragedy, were killed while scouting in the Red River bottom.

George Taaffe was the father of the following children: Francis D.; Mrs. A. J. Arnote, who is the wife of an attorney at Antlers, Oklahoma; Mrs. B. F. Rainey, who is the wife of a farmer at Ardmore, Oklahoma; Mrs. May Sauls, who is the wife of a mechanical engineer at Broken Bow, Oklahoma; Mrs. Maude Knight, the wife of a contractor at Atoka, Oklahoma; Mrs. John William Kale, of Chicago; and J. W. Taaffe, who is engaged in farming in McCurtain County.

Francis D. Taaffe was born in what is now McCurtain County, Oklahoma, near the Village of Janis, in May, 1877. The first school he attended was a neighborhood institution on Pine Creek, the schoolhouse having been built by his father, while the first class there was taught by Mrs. Wilson, his father's sister. At that time the nearest postoffice was twelve miles distant and the nearest doctor's office an equal distance away. The first family physician was Doctor Sagar, a practitioner who in later years gained considerable professional reputation in the line of surgery. The next family physician was Dr. C. A. Denison, who is now president of the First National Bank of Idabel. Few white people lived here at that time. From 1892 to 1895 Mr. Taaffe was a student in Jones Academy, under the administrations of Simon Dwight, who was the first superintendent of the academy; William A. Durant, who is now a member of the Oklahoma State Legislature; and Samuel Adams. After leaving Jones Academy he entered the service of the United States Geological Survey and for one year assisted in running section lines over the Choctaw country. Thereafter he was in the Government service for several years as deputy United States marshal, serving first under Maj. B. F. Hackett, of McAlester. From field deputy he was removed to the post of special deputy and retained a commission in that capacity until statehood, in the meantime being also in the service of the Central Coal & Coke Company and the Arkansas & Choctaw Railway Company, as well as the Red River Timber Company, of St. Louis, Missouri. While with

the latter concern, in 1904, he was united in marriage with Miss Lulu Alice Spaulding, daughter of Judge G. A. Spaulding, who was United States commissioner in the Choctaw country for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Taaffe have three children living: Alyce Claire, aged nine years; George Spaulding, who is seven years of age; and Harry Irvin, aged two years. Another child, Mark DeSales, died at the age of two years. In 1912 Mr. Taaffe was appointed deputy county surveyor under A. W. Felker and in that same year was elected to the office of county surveyor. He was re-elected without opposition in 1914. The wife of Samuel Garland, one of the early chiefs of the Choctaws, was an aunt of the mother of Mr. Taaffe, and Mrs. Garland was a sister of Rhody Pytchlin and Peter Pytchlin, the latter another of the prominent early-day chiefs of the Choctaws.

Mr. Taaffe is a member of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in a professional way is identified with the Oklahoma Society of Engineers. He made the surveys and plans and specifications for the Idabel water system and for the McCurtain County Fair Association, the latter of which was permanently established in 1915. During the administration of Col. Sidney Suggs in the capacity of state highway commissioner, Mr. Taaffe was appointed assistant state highway engineer. With his family he resides in his comfortable and attractive home at Idabel.

ANDREW J. MORRIS, of Anadarko, whose name occupies a conspicuous place on the roll of Oklahoma's lawyers, during twenty years' connection with the bar of the state has won and maintained a reputation for ability that has given him just pre-eminence among his professional brethren. In the law, as in every other walk of life, success is largely the outcome of resolute purpose and unfaltering industry, qualities which are possessed in a large degree by Mr. Morris. He is one of the pioneer lawyers in Anadarko, having come here in 1901, which year marks the opening of the town.

The founder of the Morris family in America was an Irishman, who settled in North Carolina in the early colonial days of our national history. J. E. Morris, father of A. J. Morris, was born in Tennessee in 1830 and he died at Big Flat, Baxter County, Arkansas, in 1902. With the exception of two years he spent the entire period of his active business career in Big Flat, where he was a prosperous farmer and stockman. He was a democrat in politics and for many years was justice of the peace. In religious matters he was a devout member of the Christian Church and served on its official board for several years. He gave evidence of loyalty to the cause of the South during the Civil war by serving in the Confederate army for one year, during which time he participated in a number of battles, including that of Pea Ridge. He married Sarah Treat, who was born in Georgia, in 1833, and who died at Batesville, Arkansas, in 1878. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Morris, as follows: J. S. is a farmer and stock raiser in the vicinity of Mountain View, Arkansas; Jesse was a farmer near El Paso, Texas, at the time of his demise, aged thirty-five years; Sarah Elizabeth married John Avey, a farmer near Lone Rock, Arkansas; Andrew J. is he whose name forms the caption for this review; W. R. resides on the old homestead near Big Flat, Arkansas; and Belle married Emmett Merrill, a farmer near Rush Springs, Arkansas.

A. J. Morris was born at Big Flat, Baxter County, Arkansas, January 4, 1864. He grew to the age of fourteen years on his father's farm, at which time his mother died and he was thenceforth left to shift for himself. He received his first schooling at the age of twenty-seven years, but so eager was he for knowledge

that at the end of a nine months' course of study he was awarded a second grade teacher's certificate. He then taught school for six months, at the end of which he again went to school himself. Six months later he received a first grade certificate and for the ensuing seven months he taught school, at the same time beginning the study of law under S. W. Wood, at Yellville, Arkansas. He was admitted to the Arkansas state bar April 25, 1895, and entered upon the active practice of his profession at Lone Rock, Arkansas, remaining there until May, 1896. On the latter date he came to Oklahoma and for a while remained at the Sac & Fox Agency, near Chandler. In 1897 he located at Tecumseh and there served as city attorney until March, 1898, when he settled at Chandler, remaining in the latter place until November 1, 1901. He then came to Anadarko, that year marking the opening of this place, and here established himself as one of the pioneer lawyers of the town. During the long intervening years to the present time he has built up a large general, civil and criminal practice, his offices at the present time being in the postoffice block. He was local attorney for the Rock Island Railroad for two years and is known to have the largest practice of any lawyer in this section of the state. He practices in all the federal courts and in all the departments of the interior and has as large a practice in the supreme court as any lawyer in Oklahoma. He is known throughout his home community for his high order of ability and for his conscientious dealings with his clients. The more credit is due him for his splendid achievements in the field of law inasmuch, as he is self educated and a self-made man in the strictest sense of the term.

In politics Mr. Morris is a staunch democrat and in a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and with the Knights of Pythias. In connection with his law work he is a valued member of the County, State and National Law associations. His residence, located on thirty-eight acres of land near Anadarko, is one of the most beautiful in the state. He owns 320 acres of farming land two miles south and one mile east of this city, and the same is stocked with hogs and Red Polled cattle. Mr. Morris personally supervises this farm, sometimes directing his men by telephonic communication, and at such times as he can leave his law business he runs out to his farm in his automobile and personally directs his men what to do until they receive further instructions. Mr. Morris takes special pride in directing the care and management of his farm and stock, using this as a means of recreation as well as for profit.

CLARENCE WEBER, M. D. Though a physician of high standing and with an excellent practice at Bartlesville, which city has been his home for the past ten years, Doctor Weber is also a practical oil man, and is connected with a number of important companies in that field in Oklahoma.

Perhaps the environment of his early home had something to do with his activities in the oil industry and with his location at Bartlesville, one of the chief centers of the oil and gas district of the Southwest. Doctor Clarence Weber was born at Oil City, Venango County, Pennsylvania, February 15, 1882. His father is also a practical oil man, and likewise a physician. The parents are Doctor Howard and Etta (Cortes) Weber, both natives of Venango County. Dr. Howard Weber was educated and graduated from the Long Island Hospital Medical College at Brooklyn, and was engaged in active practice in Western Pennsylvania until 1904, when he brought his family to Bartlesville, Oklahoma, and has since lived in that city. In Oklahoma he has not attempted practice, but has concerned himself entirely with the oil business.

Clarence Weber, who was one of a family of five children, graduated in 1905 from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore, and almost at once returned to Bartlesville and opened an office as a physician and surgeon. For the past four years he has served as county health officer of Washington County and is a member in good standing in the county and state medical societies and the American Medical Association. He had practical experience in the oil industry beginning as a boy with his father, and is now an officer in a number of oil companies.

Doctor Weber is a democrat in politics and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In 1904 he married Miss Margaret Cunniff, who was born in New York City, and grew up and lived there until her marriage.

OLIVER P. RAMSEY. Claiming at the close of the year 1915 a population of about 2,000, the Town of Kiefer, Creek County, is one of the vigorous and thriving little municipalities of this section of the state, and one of its most loyal, progressive and popular citizens is its efficient postmaster, Oliver Perry Ramsey, who was named in honor of the hero of Lake Erie's naval conflict in the war of 1812.

Mr. Ramsey is a scion of a sterling pioneer family of Ohio, is a native of Indiana, and was reared in Illinois and Kansas, so that, being now a resident of still another state, there are a number of the sovereign commonwealths of the Union that have special significance to him. He was born at Cicero, Hamilton County, Indiana, on the 5th of February, 1850, and is a son of Daniel and Eliza (Cooper) Ramsey, both of whom were born and reared in the fine old Buckeye State, within whose borders the respective families were founded in an early day. After their marriage the parents of Mr. Ramsey removed to Indiana and established their residence in Hamilton County, and when he was seven years of age removal was made to Vermilion County, Illinois, where he was reared to the age of sixteen years and where he made good use of the advantages afforded in the public schools of the period. In 1866 Daniel Ramsey removed with his family and became one of the pioneer settlers in Greenwood County, Kansas, where he entered claim to government land and where he reclaimed a farm from the virgin prairie. He was one of the influential men in the public and industrial affairs of the pioneer community and continued his residence on his homestead until his death, in 1871, at which time he was fifty-six years of age. His widow survived him by more than thirty years and passed the closing period of her life in Cloud County, Kansas, where she died in 1905, at the venerable age of eighty-six years. Daniel Ramsey was a carpenter by trade and prior to his removal to Kansas had been a successful contractor and builder, besides which he found much demand for his services at his trade after he had established his home in the Sunflower State. He served many years as justice of the peace, having held this office both in Illinois and Kansas, and as a man of sterling character and fine mentality he ever commanded the confidence and high regard of his fellow men. He was unswerving in his allegiance to the democratic party and was an effective worker in its ranks. He served as a member of the Illinois Legislature and held minor official positions within the period of his residence in that state. Both he and his wife were zealous and consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They became the parents of four sons and two daughters, of whom the subject of this review was the third in order of birth. All of the children are living except one son and one daughter.

The present postmaster of Kiefer, Oklahoma, con-

tributed his quota to the development and general work of the pioneer farm in Kansas and attained to his legal majority in the year that marked the death of his honored father. Thereafter he continued to be identified with agricultural pursuits a few years, and he then removed to a town in Kansas, thereafter continuing an urban citizen until the time of his removal to Oklahoma, having in the meanwhile been concerned with various lines of business enterprise, but his principal vocation having been that of contractor and builder, as he had learned the trade of carpenter under the effective direction of his father and had become a skilled artisan.

In 1901 Mr. Ramsey came to Creek County, Oklahoma, and established his residence in Kiefer, and engaged in the work of his trade. He became one of the leading contractors and builders of the town and continued his activities at his trade until February, 1908, when he was appointed by the county commissioners to the office of justice of the peace, being one of the first to occupy this office in the county after Oklahoma had become a state, in 1907. Under the original appointment he continued his service in this magisterial position for three years, and by reappointment he served an additional two years, at the expiration of which he was retained in office by popular election, his tenure of the position continuing until he was appointed to his present office, that of postmaster, on the 6th of June, 1913. The Kiefer postoffice is of the third class and gives a salary of \$1,500 a year. Mr. Ramsey is giving a most efficient and acceptable administration and has done much to systematize and improve the service in the various departments of the office over which he has charge.

Mr. Ramsey was reared in the political faith of the democratic party, and his allegiance thereto has never abated by one jot or tittle. While a resident of Galena, Cherokee County, Kansas, he served as chief of the city's police department and later, while a resident of Corry, Missouri, he held similar official preferment, besides having served also as deputy sheriff of Dade County. His party fealty and effective campaign service have made him influential in political affairs in Creek County, Oklahoma, and he was appointed postmaster of Kiefer without his own solicitation, Hon. James S. Davenport, representative of this district in the United States Congress, having twice written to him and urged his acceptance of the office. During the first decade of his residence in Oklahoma Mr. Ramsey was actively concerned with practical work on the cattle range, and he has otherwise been familiar with life on the frontier, in his youth having frequently hunted buffalo through the section in Southern Kansas in which the family home was maintained. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is an alert and broad-minded citizen who takes lively interest in all that touches the civic and material wellbeing of his home town and county.

The first marriage of Mr. Ramsey was solemnized in 1871, when Miss Mary Wamick became his wife. She was summoned to the life eternal in 1882, and is survived by two sons: Alvis, who is a resident of Los Angeles, California, and Homer, who maintains his residence at Concordia, Kansas. In 1884 Mr. Ramsey wedded Miss Cynthia Goodall, and their devoted companionship was terminated about a decade later, by her death, in 1895. She is survived by three daughters: May is the wife of Dr. Willard Johnson, of Aline, Alfalfa County, Oklahoma; Ruby is the wife of William Dobson, of Concordia, Kansas; and Lena is the wife of George Timmons, of Shawnee, Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma. In 1898 Mr. Ramsey contracted a third marriage, when Miss Alice Clark became his wife, and they have six children: Vera, Orville, Maurice, Pansy and Pearl (twins), and Dorothy.

JOHN DARST, M. D., has been in practice in Oklahoma for the past ten years. He is a graduate of Rush Medical College of Chicago, from which he acquired his M. D. degree with the class of 1903. During that year he was an interne in the Monroe Street Hospital and St. Mary's of Nazareth Hospital in Chicago. During 1913 Dr. Darst interrupted his private practice in order to take post-graduate work in diagnosis at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota.

As a physician he did his first regular practice in Hardin County, Texas, for one year, as local surgeon for the Kirby Lumber Co., and in May, 1905, he removed to Indian Territory and was located at Paoli until 1908, in which year he removed to Wynnewood. Here his offices are in the First National Bank Building, and he enjoys a lucrative practice. He is examining physician for a number of old line insurance companies, also examining physician for Wynnewood Camp No. 539, Woodmen of the World. He is a member in good standing of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

There is some interesting ancestral history connected with Dr. Darst. His paternal great-grandfather was a native of Germany, where his name was spelled Durst. He was a member of a substantial family in that country, but incurred hostility of the ruling classes and was impressed into the army, where it was contemplated that he would be killed. In the meantime his estate was confiscated, and when he returned alive and tried it get it back he was granted twenty-four hours in which to leave the country. He escaped to Holland, and soon afterward bound himself and wife out to the captain of a trading vessel in order to pay their passage across the ocean. They located at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and worked for several years in order to release themselves from the voluntary bondage they had undertaken in order to reach America. The great-grandfather thenceforward hated Germany with such fervor that he would not permit his four sons to speak the language, and he changed his own name from Durst to Darst. All members of the Darst family in America have this origin. A brother back in Germany was prominent as Professor Durst of Heidelberg University, who continued his scholastic position and lived to be a very old man.

John Darst, the grandfather of Dr. John, was born in Virginia, in 1826, became a farmer and stockman, and died at Eureka, Illinois, in 1893. Frank Darst, his son, and the father of Dr. Darst, was born in Woodford County, Illinois, in 1852. He was married there in 1877 to Janet Elizabeth Murray. She was born in Yarmouth, England, in 1851, and three years later, in 1854, her parents came to America and settled in Woodford County, Illinois. It was at Eureka, Woodford County, Illinois, that Dr. John Darst was born July 16, 1878. He was the oldest of four children, the others being: Wilmer Marion, a farmer at Barney, Iowa; James Murray, an electrical engineer at Cleveland, Ohio; and Margaret Martha, who is a missionary in China.

Dr. John Darst acquired his early education in Eureka and Galesburg, Illinois, having attended Knox College at Galesburg for one year. In 1898 he graduated B. S. and Ph. B. from Valparaiso University at Valparaiso, Indiana, and then spent four years in Rush Medical College at Chicago. Fraternally he is affiliated with Bethel Lodge No. 109, Knights of Pythias, at Wynnewood, of which he is past chancellor commander, and also with the local camp of the Woodmen of the World. In 1904 at Mason City, Iowa, Dr. Darst married Miss Julia Holmlund. She was born in Sweden, and came from that country when about eighteen years of age, locating at Mason City, Iowa. She became a trained

nurse and was thus employed in the Monroe Street Hospital at Chicago when she met her husband. Dr. and Mrs. Darst are the parents of three children: Marie Maud, born May 23, 1905; Helen Jeannette, born August 23, 1911; and John, Jr., born September 26, 1915.

LAFAYETTE WALKER has the distinction of being the oldest resident attorney of Hughes County. He began practice there about seventeen years ago. His work has taken him into close touch with public affairs, particularly in the service of the Interior Department and in connection with Indian affairs. He is now one of the probate attorneys under the Indian Department looking after the interests of the Seminole Indians.

He was born in Carroll County, Arkansas, in November, 1867, a son of William and Mary (Ramsey) Walker. He comes of substantial old Southern stock. His father was born in Overton County in Middle Tennessee, June 6, 1823, while the mother was born in North Carolina June 5, 1834. The mother went to Arkansas when a child, was married there, and the parents spent most of their years in that state, where the father died November 8, 1911, and the mother on March 3, 1912. William Walker was a pioneer farmer in Arkansas, where he had homesteaded one of the best farms in Carroll County. He was honored for two terms by election as county judge. During the war between the states he was in the Confederate army and served as quartermaster in the brigade commanded by General Stan Watie, the famous Cherokee general. He was a Methodist and in politics a democrat. In the family were five sons and four daughters, and five of them are still living.

The first twenty-four years of his life Lafayette Walker spent on the old farm in Arkansas. A common school education was supplemented by a course in Clark Academy, and for more than two years he was employed as a private tutor and was a regular teacher for portions of three years. He began the study of law, came to Oklahoma and continued his reading with George E. Nelson at Muskogee, where he was admitted to the bar before Judge John R. Thomas on December 8, 1898.

After one year of practice at Muskogee Mr. Walker removed to Holdenville August 4, 1899, and he is the only one of his contemporaries at that time who are still practicing law in Hughes County. He conducted a general practice until 1904, when he was appointed by the United States Treasury Department to represent the receiver of the Capital National Bank of Guthrie and the National Bank of Holdenville. On April 28, 1915, he was appointed United States Probate Attorney in Indian Field service, and in November, 1915, was given charge of the probate affairs of the Seminole Nation. This is a work in which Mr. Walker's broad experience, intimate acquaintance with the older life of Indian Territory, and his thorough knowledge of Indian law and customs enable him to render the highest degree of efficient service.

He has been a lifelong democrat, and is affiliated with the Scottish Rite bodies of Masonry and with the Mystic Shrine. On October 31, 1886, he married Miss Amanda M. Seitz, who was born and reared on a farm adjoining that on which Mr. Walker himself grew up in Carroll County, Arkansas. She was born March 31, 1871, a daughter of Abram and Evelyn Seitz. Mr. Walker and wife had five children: Carl, who died at the age of seven years; George Earl of Holdenville; Mary; Abe; and Robert Owen.

MCLAIN ROGERS, M. D. The chief of the staff of the Clinton Hospital and Training School, at Clinton, Dr. McLain Rogers, has won a leading place among the

surgeons of Oklahoma through years of constant and assiduous application and study, broad and varied training in some of the best institutions of the country, and practical experience in several states. He is a native of North Carolina, born at Clyde, in Haywood County, June 5, 1874, a son of J. J. and Amanda (Stillwell) Rogers, and a member of an old Virginia family which came from England in Colonial days.

J. J. Rogers was born in North Carolina in 1835, and as a youth adopted the vocation of agriculturist, his entire life being passed on his plantation in Haywood County, where he carried on operations in farming and stock raising. He was a republican in politics and a deacon in the Baptist Church, in the faith of which he died in January, 1915, at Clyde. Mrs. Rogers, also a North Carolinian by nativity, died in 1896, at Clyde, aged fifty-six years. There were ten children in the family, as follows: J. H., who resides at Clyde and is engaged in farming; Alice, who is the wife of Dr. James Zachary, a dental practitioner of Norton, North Carolina; Lizzie, who is the wife of Oscar Holland, a farmer of Canton, North Carolina; J. B., who carries on farming at Clyde; Luxie, who is the wife of Dr. S. B. Medford, a graduate of Vanderbilt National University, Nashville, Tennessee, and a practicing physician and surgeon of Clyde, North Carolina; O. S., who is engaged in agricultural pursuits at Clyde; Dora, who is the wife of T. L. Green, a graduate of the University of North Carolina, and now an attorney-at-law of Waynesville, North Carolina; McLain, of this review; George, who is a rural free delivery mail carrier of Clyde; and W. S., who lives on the old homestead place in Haywood County.

McLain Rogers attended the public schools of Clyde, and passed one year at Weaverville College, North Carolina, located near the City of Asheville. Leaving that institution in 1895, he entered the Internal Revenue Service, at Asheville, in which he worked for two years, and then entered actively upon the study of medicine. Graduated from the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1902, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, he began practice at his home town of Clyde, but after a few months decided that that was too restricted a community for an ambitious young doctor, and accordingly, in January, 1903, turned his face toward the West, finally locating at Geary, Oklahoma. That place continued as his field of practice until July, 1909, when he came to Clinton, and here has devoted himself to the practice of surgery. He is surgeon and chief of the staff of the Clinton Hospital and Training School, the hospital having been established in 1909 and the school in 1911. The new hospital was built in 1913 and is situated at Hayes and Eighth streets, the large and airy modern buildings accommodating forty patients and being surrounded by spacious lawns. These buildings are a decided addition to Clinton's architecture. Doctor Rogers has always been a devoted student, and has taken several post-graduate courses at the Chicago Post-Graduate School, where he specialized in laboratory work and surgery. He has been president of the Custer County Medical Society, of which he remains a member, and is also associated with the Oklahoma Medical Society, the American Medical Association and the Western Oklahoma Medical Society, of which last-named he is now secretary. His skill in diagnosis and treatment, his success with many complicated and supposedly incurable cases and his faith in the best tenets of his calling, have created a demand for his services of the most desirable kind and have given him prestige among the surgeons of this part of the state. Doctor Rogers has served as city health officer both at Geary and Clinton, and is always ready to contribute of his best services in the interests of



Lafayette Walker

health and sanitation. His political belief makes him a republican. Fraternally, the Doctor is affiliated with Geary Lodge of Odd Fellows; Clinton Lodge No. 339, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Oklahoma City; and the local lodge of Elks.

At Ardmore, Oklahoma, Doctor Rogers was married to Miss Bessie Alexander, daughter of M. L. Alexander, who is connected with the State School Land Department at Ardmore. Doctor and Mrs. Rogers have no children.

J. W. MASTER is the pioneer clothing merchant of Bartlesville. He had the first store of that kind in Bartlesville when it was a village of only 500 population. As a merchant he has prospered on the solid foundation of fair and square dealing, and has done his share toward the development of one of the leading cities of Northern Oklahoma. Mr. Master has spent the greater part of his life either in or close to the border of Oklahoma.

J. W. Master was born in Monroe County, Ohio, August 21, 1871, a son of H. C. and Sarah J. (Parks) Master. His parents were also natives of Monroe County, Ohio, and lived there until 1886. They then removed to Arkansas City, Kansas, and H. C. Master took part in the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893, and was the first man to hold the office of sheriff in Kay County. In 1894 he returned to Arkansas City, and in 1913 removed to Ramona, in Washington County, Oklahoma, where he and his wife now live retired. Practically all his life has been spent as a general merchant, and he has also dealt in real estate. He is a republican in politics, and has frequently been honored with positions of trust and responsibility. There were seven children in the family, three sons and four daughters, one of the latter being deceased.

J. W. Master learned the merchandise business with his father while getting an education in the public schools. From 1893 to 1903 he was with Newman Dry Goods Company of Arkansas City, and in the latter year, with a thorough experience and with more enterprise than capital, came to Bartlesville and established the first mercantile store handling men's clothing. He opened his stock of goods on Second Street, which was then the only thoroughfare in the village of 500 people. Subsequently he removed to Johnston Avenue, and now has the finest store of its kind in Washington County, located at 301-303 Johnston Avenue. He employs from seven to ten clerks and has a splendid volume of trade. He also owns a store at Ramona, in Washington County, with a stock of both men's clothing and dry goods, and this is conducted by his brother, W. H. Master, as manager. Formerly he owned a three-quarter interest in a store at Okmulgee, but sold that.

In August, 1895, Mr. Master married Miss Ada Nelson of Emporia, Kansas.

LLOYD E. WHITMAN, proprietor of the Capron Hardware Company, member of the city council and assistant postmaster, as well as ex-mayor of Capron, has been prominently identified with the business and civic interests of this thriving community since 1911. He has been the architect of his own fortunes, for unflinching perseverance, strong determination, great energy and keen discrimination have brought to him excellent success, and he stands today as one of the substantial citizens of Capron, although now only in his thirty-fifth year.

Mr. Whitman was born October 4, 1880, on a farm in Sumner County, Kansas, and is a son of John and Eve (Church) Whitman. His father was born February 8, 1840, in Indiana, of which state his parents were natives,

and prior to the Civil war moved to Illinois, where he enlisted in 1862 in Company A, One Hundred and Eleventh Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry. With this organization he served until the close of the war, participating in many engagements and accompanying General Sherman's troops on their famous "march to the sea." He was never wounded or captured, and at the close of hostilities was honorably discharged with an excellent war record. In 1876 he removed to Kansas, locating on a farm five miles north of the present Town of Oxford, in Sumner County, where he resided for eleven years. In 1887 he made removal with his family to Kearney County, Kansas, taking up government land, on which he resided for three years, and then went to Kingman County, in the same state, that locality continuing to be his home until he made the race for land, in 1893, at the opening of the Cherokee Strip in Oklahoma. Locating on land five miles east of the present Town of Capron, he continued farming there until his retirement, and at this time is living quietly at his comfortable home at Capron. In 1861 Mr. Whitman was married to Eve Church, who was born in Illinois, January 12, 1840, and who died February 21, 1902, in the faith of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which she had been an active worker all her life. They were the parents of four sons and four daughters, as follows: Ella, born in 1862, who died in 1865; Ollie, born in 1866, who is engaged in farming in Montgomery County, Missouri; Effie, born in 1868, who married C. A. Lowe in 1889 and is now residing at Willows, California; James, born in 1870, who died in 1873; one who was born in 1872 and died in 1873; Hattie, born in 1874, married, in 1894, W. B. Combs and is now a resident of Mesa, Arizona; Leona, born in 1877, who married, in 1894, P. M. Combs and is now a resident of Nashville, Oklahoma; and Lloyd E., of this review.

Lloyd E. Whitman received good educational advantages, attending the public schools of Sumner County, Kansas, and Woods County, Oklahoma, and Northwestern Normal School, at Alva, this state. In 1902 he began farming-operations on his own account, when he settled on a claim in Harper County, Oklahoma, where he lived and farmed for six years. He still owns this claim, which comprises 320 acres of fertile land, all under a high state of cultivation and yielding him handsome returns. Desiring to enter the commercial field, in 1908, in order to learn the business, Mr. Whitman took a position as clerk in a hardware store at Alva. After about three years there he felt qualified to embark in business on his own account, and 1911 founded the Capron Hardware Company, an incorporated concern, and opened an establishment at Capron. Under his able, progressive and energetic management this business has grown and prospered and is now justly accounted one of the leading enterprises of the community. Mr. Whitman bears an excellent reputation in business circles, having been faithful to all engagements and always maintaining a high standard of business ethics. In 1912 and 1913 he served Capron in the capacity of mayor, has since that time been a member of the city council, and since 1911 has been assistant postmaster. In civic as in business life he has been faithful in the discharge of his duties and obligations, and his public services have done much to advance the interests of his adopted place. He is a republican in his political views, while his religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which his family are also members.

On October 16, 1901, Mr. Whitman was married to Miss Zena Fesk, who was born July 27, 1883, in Wilson County, Kansas, daughter of F. M. and Candis (Matkin) Fesk, natives of Indiana, who now live at Alva, Okla-

homa. Mr. and Mrs. Whitman have two children: Elmer Lloyd, born May 6, 1906; and Ernest Clayton, born June 21, 1908.

LEMUEL W. OAKES. Under terms of the Treaty of 1866 the Choctaws were compelled to grant land or its equivalent to negroes who had been their slaves before the Civil war. This class of negroes were termed Freedmen. Allotments were made in due time, but in the early '80s new claimants for land or money arose among negroes of Arkansas, Texas, Mississippi, and probably some other Southern states, to the number of several hundred. It was a demand for enrollment similar to that which has been made insistently during recent years by members of the Choctaw Tribe in Mississippi. The principal chief of the Choctaw Nation appointed a commission to hear and pass upon these claims. The commission was composed of Lemuel W. Oakes, now of Hugo; R. J. Ward, now of Spiro; and the late Ben Watkins, an intermarried citizen and educator. Cole E. Nelson, a prominent fullblood minister, educator, merchant and lawyer, was at that time attorney general and he counseled with and advised the commission. The result of the commission's labors was that only twenty-one of the negro applicants were given their demands. Under the law an applicant whose claim was valid had a choice of forty acres of land or one hundred dollars in money, the money to satisfy in full all claims the applicant possessed. Some of the successful ones took land and others the money and left the territory.

This was not the only public service rendered by Lemuel W. Oakes as a Choctaw citizen. For ten years he was a member of the Senate of the Choctaw Nation, serving under the administration of Principal Chief Jackson McCurtain and J. M. Smallwood. He was a member of the McCurtain faction in one of the heated contests provoked by Victor M. Locke, a leader of the full blood element. While he was a member of the Senate Henry Ward and Joe Bryant occupied the position of President of the Senate, and Senator Oakes was filling his seat at the death of Chief Jackson McCurtain. At one time he also held the office of revenue collector of the Third Judicial District of the Nation.

Lemuel W. Oakes was born at the old town of Goodwater, situated twelve miles east of the present site of Hugo. His parents were Thomas W. and Harriet N. (Everidge) Oakes. His father was a native of North Carolina, but came to the Choctaw Nation shortly after the removal of the tribe from Mississippi. He was a carpenter, and among his early activities was the erection of the first council house of the Choctaw Nation at Tuskahoma. The building was constructed of large pine logs, about 1850. He was also employed in the building of houses for chiefs, Indian agents and others during the establishment of permanent settlement. He built the Goodwater Mission School, which was one of the earliest small schools of the Nation. A white man himself he gained Choctaw citizenship by marriage into a prominent Choctaw family. His wife's brother was Joel W. Everidge, for many years chief justice of the Supreme Court of the Choctaw Nation. Judge Everidge is buried in the Everidge private burying ground near old Goodwater.

The first school attended by Lemuel W. Oakes was the Goodwater Mission, when it was taught by the Rev. Theodore Jones, a Presbyterian missionary, who came into the nation before the Civil war from Wisconsin. Later, and in another school, Mr. Oakes was a schoolmate of Peter J. Hudson, now of Tuskahoma, who has been one of the leading men of the Nation for a number of years. Farming has been the principal occupation of Mr. Oakes. He moved to Hugo a few years ago, and for

six years has been justice of the peace, having been elected on the democratic ticket. He has taken an active and important part in politics since statehood, and has been one of the real factors in the agricultural development of the county. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. Fraternally he belongs to the Masonic Lodge at Grant, which originally was Lodge No. 2, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Indian Territory.

In 1879 he married Miss Lucy E. Smith at Goodwater. They are the parents of seven children: Mrs. Bessie Beardon, wife of a farmer near Hugo; Mrs. Lillie Spring, wife of a farmer near Hugo; Clarence A. Oakes, deputy treasurer of Choctaw County; Frank Oakes, who lives at home with his parents; Mrs. Mattie Collins and Mrs. Nola Tibbett, wives of farmers near Hugo; Mrs. Nona Baird, wife of a laundryman at Hugo. Mr. Oakes has five brothers and two sisters: Charles Oakes, a farmer living eight miles east of Hugo; Thomas E., whose farm is near Soper and he is president of the bank of that place; George, a farmer near Hugo; Samuel, a farmer, ginmer, merchant, justice of the peace and postmaster at Frogville; J. E. Oakes, a farmer near Hugo; Mrs. Sarah Jeter, wife of a farmer living near Soper; and Mrs. Mary Hibben, wife of a farmer living near Frogville.

PERU FARVER. The Choctaw people are fortunate in having one of their national academies superintended by a young man of the Choctaw extraction. They are doubly fortunate in that the name of Farver is linked with that of Parker in Choctaw education. The destiny of a race depends upon its just and intelligent leaders, and in such men as Gabe E. Parker and Peru Farver the Choctaws have able representatives. When Gabe E. Parker was appointed by President Wilson as register of the treasury, Peru Farver, at that time principal of the academy and right hand man of Mr. Parker, was appointed as superintendent of Armstrong Academy. Add to the names of these men that of the Rev. W. J. B. Lloyd, missionary among the Indians for forty-five years, and there is formed a chain every link of which is the name of a man who has been instrumental in helping the Choctaw youth to tread the new trail of American civilization, as it winds to a greater progress, a higher development, a better citizenship.

Armstrong Male Academy was created just after the close of the Civil war, as a national academy for the education of Choctaw boys. Before and after the war it was located at the Choctaw capital, then called Chatah Tamaha. Here the principal chief came, the council met and the courts convened. Justice was meted out to the accused and the guilty here met their punishment. During the Civil war the academy was converted into a Confederate hospital. Later the capital was removed to Tuskahoma and Chatah Tamaha became Armstrong Male Orphans Academy. Among the early superintendents are found the names of the Rev. W. J. B. Lloyd, a Presbyterian minister and missionary, and Rev. C. J. Ralston, also a Presbyterian, now of Caney. The academy offered courses up to and including three years of academic or preparatory work until 1910, when it was changed to an industrial school, fitting the Indian youth to compete in industry with his white brother, rather than preparing him for a collegiate career. The aim is to prepare those who are to go out into life and earn a living, and at the same time to influence the pupils toward a higher education. Among the graduates and former students of the institution are found some of the most prominent and influential men of Southeastern Oklahoma.

The last name to be added to the list of those who



Pern Forbes



Theodore H. Hull

have been superintendents of Armstrong Academy is that of Peru Farver, an excellent representative of the Indian of today—progressive, cultured and refined, with high ideals, a man who would be influential in any community or any body of men. Peru Farver, grandfather of Superintendent Peru Farver, was a full-blood Choctaw Indian, a slave owner, and the proprietor of a plantation on Little River, in what is now McCurtain County. Across the gulf of years that separate him from his grandson there have come many changes into the life and manner of living of the Choctaw people. From a group of isolated and wretched Indians, scattered over the prairies and in the woods of the new home, Indians still bleeding from the wounds of the forced western exodus, to the intelligent citizens of an influential and prosperous commonwealth in the greatest republic of all times, is, indeed, a far cry, and the record, within the few short years it has taken to accomplish this change, is one to stir the pride of any race or people. Slavery abolished, plenty suddenly replaced by want, then the succession of industry, climaxed with the dignity of honorable labor; sparseness in population supplanted by a multitudinous population of thrifty and capable people; the defects of commonalty in lands removed by the allotments in severalty—these all have contributed to the transformation of the Indian. But in the instrument by which all has been brought about, the controlling influence as well as the modifying medium has been education—education as advocated by the venerable Peter P. Pitch-Lynn, “the Calhoun of the Choctaws.”

It is in this connection that Peru Farver is known as one of the leading men of his people. He was born at Bonton, Indian Territory, February 8, 1888, and is a son of Sim and Helen (Bails) Farver. His father was a full-blood Choctaw Indian; his mother a woman of the white race from Kansas. She was a daughter of William J. Bails, a merchant of Bonton, and was educated in Bonton. There were three children in the family: William J., who is now assistant chief clerk at the Union Agency, Muskogee, Oklahoma; Lulu, who is the wife of Richard C. Denson, of Idabel, Oklahoma; and Peru, of this notice.

Peru Farver was educated at Armstrong Academy, where he was a student from 1902 until 1909, following which he went to the University of Chicago, but returned in the fall to teach in the academy. After three years as an instructor he went to the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Oklahoma, where he spent one year and then came back to the academy as principal. In 1913 he was appointed superintendent to succeed Gabe E. Parker, resigned, as before noted. Mr. Farver's time is devoted unreservedly to his duties as superintendent, and his zeal, energy and intelligent management have combined to make his superintendency a notable one, short as it has been. He is a member of Bokehito Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and a Master Mason, and in religious faith is identified with the Baptist Church.

THEODORE HUSTON HULL. Among the successful professional men of Bartlesville, there is probably no one more in sympathy with that public spirit which has contributed to the progress of the city than Theodore Huston Hull. Persevering and energetic in whatever direction his efforts have been turned, material success has come to him, and at the present time he is one of the members of the Washington County Bar.

Mr. Hull was born at Darbyville, on Darby Creek, Pickaway County, Ohio, November 20, 1851, and is a son of George and Elizabeth (Campbell) Hull. His father was born in the State of Vermont, February 22, 1809, and his mother at Adelphi, Ohio, in 1819, and they were

married in Pickaway County, Ohio, where they resided until 1853. In that year they removed to Louisa County, Iowa, where they lived for thirty years, and then changed their residence to Superior, Nebraska, where both passed away, the father December 15, 1885, and the mother in 1906. Mr. Hull was a saddler by trade and followed that vocation in Ohio, but after coming to the West engaged in agricultural pursuits and continued to follow farming and stockraising during the remaining years of his career. He was a sturdy abolitionist during the period of the Civil war, and was affiliated fraternally with the Masons. Five children were born to George and Elizabeth Hull, of whom two died young, the others being: Thomas L., who served three years in Company A, Seventh Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, during the Civil war, and is now a retired resident of Los Angeles, California; Theodore Huston, of this notice; and Catherine J., who is the wife of William Riley, a resident of California.

Theodore H. Hull was reared on the home farm in Louisa County, Iowa, whence he was taken as a child of two years, and in 1866 went with the family to Mount Pleasant, Henry County, where he subsequently became a student in Mount Pleasant Wesleyan University. Owing to ill health, he quit this institution at the end of his sophomore year, and took up telegraphy, at which he spent five years in the employ of various railroads as operator and station agent. Mr. Hull was married in 1874, to Miss Frances M. Curtis, who was born August 18, 1856, near Muscatine, Iowa, daughter of Seth Curtis. After his marriage Mr. Hull located at Lenox, Iowa, where he was employed in the bank of G. L. Brooks for several years, and in 1882 was elected clerk of the District Court of Taylor County, Iowa. While thus engaged, during the next six years, he was given the opportunity of studying law, which he grasped eagerly, and applied himself so closely to his studies that at the expiration of his third term, in 1888, he was admitted to the bar, before the Supreme Court of Iowa. He shortly thereafter went to Kansas City, Missouri, where he became attorney for the Lombard Investment Company for six years, and then returned to Ohio and handled collections for Aultman & Taylor Machinery Company, at Mansfield, eight years. Returning to Kansas City in 1902 he was engaged in business as a general practitioner for a year or so, and then spent two years as auditor for a telephone company at Shawnee, Oklahoma. Mr. Hull next accepted a position promoting mining machinery at Kansas City, but after one year went to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, and for one year was with the Holmes Commerce Company, manufacturers' agents, and in 1906 took up his residence at Bartlesville, which has since been his home, his field of labor and the scene of his success. For about one year after his arrival Mr. Hull served in the capacity of United States deputy clerk, and in 1907, with the acquirement of statehood, he was elected justice of the peace and served in that capacity until January 1, 1915. Mr. Hull has been a life-long republican, and from boyhood has been and is now a member of the Christian Science Church. His fraternal connections include membership in the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Masonry, including a master's degree, the Order of the Eastern Star, of which he was worthy patron in 1910-1911, and the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. and Mrs. Hull have been the parents of four children, namely: LeRoy, born July 23, 1877, entered the United States navy in 1892, rose rapidly in the ranks, and died in the service in 1910; Harriet, a graduate of Mansfield (Ohio) High School, class of 1895, who married Dr. Frank B. Collins, a dentist of Bartlesville, and has a daughter, Frances; Hugh Blaine, born April 15, 1880, attended a Philadelphia art school, and

was a resident of California, where he was located at San Francisco in connection with work on the great exposition, and intends to become a civil engineer in railroad building in the Philippine Islands and South America, married Mrs. Jean Irie, a magazine writer; and Minnie, born July 15, 1882, a graduate of the Mansfield (Ohio) High School, class of June, 1900, was married at Bartlesville, in 1907, to Chas. E. Wells, an attorney, has two children, Lavon and Lois, and lives at Shawnee, Oklahoma.

REV. JOHN VANDEN HENDE. For nearly ten years Father Vanden Henden has been rector of St. John's Catholic Church at Bartlesville. His career as a missionary priest in old Indian Territory began in 1899, soon after his ordination, after a long course of preparation for his duties in Belgium, of which country he is a native.

John Vanden Henden was born at Renaix, Flandres Orientale, Belgium, October 9, 1873, a son of Desire and Adele (Debonnet) Vanden Henden. His mother died in Renaix about 1883. From Renaix the father moved to Brussels, and about 1892 came to America, locating in New York City, where he died in 1903. His first business venture in the old country was as a manufacturer of cotton goods. He failed in that, and then made a living as an organist at St. Martin Church in Renaix and as a music teacher. The present bishop of Oklahoma, Rt. Rev. T. Meerschaert, learned the elements of music from Desire Vanden Henden. After going to New York Mr. Vanden Henden devoted himself to church music and choral society work. There was a family of seven children, four daughters and three sons, and one other of the sons is now a priest at Chazy, New York.

Father Vanden Henden was educated in St. Anthony College at Renaix, at St. Boniface College, Brussels, the Seminary of Algiers in Algeria, and the American College of Louvain. He was ordained a priest in July, 1899, and arrived at Muskogee, in old Indian Territory, in October of the same year, where he began his work as an assistant. In 1901 he was made chaplain of St. John's Indian School, and in 1902 his work was transferred to Antlers among the Choctaw Indians. During 1903-'04 he was assistant priest at Kingfisher, and during 1905-'06 had charge of eleven missions with headquarters at Hydro. In 1906 he became rector of St. John's Church in Bartlesville.

When he arrived at Bartlesville the members of the parish were worshiping in a small brick church 33x40 feet. In 1910 Father Vanden Henden remodeled and enlarged the church to dimensions 33x115 feet, and in 1912 St. John's Parochial School was built, while a substantial rectory dates from 1907. All these are brick buildings. The parish at first comprehended both the counties of Nowata and Washington. In 1912 Nowata County was made a separate parish, having at that time a church and an organized congregation. Today the parish of St. John includes the whole of Washington County, of which Collinsville with its new church is a mission. There is a membership of about 150 families in the parish, of various nationalities, Irish, Polish, Mexican and German.

FRENCH S. E. AMOS. In his official capacity as private secretary to Governor Cruce Mr. Amos maintained his headquarters in Oklahoma City, his home being at Vinita, Craig County, where he is publisher of the Vinita Leader. He has been a prominent figure in educational activities in the State of Oklahoma and was a member of the original faculty of the University of Oklahoma, his deep and abiding interest in the civic and material welfare of the new commonwealth being shown

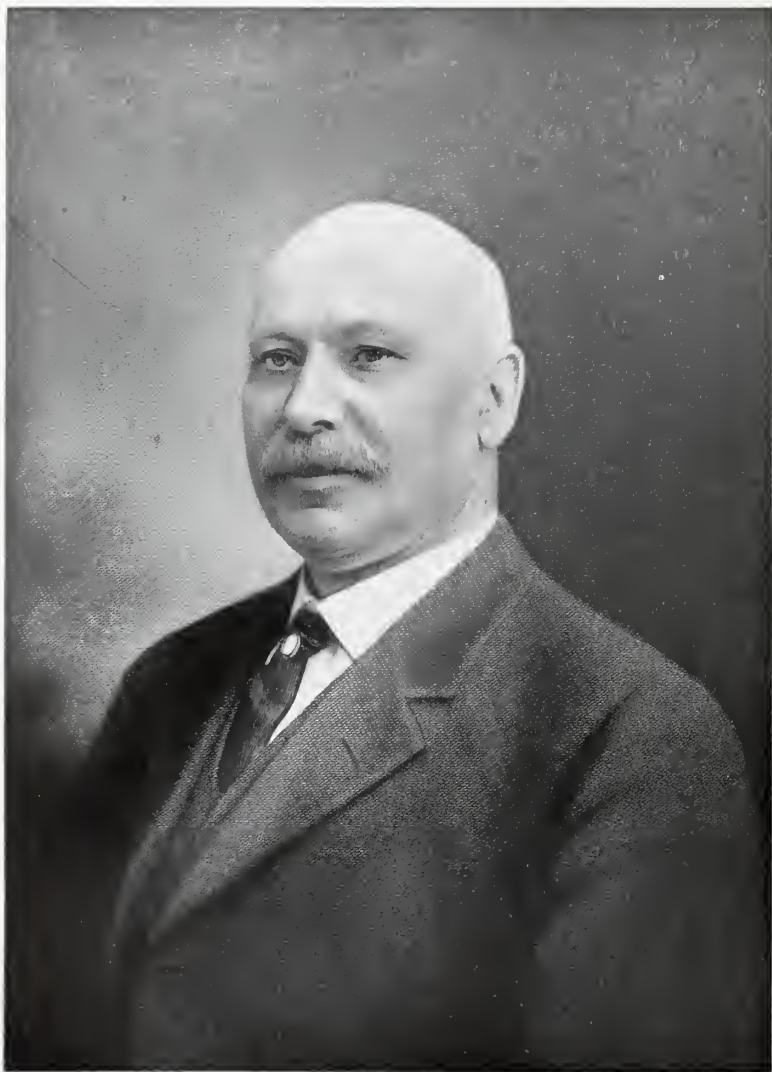
alike by his valued contribution to his publication and by his having been the organizer of the Oklahoma State Historical Society, of which he was the first president and of the archives of which, under state control, he continued the custodian.

Mr. Amos was born at Fairview, Marion County, West Virginia, January 1, 1871, and is a son of Luther J. and Paulina (Evans) Amos, representatives of fine old Southern families. The father continued to be one of the successful agriculturists and live-stock dealers of West Virginia until 1880, when he removed with his family to Texas, his residence in the Lone Star State having continued until 1889, the year when Oklahoma Territory was opened to settlement. The proclamation of the President of the United States for the opening of nearly 40,000 square miles to settlement was issued on the 29th of March, of that year and designated high noon of the 22d of the following month as the time of the formal opening of this vast territory. It has consistently been written that the opening of the territory to settlement was marked by the immediate entrance of 50,000 immigrants, and one of the number who appeared at the date of opening was Luther J. Amos. His original location was at Britton, Oklahoma County, and later he became the owner of the first exclusive boot and shoe store in Oklahoma City, the present metropolis of the state. He is now a member of the clergy of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and is pastor of the church of this denomination at Gilroy, Santa Clara County, California, both he and his wife being zealous in all departments of religious activity in their community.

He whose name initiates this article attended the public schools of West Virginia until he was nine years of age, when, in 1880, the family removed to Texas and established a home at Lampasas, the judicial center of the county of the same name. In this embryonic city Mr. Amos completed the curriculum of Centenary College, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1888 and from which institution he received the degrees of both Bachelor and Master of Arts. For the ensuing four years he was a valued instructor in his alma mater, at the expiration of which, in 1892, he resigned his position to assume that of one of the members of the first faculty of the University of Oklahoma, which, as the date implies, was founded under the territorial government. After three years of successful work in this institution Professor Amos resigned his post, to accept that of co-principal of Willie Haskell College, at Vinita, Indian Territory. After one year of effective service in this pedagogic capacity he became editor of the Vinita Leader, a weekly paper that had been established in 1895, and which, under his effective management has become one of the important newspapers of the state and of which he is editor and publisher.

When Hon. Lee Cruce became governor of Oklahoma, through election in 1910, Mr. Amos was appointed his private secretary, a position of which he continued the valued incumbent until the termination of the gubernatorial term, in January, 1915, when he returned to Vinita and resumed his personal supervision of the paper which he has made an effective exponent of local interests and of the cause of the democratic party, of the principles and policies of which he has ever been a staunch advocate and supporter.

While he was a member of the faculty of the University of Oklahoma Mr. Amos effected the organization of the Oklahoma Historical Society, of which he became the first president. It was most fortunate that the new organization was soon able to add to its embryonic archives a valuable collection of newspaper files and other material of historic interest that had been collated



John Smith

by William P. Campbell prior to that time and that was an integral part of the nucleus around which is being assembled the excellent and enduringly valuable collection of the historical society. Mr. Campbell was chosen custodian of the Oklahoma Historical Society, and of this position he has since remained the valued incumbent, the historical society being now under the control of the state government and being supported principally by contributions on the part of the commonwealth.

While a student in Centenary College, Texas, Mr. Amos became editor of the college paper, and in this service he acquired his initial knowledge of and predilection for the newspaper business, or the so called profession of journalism, as an exponent of which he has proved both versatile and successful as well as a director of public sentiment and action. His literary and historical appreciation is shown by the fact that he is an avid collector of old books, and of his more ancient publications in this line he has several that were printed and published about the middle of the fifteenth century.

Mr. Amos has been an influential force in the councils and activities of the democratic party during the period of his residence in Oklahoma and has made his newspaper an effective advocate of the party cause. In Craig County he had the active supervision of party interests through two vigorous campaigns, each of which resulted in decisive victories for the party of which he is a representative.

At Vinita, where he resumed his residence after his retirement from the office of private secretary to the governor of Oklahoma, Mr. Amos is affiliated with the lodges of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and with the camp of the Modern Woodmen of America. He has been twice married and has one daughter, Veva Rookh.

WILLIAM S. CORBIN, D. O. Having long since passed the experimental stage, osteopathy, which rests upon the theory that most of the diseases and ailments of mankind are traceable to some subluxation of some part of the skeleton, or to pressure, obstructing some of the vital fluids and forces of the body, has become a sane and widely recognized factor in the lessening of human suffering. Thorough training in his profession and eighteen years of practice have made William S. Corbin, D. O., one of the leading practitioners of osteopathy in Oklahoma, and as he is the only regularly practicing osteopath at Chickasha he enjoys a representative and lucrative practice. He is also part and parcel of the commercial and industrial life of the city, being a member of the Board of Directors of the Oklahoma National Bank of the Chickasha Ice and Cold Storage Company, and his influence has always been exerted in behalf of the development of the social, educational and commercial life of the community.

Doctor Corbin was born in Adair County, Missouri, May 23, 1874, and is a son of Newton and Mary Ellen (Holloway) Corbin, who now live at Kirksville, Missouri, aged respectively seventy and sixty-six years. The father, a native of Virginia, was a pioneer settler of Adair County, where he passed many years in agricultural pursuits up to the time of his retirement. The mother's family has produced a number of professional men, among them her brother, Judge William Lawson Holloway, who was recently re-elected for a third term of seven years, as a member of the Supreme Court of Montana. There were nine living children in the family of Newton and Mary Ellen Corbin, namely: Dr. William S., of this notice; Dr. M. E., a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy and of a medical college in California, and now engaged in a successful practice in

Spokane, Washington; Dr. P. T., a graduate of the American School of Osteopathy, and now successfully engaged in practice at Anadarko, Oklahoma; Orel B., who is engaged in farming in Montana; Mrs. Eva Elmore, who is a widow and lives on a farm in the vicinity of Gibbs, Missouri; Mrs. O. D. Shipman, the wife of a farmer at Brashear, Missouri; Mrs. Clyde Payne, the wife of an agriculturist at Brashear, Missouri; Mrs. W. W. Martin, who is the wife of a practicing physician of Kirksville, Missouri; and Miss Beatrice, who resides with her parents and is a teacher in the public schools of Adair County, Missouri.

Doctor Corbin received his graded and high school education in Missouri and then entered the American School of Osteopathy, located at Kirksville, Missouri, from which he was graduated in 1898. At that time he was about \$1,000 in debt, but some idea of his subsequent success may be gained from the fact that he was soon cleared of his indebtedness and was also able to furnish the money for the professional education of several of his brothers and sisters. Shortly after leaving school he began the practice of his chosen profession in Mills County, Iowa, and when he left there, seven years later, had what was said to be the largest practice of any osteopath in that part of the state. In 1906 he completed a post-graduate course at the American School of Osteopathy, and in that same year located at Chickasha, where he has continued to make his home and his field of labor. He is a member of the American Osteopathic Association, of the Oklahoma Osteopathic Association, of which he is a past president and at present a trustee, and of the Southwestern Osteopathic Association. His office, located at No. 312 First National Bank Building, is unexcelled in equipment, including the most practical apparatus thus far discovered. He has continued to be a close and painstaking student, whose tendency is toward the best possible acquirement in his chosen calling. His fraternal connections include membership in the Masonic Blue Lodge at Chickasha.

Doctor Corbin was married in 1900, at Clarence, Missouri, to Miss Mary Florence Elliott, and they have three children: Willie Faye, aged thirteen years; Damon Elliott, who is ten years old; and Margaret Jewell, the baby, born in 1915. Doctor and Mrs. Corbin and daughter are members of the Christian Church.

JOHN SMITH. One of the principal factors in the growth and development of Henryetta, Okmulgee County, is the abundance of cheap cost fuel found here in the shape of natural gas. This product, developed under careful management by experienced men of foresight and ability, has attracted to this region much outside capital, and has brought here men of acumen who are constantly looking for an opportunity and who have here founded industries and enterprises which have served to add materially to Henryetta's business prestige as a center of activity. A firm that has advanced from a modest venture of small capital and operation into what is probably the largest owner of natural gas production in the world is that of Smith & Swan, the headquarters of which are located at Henryetta. Messrs. Smith and Swan, early in the development of oil and natural gas in this territory, secured both by purchase and development large number of gas producing wells. They are holders of a franchise covering the supplying of gas to this and nearby cities, and the service as rendered under this franchise has been an exceptional one, both because of the excellence of the product and the reasonable character of the charge. The members of this firm are justly accounted as among the leaders in business life of this and the surrounding

community, and their success has been a deserved one, whether considered from the standpoint of prosperity won through individual effort, or whether as success that has carried with it a large measure of added prosperity to the localities in which operations have been carried on.

John Smith, the senior partner of the firm of Smith & Swan, was born in McKean County, Pennsylvania, April 2, 1858, and is a son of Casper and Anna D. (Dehn) Smith, the former a native of Saxony and the latter of Bavaria, Germany. Casper Smith belongs to a family which numbered among its members men high in the governmental service in Germany, but this did not prevent the authorities from forcing him to do military service in the struggles of 1848 in that country. He had, however, no desire for the life of the soldier, and eventually managed to make his escape and to flee to a steamer, on which he was a stowaway for a few days until discovered. At that time, fearing that he might be sent back to his native land if his identity were to be discovered, he changed his name. He finally landed at New York City, from whence he made his way to Pittsburgh, and there met and married Anna D. Dehn. Later they went to McKean County, Pennsylvania, at which time Mr. Smith gave up the trade of tailor which he had followed in the large cities, and turned his attention to farming in the vicinity of Clermont. All six children were born on that farm, but in 1874 the family moved to Smethport, Pennsylvania, where the father died in February, 1909, at seventy-four years of age, the mother surviving until February 26, 1911, when she died aged seventy-eight years. They were good and honorable, God-fearing people, who had the respect and confidence of the people of their community and who helped in various ways in their locality's development.

The next to the eldest of his father's children, John Smith, was reared on the homestead farm and received a very limited education in the public schools of his native county. He is really self-educated for he never attended school to exceed thirty days after eight years of age. His father was the incumbent of many local offices, such as county commissioner and state road commissioner, and left the farm work entirely to his son, who finally rebelled, and at the age of sixteen years left the parental roof and started out in life for himself. Going to Buffalo, New York, he made his home with a lumber firm and was engaged in lumber scalping for ten years, when he returned to his home community. Subsequently, he was awarded the contract to furnish lumber for two revenue cutters to be built at the yards of the Union Dry Dock Company, Buffalo, New York, during President Cleveland's first administration, and the success of this venture encouraged him so that he extended his operations into shipping large quantities of lumber to the dry docks of the Great Lakes and New York. He later branched out into handling cherry and hardwood, of which he sold large quantities, then disposed of a great amount of hemlock, and finally built a mill at Crosby, Pennsylvania, and put out 150,000 feet of finished lumber a day. About this time circumstances over which he had no control caused Mr. Smith to meet with financial reverses, and to recuperate his lost fortunes he entered the oil fields of Pennsylvania, thus entering a business with which he has been identified ever since. For some years he operated in Pennsylvania, later was a well known figure in the fields of Ohio and Indiana, and in 1903 located at Independence, Kansas, where his home is still situated. In 1905 he engaged in ventures at Sapulpa, Oklahoma, where he installed a gas dis-

tributing plant and carried on operations, but October 1, 1913, sold out there and put in his entire efforts at Henryetta, which is the only plant he owns save that at Mounds, Oklahoma. Formerly he had plants at Poca City, Oklahoma, and Independence, Chautauqua and Peru, Kansas, but has disposed of his interests in all. Since 1904 he has been in partnership with J. B. Swan, also a business man of broad and thorough experience in gas, oil and coal interests, in which they are known as the most extensive operators in the field. They have the best gas holdings in the state, producing 150,000,000 feet of gas daily, and the territory is not even nearly developed at this time. They also have interests in the allied products of gas and oil, and own two coal mines, one of which is now producing 200 tons daily. Mr. Smith has been president of the Mines National Bank since its organization. He is a republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Smith was married in 1886, at Arcade, New York, to Miss Nettie S. Howard, a native of Rochester, New York, and they are the parents of two children: Clarence B. is a student at Manlius, New York, in the senior year, and valedictorian of his class, his record of having the highest standing in all grades for that year (1915) of any student in the school. He graduated June, 1916. Merion Elizabeth is in her senior year at Hosmer Hall, St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Smith is a large, well preserved man, a jolly, lovable fellow, and has hosts of warm friends. He is a self-made man.

ARTHUR H. GEISSLER. Probably the most forceful figure in the republican party in Oklahoma today is Arthur H. Geissler, of Oklahoma City, who came to Oklahoma at the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893, and has been variously identified with affairs as a banker, lawyer and business man.

In 1910 Mr. Geissler was elected without opposition as chairman of the Republican County Committee of Oklahoma County, and was again chosen unanimously in 1912. During each campaign, under his management, the republican party elected most of its candidates in that county, which at the time was strongly democratic.

The Republican State Committee in August, 1912, unanimously elected Mr. Geissler as its vice chairman, and in September he became chairman of the State Committee, and was re-elected to that position by the republican state convention at Tulsa on February 12, 1914. In transferring his field of work from an individual county to the state at large, Mr. Geissler again demonstrated his ability as an organizer and leader. The results of the campaign of 1914 indicate the truth of this assertion, since at the election in the fall of 1914 the republicans came within 5,000 votes of electing their candidate for governor in the face of a normal democratic plurality of 25,000. The state convention held at Oklahoma City in March, 1916, re-elected him by acclamation to a four-year term as state chairman and also made him a delegate-at-large to the republican national convention.

Arthur H. Geissler was born in 1877, and came to Woods County, Oklahoma, at the opening of the Cherokee Strip in September, 1893. During that year he had begun the study of law in Chicago, and was admitted to the bar in 1896, when not yet twenty years of age. In 1903 Mr. Geissler took a course in comparative jurisprudence and diplomacy at the Columbian (George Washington) University of Washington, D. C. He has traveled extensively and repeatedly in Latin America and Europe. Aided by his knowledge of Spanish, French and German, he has acquired an intimate understanding of

the history, literature and life of the various nations on the two western continents.

For the past fifteen years Mr. Geissler has been prominent as a banker and insurance man. From 1901 to 1910 he was vice president of a bank at Carmen, Oklahoma, and was president of the Farmers Bank of Lambert from 1902 to 1907. In 1904 he engaged in the insurance business at Oklahoma City, and in 1909 became president of The Reliable Hail Insurance Company, and still remains as the executive head of this well known Oklahoma company.

Mr. Geissler is a thirty-second degree Mason, and also a Knight Templar and Shriner, and has affiliations with the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Khorassan and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1905 occurred his marriage to Miss Julia Henderson Adams of Washington, D. C. Mrs. Geissler, who is an accomplished linguist and a woman of exceptional culture, was educated in France, Germany, England and New York. Her father was Edward White Adams, a Louisiana sugar planter. Her mother was a daughter of Maj.-Gen. James Pinckney Henderson, first governor of the State of Texas and later a United States senator, and to whom Congress presented a sword in recognition of his distinguished military services in the war with Mexico.

JOHN R. HOOD, M. D. The village of Indianoma, Comanche County, figures as the professional headquarters and place of residence of Dr. John Robert Hood, who has built up a substantial practice in this county and is one of the honored and progressive citizens of his home village.

Doctor Hood was born at Columbia, Adair County, Kentucky, on January 1, 1870, and he is a scion not only of a pioneer family in the fine old Bluegrass State, but also of one that was founded in the historic Old Dominion Commonwealth of Virginia prior to the war of the Revolution, the lineage tracing back to staunch German origin and the original orthography of the name having been Hutt. Adair County, Kentucky, figures also as the place of nativity of the parents of Doctor Hood, who is a son of Joseph and Frances (Waggoner) Hood, both of whom there passed their entire lives, the mother having been summoned to eternal rest in 1898 and her birth having occurred in 1833; the father was born in 1835 and during his entire active career he was closely identified with the agricultural and live-stock industries in his native county, where his death occurred in 1905. Joseph Hood was a gallant soldier of the Union during three years of the Civil war, having been a member of a Kentucky regiment of volunteer infantry and having participated in many engagements. At the battle of Lost Mountain he received a severe grape-shot wound under the left eye, and from the effects of this injury he continued to suffer to a greater or less degree until the close of his long and worthy life. He was a stalwart adherent of the democratic party and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Grand Army of the Republic. Both he and his wife were consistent members of the Methodist Church, South. Concerning the children the following brief record is entered: Maria is the wife of John Riall, a farmer in Adair County, Kentucky; Susan is the wife of John Bault, a farmer at Cane Valley, that state; Joellen is the widow of George Harden and resides at Elkhorn, Kentucky; Eliphalet is a substantial farmer near Monroe, Kentucky; Dr. John R. of this review was the next in order of birth; Mary is the wife of William Burkhead a prosperous farmer near Grandfield, Tillman County, Oklahoma.

In the public schools of Columbia, Kentucky, Dr. Hood continued his studies until his graduation in the

high school, as a member of the class of 1892. Thereafter he gave his attention to teaching school and to attending the Hospital College of Medicine in the City of Louisville until his graduation in that institution, in 1897, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He continued in the practice of his profession in his native state until 1900, when he came to Oklahoma Territory and established his residence at Carrier, Garfield County, where he continued his professional activities until the autumn of 1902, when he removed to his farm, seven miles south of Indianoma, where he continued in practice until 1912, in the meanwhile giving his supervision to the improvement and general operation of his farm, which he still owns and which he had developed into a valuable property. In 1912 the doctor removed from his rural home to the village of Indianoma, where he is the only resident physician and surgeon and where he controls a large and representative practice which extends throughout the wide area of country normally tributary to the village. Dr. Hood is actively identified with the Comanche County Medical Society and the Oklahoma State Medical Society, besides holding membership in the American Medical Association. In a fraternal way he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Independent Order of Oddfellows, being medical examiner for the local organization of both the former in his home town. Both he and his wife are zealous members of the Christian Church at Indianoma and he is serving as a deacon of the same. His political fealty has never been deflected from the democratic party and as a citizen he is progressive and liberal. He has served as deputy health officer of Comanche County, and prior to his removal from his native state he had held the position of assistant health officer of Casey County, Kentucky.

At Casey Creek, Kentucky, on the 22d of December, 1896, was solemnized the marriage of Dr. Hood to Miss Minnie McWhorter, daughter of Charles B. McWhorter, who is now a successful agriculturist in Tillman County, Oklahoma. Doctor and Mrs. Hood have four children: Nina, Bernice, Robert and Edwin, all of whom are attending the public schools in their home village with the exception of the youngest.

LAWRENCE P. MILLSPAUGH. Recognizing the fact that in the field of journalism there is plenty of room for men of energy and brains, Mr. Millspaugh has chosen for his calling the newspaper business with what degree of success is shown in his present well edited newspaper, the *Amorita Herald*, and the excellent business which he enjoys. Brought up in the Middle West, when ready to enter upon his own career he realized the opportunities of Oklahoma, and has had no reason to regret his choice of location there in 1911, since he has steadily risen in his vocation and in the confidence of those among whom he has made his home.

He represents a substantial old family of Indiana. Peter Millspaugh, his grandfather, was born in Fayette County, Indiana, March 18, 1842, and died near Matthews, Indiana, March 21, 1888. He was a carpenter by trade. In 1862 he moved to Grant County, Indiana, and on the 29th of December of that year he married Miss Essenor Reeder, a young lady of many amiable qualities. She had the distinction of being a first cousin of Bishop Milton Wright, the father of the renowned Wright brothers of aeroplane fame. She was born May 29, 1846, and died April 29, 1875.

William Harvey Millspaugh, father of the Oklahoma editor, was born September 24, 1864, near Matthews, Grant County, Indiana, where he resided a greater share of his life and followed the same occupation as his

father. At various times he has also been a merchant and contractor, but is now engaged in farming in the vicinity of Green Forest, Arkansas. In November, 1882, he married Miss Catheryn Dickerson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Houston Dickerson, well to do farmers of Grant County near Fairmount. There were two children to this union, a son and a daughter, the son dying in infancy. The daughter Lulu was born July 27, 1885, and the mother died in March of the following year. William H. Millsbaugh was married June 7, 1890, at the parsonage of Rev. Mr. White, a Methodist minister of Upland, Indiana, to Miss Mary Martha Danford, a young school teacher of Matthews, Indiana, and a daughter of Joshua J. and Sarah E. Danford.

Joshua J. Danford, maternal grandfather of Lawrence P. Millsbaugh, was born July 26, 1840, near Sharon, Ohio, where in early life he received the Masonic degrees. His parents were prosperous farmers. His early ambitions were for politics and the law, but he never realized them to the extent of becoming a lawyer. While on a visit to relatives in Hopkinton, Iowa, he met and married Miss Sarah Evelyn Hill on October 23, 1865. Her parents were Harrison and Martha Hill, of the State of Maine. Soon after their marriage they returned to Ohio, where they remained until 1868, and then went out to Kansas and settled on a farm near Centralia. Of their seven children, Mary Martha, mother of Lawrence Millsbaugh, was born near Centralia, Kansas, July 21, 1870, and lived at home until the death of her father on December 25, 1879. Her father was buried near Eufaula, Oklahoma, then an unsettled territory, where Mr. Danford had been prospecting and met his death through exposure. The widowed mother later returned to her old home at Matthews, Indiana, where she met and married Noah Lyon.

After their marriage William H. Millsbaugh and wife returned to Matthews, Indiana, where he resumed the trade which in early life he had learned from his father. Mary Martha Danford before her marriage received a good education and for three years taught in the schools of Grant County. On April 13, 1891, their first child was born and was given the name Lawrence Peter Millsbaugh. Soon afterward the parents moved to Noble County, Ohio, and on a farm there, April 26, 1893, their second child was born, Rhoda L., who is now the wife of Fred W. Hankey, a mail carrier at Amorita, Oklahoma. Soon after the birth of their daughter the parents returned to Matthews, Indiana, where the father became interested in the oil and gas business. A third child was born at Matthews February 17, 1896, Frances Marian, who is now the wife of William Mattingly, a mechanic of Harrison, Arkansas. In the spring of 1898 W. H. Millsbaugh embarked in the mercantile business in Fowlerton, Indiana, and was a prosperous merchant there for a number of years. The fourth child, Sarah Phyllis, was born July 14, 1899; the fifth child, Leah Ruth, was born September 11, 1901; the sixth, Boyd D., was born January 18, 1905; and the seventh, Gwendolyn, was born September 4, 1908, while the parents lived at Fowlerton. After the death of their seventh child in March, 1909, the parents determined to come to Oklahoma, and in May of that year the father and oldest son, Lawrence, arrived at Amorita, followed by the remaining members of the family a few weeks later. During their residence in Amorita the eighth child was born, Gertrude Viola, April 26, 1911. In October, 1913, the Millsbaugh family moved to Harrison, Arkansas, where W. H. Millsbaugh entered the real estate and insurance business. Their ninth child, another daughter, was born February 14, 1914, and bears the name Mary Magdalene. The two oldest children continue to reside in Amorita,

Oklahoma, where they had married a year prior to the removal of the family to Arkansas.

As already stated Lawrence Peter Millsbaugh was born at Matthews, Indiana, April 13, 1891, and was six years old when his parents moved to Fowlerton, Indiana. His early education came from the public schools there, and he graduated with honor from both the grammar and high schools. While attending high school he spent his leisure hours working as an apprentice in the printing office at Fowlerton, and thus learned enough of the trade to settle in his mind the desire and determination to stick to that vocation. After his graduation from the high school in 1907 he spent two years as a journeyman printer and reaped a wide range of experience in the different printing offices of Northern Indiana.

On coming with his parents to Oklahoma in the spring of 1909 he resumed work as a printer, but soon determined to become the editor and publisher of a paper of his own. Accordingly he took charge of the Ingersoll Review at Ingersoll in Alfalfa County in the spring of 1910, and in that fall purchased the plant and moved it to Amorita, establishing the Amorita Herald. Mr. Millsbaugh is publishing a bright, newsy, enterprising paper, and has built up an excellent circulation in Alfalfa County. Its columns have always been open to the boosting of movements launched for the welfare of the community and its people, and as a mold of public opinion it is justly considered an organ of no mean ability or influence. As its subscription has grown under Mr. Millsbaugh's energetic efforts, it has become a desirable advertising medium, and is now being generously supported by the merchants and professional men, who recognize it as a force for advancement and progress.

On November 2, 1912, Mr. Millsbaugh married Miss Edna Muryle Barrett, a daughter of Lawson and Minnie Barrett of near Amorita. Mr. Barrett is a prosperous farmer and stockman of Northern Alfalfa County. Mrs. Millsbaugh was born near Haven, Kansas, August 19, 1895. To their marriage have been born two children: Albert Maurice, October 5, 1913, and Dorothy Madaline, December 1, 1914.

Mr. Millsbaugh is one of the prominent Masons of his home town. He is secretary of the Amorita Commercial Club and gives his time and energies freely to the welfare of Amorita and the county.

JAMES E. FOSTER. It is a noticeable fact and one full of meaning, that people descended from Scotch-Irish stock are never backward about claiming such ancestry. The sturdy qualities and natural gifts of this combination, are so admirable, that any community offers a welcome and benefits thereby. Among the early colonial settlers in Virginia were the Fosters, crossing the ocean from Ireland to the United States and becoming afterward honorably and usefully identified with many sections of the Union. They were pioneers in Kentucky, later in Indiana and Illinois, and in more recent years making themselves felt in many lines of honorable effort in Kansas, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma. A well known and prominent member of this family is James E. Foster, who is superintendent of the city schools of Sayre, Oklahoma.

James E. Foster was born November 25, 1871, in Franklin County, Kansas, and is a son of James N. and Elizabeth (Taylor) Foster, the fifth in order of birth in a family of eight children, the record being as follows: Henry B., who is pastor of a Methodist Episcopal church at Kansas City, Missouri; Mary Ella, who is the wife of Rev. John W. Slusher, a Methodist minister in the Missouri conference; William W., who resides on his farm situated three miles west of Elk City, Okla-

homa; John F., who lives on his farm located five and one-half miles southwest of Elk City; James E., residing at Sayre; Anna Estella, who is the wife of Archibald Watts, a farmer near Merkle, Texas; Arthur J., who is a teacher of English in the high school of Delta, Colorado; and Charles A., who is assistant auditor of a street railway company and resides at Pueblo, Colorado.

James N. Foster was born in Putnam County, Indiana, in 1837, and was married at Greencastle to Elizabeth Taylor, who was born in 1839, at Terre Haute, Indiana, and died on the homestead farm of her husband in Oklahoma near Elk City, in 1902. After the birth of one child, James N. Foster and wife removed to Franklin County, Kansas, and in 1879, to Wild Cherry, Fulton County, Arkansas. In 1897 the family moved to Van Alstyne, Texas, and from there in 1900 to Oklahoma, Mr. Foster taking up a homestead in Beckham County, which his son, James E., now owns, but died in the same year, at Elk City. He was a man of great ability and wherever he lived became of importance. During the Civil war he served in the Kansas militia, and for a number of years represented Franklin County in the legislature. In his early political life he was a whig and later became a republican. Both he and wife were active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he held dignified position, serving both as deacon and elder. He was one of the widely known members of the Odd Fellow fraternity.

In boyhood, James E. Foster attended the public schools at Wild Cherry, Arkansas, and later the Mountain Grove Academy, at Mountain Grove, Missouri, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1894, although, previously he had taught one year of school at Antlers, in Wright County, Missouri, and one year at Chapin, Missouri. His inclination led in the direction of educational effort and ever since, more or less continuously, he has devoted his time and talents to this work. From 1894-5 he taught at Lowassie, in Shannon County, Missouri; from 1895 to 1898, at Maple, Texas; and from 1898 to 1904, at Linn Creek, Missouri.

In August, 1904, Mr. Foster came to Oklahoma and taught near Elk City for one year, and for two years was principal of the Elk City High School. Professor Foster then came to Sayre, where, for four years he was superintendent of schools and afterward, for one year, was principal of the Carter schools. During the following year he lived with his family on his farm (his father's old homestead), and during the school year taught at Merritt. During the following year he found relaxation from mental work by operating a cotton gin at Elk City, but in 1915 was back in harness again, becoming superintendent of the schools of the City of Sayre, where he has under his supervision, thirteen teachers and 700 pupils.

Professor Foster was married in 1898, at Linn Creek, Missouri, to Miss Anna Shelby Foster, a daughter of the late Thos. Foster, a former well known farmer of that section. As far as known no relationship existed between the Foster families although no doubt, they may claim the same remote ancestry. To the above marriage the following children have been born: James Nelson, who was born October 21, 1899, is a student in the second year of high school; Eula, who was born October 11, 1902; Arthur M., who was born December 31, 1905; Anna, who was born January 23, 1911; and Lucile, who was born September 30, 1913.

Professor Foster and family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a steward. As an educator he is held in the highest regard and is identified with numerous educational bodies, including the Beckham County Teachers' Association, and the South-

west and the Oklahoma State Teachers' Associations. He has always maintained high standards and has had the satisfaction of seeing many of the progressive movements that he has conscientiously favored, accepted and adopted by boards of education. For many years he has been a Mason and is identified also with the Odd Fellows at Sayre. He is one of the substantial citizens of Beckham County, owning a fine farm of 120 acres, lying one-half mile south and three miles west of Elk City, and also a handsome residence at Elk City. In politics he has always been a republican but has not been as active along political as educational lines, at all times, however, lending his influence in support of movements designed to be practically and permanently beneficial to this section. In manner he is agreeable, with simple, unaffected dignity, and he enjoys not only the respect of the scholarly but the warm esteem of all who become well acquainted with him.

CLAUDE P. SPRIGGS. Many of the interesting annals of old Indian Territory center about the region of Fort Towson. It is interesting to recall that in 1905, two years before statehood, the Town of Fort Towson, which is built near the site of the old military post of that name, was incorporated and entered upon an era of municipal prosperity equal to that of other towns animated by the spirit of development which was promoted by approaching statehood.

It was upon the application of Claude P. Spriggs, then a young lawyer of Fort Towson, that the incorporation charter for Fort Towson was granted by United States District Judge William H. Clayborn. When the first municipal election was over Mr. Spriggs became the town's first municipal attorney. Among the other interesting activities of Mr. Spriggs in Fort Towson during its early years was his association with W. E. B. Leonard in the organization of the Fort Towson Bank. A little later this bank was consolidated with another and the First National Bank of Fort Towson was established. Associated with Mr. Spriggs and Mr. Leonard in this latter transaction was W. W. Wilson, former treasurer of the Choctaw Nation. Mr. Spriggs and Mr. Wilson with R. D. Cheatham also promoted and pushed to completion the first telephone line in Southern Oklahoma east of Hugo. They organized the Fort Towson Telephone Company, of which Mr. Wilson became the first president, and the line was built between Hugo and the Arkansas line. In 1907 Mr. Spriggs moved to Hugo to continue the practice of law on a broader scale. His residence there was the first to be built on the Frisco Addition to Hugo. The same year he and his brother, E. L. Spriggs, under the firm name of Spriggs & Spriggs, established an office at Idabel, with E. L. Spriggs in charge. The Hugo and Idabel offices were consolidated in 1915, at which time Claude P. Spriggs moved to Idabel, where he now resides.

Mr. Spriggs was first secretary of the Choctaw Democratic County Central Committee after statehood and was secretary of the county campaign committee in the campaign that followed. Later he served as a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. In 1910 he and J. P. Ward had charge of Choctaw, McCurtain and Pushmataha counties in the campaign that nominated and elected Lee Cruce of Ardmore to the office of governor.

Born in Magnolia, Columbia County, Arkansas, December 28, 1875, Claude P. Spriggs is a son of Edward G. and Luie (Laughlin) Spriggs. His father, who died in 1900, was born in Georgia, settled in Arkansas during pioneer times and engaged in the lumber and mercantile business. His sawmill was the first established in Hemp-

stead County, and in it was sawed the lumber used in the first building erected at Hope.

Claude P. Spriggs attended the Arkansas public schools and was graduated in 1899. Soon afterwards he took up the study of law and in 1900 was admitted to the Arkansas bar beginning practice at Horatio, he was appointed local attorney for the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railway Company, now the Kansas City Southern. Three years later he gave up this position and his private practice in order to identify himself with the new Town of Fort Towson.

On September 6, 1902, Mr. Spriggs married Miss Mattie E. Hicks. Mr. Spriggs has four sisters: Mrs. O. G. Graddy, wife of a jeweler at Ashdown, Arkansas; Mrs. William Harvell, wife of a contractor at Ashdown; Mrs. Alex Stedman, whose husband is a farmer stockman at Ashdown; and Mrs. John Stedman, wife of a Frisco railroad construction foreman. While his home has been in Southeastern Oklahoma only a few years Mr. Spriggs is one of the best known men in that section of the state. He is a member of the County and State Bar Associations and has affiliations with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World.

JAMES HENRY HAYES. The many capable and able members of such professions as medicine and the law in Oklahoma are performing a valuable service to the present generation, but it remains for the educator to train and develop the characters and resources of those young men and women who in the course of a few years will assume the chief responsibilities in the life and progress of the state. While bestowing special recognition upon the many prominent educators in Oklahoma, some space should be granted to James Henry Hayes, now superintendent of the public schools at Fletcher.

Professor Hayes was born at Wisner, Cuming County, Nebraska, January 9, 1888. His father, Henry B. Hayes, was born in Iowa in 1853, removed from his native state to Wisner, Nebraska, in 1902, settled at Tekamah, Nebraska, and in 1906 came to Oklahoma and has since been a farmer and stockman at Guymon. He is affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen and also has insurance protection with the Bankers Life. Henry B. Hayes married Lena Hutt, who was born in Germany in 1863, and at the age of seventeen came to America with her parents, who settled in Stanton County, Nebraska. She died at Wisner, Nebraska, in 1896. Her father was a farmer in Stanton County and died there. The Hayes family came to America from Scotland about the time Lord Baltimore established his colony in Maryland. James H. Hayes is the oldest of his parents' children. His brother Harney is a ranchman in Colorado; Roy is a farmer in Texas County, Oklahoma; Emma is the wife of Ralph Bangs, a farmer at Liberal, Kansas; and Lloyd lives at Guymon, Oklahoma.

James H. Hayes was educated in the public schools of Cuning County Nebraska, and in 1904 graduated from the high school at Tekamah in that state. For one year he was a student in Grand Island College. A resident of Oklahoma since 1906, he has been almost continuously identified with school work since coming to the territory. For a time he was principal of schools at Granite, Oklahoma, and was superintendent at Olustee in 1909-10-11, and in the meantime attended normal school during the summer months. In 1911-12-13 he was superintendent of schools at Ryan, where he had under his supervision fifteen teachers and six hundred scholars. In 1913 Mr. Hayes was graduated from the Central State Normal School at Edmond. His work at Fletcher began in the fall of 1914, and he has done

much to build up and extend the course of study and improve the general facilities of the local schools. Mr. Hayes is a member of the Baptist Church, and affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Fletcher.

In 1909 at Edmond, Oklahoma, he married Miss Mattie Adkison, who is also an Oklahoma educator of considerable experience. The Adkison family came from England to Virginia during colonial times. Mrs. Hayes was born in Montgomery County, Kansas, but has spent most of her life in Oklahoma. Her father moved to Edmond in 1891, among the pioneers, and the family followed him in 1893. She attended normal school at Edmond, and for five years before her marriage was a teacher in the Oklahoma County schools. Her father, Andrew Adkison, was born in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, and during the Civil war served throughout the struggle on the Union side with a West Virginia regiment, and was once wounded. He was born in 1836, has been a farmer all his active career, and since 1906 has lived retired at Marlinton, in Pocahontas County, West Virginia. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Andrew Adkison married Martha Auldridge, who was born in Pocahontas County, West Virginia, in 1841, and died at Edmond, Oklahoma, in 1905. Their children were: Susan, who died at Sycamore, Kansas, the wife of R. W. Ogle, who is still living in Sycamore; Rebecca, who lives at Fletcher, the widow of E. O. Cole, who was a stockman and prominent in the democratic party, having served as chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee; Olive, wife of L. Elson, a banker and capitalist at Luther, Oklahoma; Lillian, who lives in Oklahoma City; Beatrice, wife of A. Lynch, a blacksmith at Edmond; and Mrs. Hayes. Mr. and Mrs. Hayes have special reason to be proud of their only child, Dorothy Gail, who was born February 9, 1913, and who was awarded the first prize at the baby show at the State Fair in Oklahoma City in 1914.

BENJAMIN F. ARMSTRONG. A man of high scholarship, Mr. Armstrong was for many years an able and popular representative of the pedagogic profession, and his initial service after coming to Indian Territory, in 1894, was as a teacher in the school at Valley View, Washington County. His gracious and popular wife is proud to claim a strain of Delaware Indian blood, and through her lineage became eligible for and received an allotment of land in Indian Territory, the same having proved specially valuable through the development of an oil well on the property, and the substantial financial status of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong being largely based on the wonderful returns from this source. They own and occupy a most modern and attractive residence, eligibly situated on a tract of five acres adjacent to the city limits of Bartlesville on the south, and this fine residence, recently completed, is one of the most beautiful in Washington County, even as it is one of the most hospitable, with Mrs. Armstrong as its popular chate-laine. Mr. Armstrong was doubly orphaned when a mere child and became dependent upon his own resources before he had attained to the age of fifteen years. Ambition and high aspirations had their way, however, and that he has made good use of opportunities is shown by his high intellectual attainments and his mature judgment in practical affairs.

Benjamin Franklin Armstrong was born in Lee County, Arkansas, on the 26th of October, 1868, and is a son of James and Nancy (Davis) Armstrong, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Mississippi. Mr. Armstrong was but eighteen months old at the time of his mother's death, and when he had attained to the age of four years his father likewise

passed to the life eternal. Thereafter he was reared to the age of fourteen years in the home of a widow, Mrs. Wood, and in the meanwhile he acquired his rudimentary education in the public schools of his native state. At the age of fourteen years he went to Pea Ridge, Benton County, Arkansas, where he worked at various occupations, turning his attention to any employment that was within his powers and that he could obtain. He was fortunate on forming the acquaintance of Professor Robertson who was then teaching in an academy and who became a loyal and helpful friend to the aspiring youth. Mr. Armstrong remained with Professor Robertson seven years and in the meantime was able to advance his education into higher academic branches. He became specially proficient in mathematics and languages. For six months he was a student in Kane Hill College, Washington County, Arkansas, and Major Earl, who had been in charge of the institution for a quarter of a century, gave to Mr. Armstrong the credit of being the best mathematician of all students who had attended the college.

For six years Mr. Armstrong devoted his attention to teaching in his native state, principally in Benton and Johnson counties. In the latter county he was for two years a teacher in a fine German colony, in which he gave instruction in both German and English, as well as mathematics.

In 1894 Mr. Armstrong left his home state and removed into Indian Territory, where he devoted one year to teaching in the Valley View School, near Afton, in what is now Craig County. There he met and married the wife who has proved his devoted companion and helpmeet. Thereafter he was engaged in farming on Grand River for one year prior to Mrs. Armstrong's reception of her allotment of land. At Bartlesville this allotment of 260 acres was made, and Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong still retain the ownership of this property, which is leased for oil development and operation and which is all cleared and eligible for cultivation, much of the tract being at the present time devoted to agriculture. The oil development on the land has brought substantial wealth to Mr. Armstrong and his wife, and on the tract there are eighteen oil wells in operation in 1915. Mr. Armstrong has himself done a certain amount of development work, in the leasing of land and the drilling of oil wells. He formerly had in operation three drilling outfits, and he derived due profits from his enterprise in this field of industry. He is a liberal and progressive citizen, taking a loyal interest in community affairs and having well fortified opinions concerning governmental and political policies, his support being given to the principles of the democratic party. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity.

The marriage of Mr. Armstrong to Miss Flora D. Lunday occurred on the 23d of March, 1895. Mrs. Armstrong was born in the Cherokee Nation of Indian Territory, on the 11th of August, 1878, and she was educated in Willie Hansel College, at Vinita, Oklahoma. She is a daughter of Robert J. and Louisa (Ketchum) Lunday, the former of whom was born at Atlanta, Georgia, and the latter at Leavenworth, Kansas. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Lunday was solemnized in Kansas City, Missouri, which was then a mere village, and Mr. Lunday was at the time the owner of one of the largest of the few mercantile establishments of the embryonic city. He was of pure Caucasian lineage and his wife was one-fourth Delaware Indian blood. Mr. Lunday was formally adopted into the Delaware Tribe after his marriage, with the understanding that he would receive an allotment of land under the same conditions as would a full-blood Indian. He and his wife each received an allotment of 160 acres about ten miles west

of the present City of Vinita, the judicial center of Craig County, Oklahoma, and they accompanied other representatives of the Delaware Tribe at the time of its removal to Indian Territory. Mr. Lunday originally had in his possession fully 1,500 acres of land, but when Oklahoma was admitted to statehood his allotment was made according to the system adopted by the Government for a just distribution of the land among the various tribes. Mr. and Mrs. Lunday continued to reside on their old homestead during the residue of their lives, she having passed away March 23, 1894, and his death having occurred July 14, 1907. They became the parents of three sons and six daughters, and the death of the mother was the first break in the immediate family circle. All of the children are living except the eldest daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong have two sons: Carral McT., who was born November 22, 1898, and William L., who was born May 30, 1902.

The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong was completed in 1914, and is situated on an extension of Delaware Avenue just outside of the corporate limits of the City of Bartlesville. They made a special visit to Kansas City, Missouri, to consult able architects and contractors before beginning the erection of their new residence, and by following advice and suggestion given at the time, Mr. Armstrong was able to build a commodious and attractive dwelling that has the best of modern improvements and accessories and that is of specially effective architectural design. At this pleasant suburban home Mrs. Armstrong finds pleasure in giving personal attention to her fine Jersey cows and to the raising of White Leghorn poultry. Two of her Jersey cows have captured blue ribbons at county fairs. The utilitarian element is not so clearly represented in the prized "live stock" of Mr. Armstrong, for he keeps a good pack of hounds, the same being brought into service in connection with the hunting excursions which he grants himself at frequent intervals.

WILLIAM MCCOMBS. One of the oldest native sons of Indian Territory is William McCombs of Eufaula, McIntosh County. Mr. McCombs has had a long life and many varied experiences, which have brought him into intimate contact with the life and affairs of the Creek Nation beginning with the epoch of the Civil war and continuing down to the present. In many ways he has impressed his influence for good upon tribal politics, religion and education. His individual history reflects much of the important experience of his people during the past half century or more.

He was born six miles east of Fort Gibson in Oklahoma, July 22, 1844, a son of Samuel and Susan (Stinson) McCombs. His father was a white man, a native of Tennessee, and he came to Indian Territory about 1830 in the service of the United States Government, being a dragoon and afterwards was a general overseer of government work in Indian Territory for a quarter of a century. In 1856 he moved to the Creek Nation, locating thirty-five miles north of Muskogee, and died there about 1857 when still under fifty years of age. He was married after coming to Indian Territory to a half-blood Creek, who was born in Alabama, and who preceded four years the colony of Creeks who settled in Indian Territory in 1828 under the leadership of General Chilly McIntosh. She died in 1866 when aged about sixty-five. Her children were: William, the oldest; David, who spent two years in the Confederate army, was a farmer the rest of his life, his death occurring in 1913; Thomas, who was killed in Muskogee in 1877; Joseph, who lives at Eufaula; Anna, who died at the age of fourteen.

William McCombs has spent all his life among his home

people in the Creek country. His education came from the Indian Government schools, and when he was about seventeen years of age at the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the First Creek Regiment in Company C, and for practically four years exerted all his energies in behalf of the Confederate cause and the protection of Indian Territory from invasion. During much of the time he was an aide-de-camp. From early youth he had the spirit of adventure instilled in him, was keenly observant, was skilled in all the arts of woodcraft, and came to know almost every square mile of the country in Indian Territory. Having been educated in the English language, he was a master of both the Indian and the white tongue, and this made him valuable as an interpreter, a service which he rendered between the white and Indian officers during the war. In one skirmish he was slightly wounded in the right ankle.

After the war Mr. McCombs located on a farm nine miles west of Eufaula in November, 1865, and he has kept that place ever since and has always been more or less closely identified with farming pursuits.

While the simple life of the farmer has satisfied him as a vocation, he has none the less been active in all tribal affairs. Reared a Methodist, he was converted under the influence of a Baptist missionary in 1867, and since 1868 has been identified with the Baptist Church in an official capacity. He has preached to the Indians, and for a great many years was interpreter for white missionaries until about 1912. His many qualifications naturally brought him into prominence in tribal affairs. Soon after the war he was elected a member of the Creek Council and sat in that body altogether for six terms, of four years each, and was a member of the Council when the tribal affairs were wound up preparatory to statehood. For four years he was also superintendent of public instruction and for three years a superintendent of the Eufaula High School. For another period of four years he sat on the Supreme bench of the Creek Nation. Another service he rendered, and that the last official rank he held in the Creek Nation was as interpreter for General Pleasant Porter, a governor of the Creek Nation. He filled that office for six years. He has been called upon to settle many difficult questions involving political, educational and religious affairs of his people. In recent years Mr. McCombs has spent much of his time in religious work, delivering sermons and talks at the various missions. His home membership is in the Tuskegee Church.

For a man now past the age of three score and ten there is hardly a better preserved gentleman in the old Creek Nation, and Mr. McCombs has always enjoyed splendid health and a rugged constitution that has made him equal to any responsibilities and burdens placed upon him. From the close of the Civil war until 1904 he never missed a single fall in taking his hunting trip, and if all the deer he has killed could be turned loose at once they would make a drove larger in number than could probably be found in any one state at the present time.

While he was still a member of the Confederate army Mr. McCombs was married, November 7, 1864, to Sally Jacob who was a Creek woman and who died March 23, 1901. Their children were: Lizzie, the widow of James Colbert, and she died in July, 1906, leaving five children. Sudie is the wife of William Bumgarner, living west of Eufaula. Susie is the wife of P. R. Ewing, whose home is three miles north of Eufaula. W. P. McCombs lives at Eufaula. Tooker is the wife of A. E. Raiford of Eufaula, with whom Mr. McCombs now resides. Bettie is the wife of C. H. Drew. George Washington resides nine miles west of Eufaula. On October 5, 1902, Mr. McCombs married for his second wife Sarah Phillips,

a fullblood Creek Indian. Mr. McCombs' daughter Mrs. Ewing served for about eighteen years as president of the Woman's Society at Muskogee and has always been active in Baptist missionary affairs. His daughter Mrs. Drew is now treasurer of the Baptist Missionary Society and has been president of its executive committee. His son George W. McCombs, for the past five years has served as clerk of association at Eufaula.

DANIEL G. MURLEY. One of the substantial agriculturists and stock growers of Alfalfa County and former representative of this county in the State Legislature, Mr. Murley is known for his public spirit, his unbounded civic loyalty and his progressiveness and energy in connection with the industrial activities to which he is giving his attention.

On a farm in Macon County, Missouri, Daniel Griffin Murley was born on the 25th of October, 1863, and he is a son of Daniel and Martha A. (Waddle) Murley, whose marriage was solemnized in 1859. Daniel Murley was born in Monroe County, Kentucky, on the 23d of June, 1823, and he was thus about twelve years old when, in 1835, he accompanied his parents on their immigration to Macon County, Missouri, where his father and mother passed the residue of their lives and where he himself was reared to maturity and received the advantages of the common schools of the period. He became one of the prominent and influential citizens of Macon County, where he served for a time as county surveyor and later as county judge—preferments which indicate that he was a man of marked ability and one who had secure place in popular esteem. In 1872 he became one of the pioneer settlers in Sumner County, Kansas, where he entered claim to a tract of government land and where he continued his operations as an agriculturist until 1883, when, at the age of sixty years, he retired from active labors, the residue of his long and worthy life having been passed at Kansas City, Missouri, where he died in 1904, at the venerable age of eighty-one years. His political allegiance was given to the democratic party, and he was for many years affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In 1859, as previously noted, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Martha A. Waddle, who was born in Macon County, Missouri, in 1835, her father, Edley Waddle, having been a native of Kentucky and a pioneer of Macon County, Missouri. Mrs. Murley was summoned to the life eternal on the 12th of May, 1866, and was survived by three children, the eldest of whom is William P., who was born October 24, 1861, who came to Oklahoma at the time of the opening of the Cherokee Strip, in 1893, and who is now one of the prosperous farmers of Alfalfa County; he wedded, in 1882, Miss Rhea M. Davis, and they have five children, Zula, Neva, Ruby, Alta and Ruth. Daniel G. Murley of this review was the second of the three children. Martha A., who was born May 11, 1866, is the wife of Jacob Frank, an electrician, and they reside at Rosedale, Kansas, their three children being Carl, Jacob, Jr., and Julia.

Daniel G. Murley acquired his rudimentary education in the schools of his native county and was a lad of about nine years at the time of the family removal to Sumner County, Kansas, where he was reared to adult age on the pioneer farm of his father and where he continued to attend school as opportunity afforded. At the age of fifteen years, vigorous and self-reliant, he initiated his career as a cowboy in Indian Territory, and later he drifted into Texas, where he gained wide and varied experience in connection with life on the great cattle ranges and at farm work, to which lines of enterprise he gave his attention for a quarter of a cen-



Alva E. Smith

tury. Within these years he made many trips with herds of cattle which he assisted in driving along the olden trails from the Lone Star State to Dodge City and other shipping points on the Kansas border. He has an interesting fund of personal reminiscences concerning the pioneer days of the great open ranges, when buffalo were still much in evidence on the plains and when hostile Indians were frequently encountered. He had numerous thrilling adventures and narrow escapes, but reverts with satisfaction to experiences which progress and opulent prosperity have made impossible of repetition in our great national domain.

Mr. Murley has the distinction of being one of the true pioneers of the present State of Oklahoma, since he "made the run" into the territory at the time when it was thrown open for settlement, in 1889. He did not, however, enter claim to any land, as he shared at the time the common opinion of the cattlemen that the land was fit only for grazing purposes. He retained his cattle and ranch interests in Comanche County, Kansas, where he continued his operations in the cattle business until 1898, when he established his residence in what is now Alfalfa County, Oklahoma. In 1900 he located in the old town of Augusta and later established his headquarters at Carmen, in which locality in Alfalfa County he was actively engaged in farming and the raising of live stock for ten years, having been also a successful buyer and shipper of live stock. He is still identified with these lines of enterprise and is the owner of valuable farm property in Alfalfa County, though he maintains his residence at Cherokee, the county seat.

Mr. Murley is a stalwart advocate of the principles and policies of the democratic party and as a candidate on its ticket he had the distinction of being elected the first representative of Alfalfa County in the Oklahoma Legislature after the admission of the state to the Union, in 1907. He was assigned to various important committees and was zealous and loyal in his work as a legislator during the formative period of the state government, his services being now an integral part of the history of this favored commonwealth. Mr. Murley is a well known and popular citizen of Alfalfa County, a prominent buyer and shipper of live stock and a public-spirited man who takes deep interest in the vigorous commonwealth in which he is a veritable pioneer and of the wonderful progress of which he has been a witness. Mr. Murley is a bachelor, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and its adjunct organization, the Dramatic Order of the Knights of Khorassan, and also with the Modern Woodmen of America.

ALVA E. SMITH. Some interesting distinctions attach to Alva E. Smith as a banker. He may properly be described as the oldest banker in Oklahoma for his age. This statement requires some explanation of course. Mr. Smith is not yet thirty years of age, and yet has been connected with banking for over fifteen years and has had the responsible part in bank management since he was sixteen years of age.

A few years ago he bought a controlling interest and has since been president of The Dustin State Bank at Dustin in Hughes County. Associated with him in this institution are: T. B. King, vice president, and Jesse W. Smith, cashier. The Dustin State Bank has capital and surplus of \$18,000, and is strongly entrenched in popular favor and confidence in that part of the state.

Mr. Smith was born at Valley View, Texas, March 25, 1887, a son of Henry and Anna (Robinson) Smith. His father was born near Syracuse, New York, a son of John Smith, who moved from New York to Texas as

one of the pioneers and was killed by Indians near Laredo in that state about 1860. He served in the Mexican war. Anna Robinson Smith was a native of Missouri and she was married at Valley View, Texas. The parents now reside at Clarendon, Texas, and Henry Smith has for a number of years been an extensive cattle man.

The oldest in a family of eight children, three sons and five daughters, Alva E. Smith lived at home until about fourteen, and in that time acquired nearly all his literary education, which has been reinforced by extensive and close contact with business affairs in later years. At the age of fourteen he went to work in a bank at Loco in Stephens County, Indian Territory, and about two years later was given the responsibilities of cashier. Later he was promoted to a position in the American National Bank of Oklahoma City, where he was manager of foreign exchange and the collection department. With this varied experience in country and city banks, he came to Dustin in 1910 and has since been president of the State Bank.

Mr. Smith is also an extensive operator in the cattle industry of Oklahoma. He has been a democrat since casting his first vote and is a man of progressive leadership in his home community. He is a member of the Masonic Order and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In December, 1914, he married Miss Ruth B. Park, who was born in Wellington, Kansas, a daughter of Thomas Park. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have one daughter, Jurhee Retta Smith.

DAVID RILEY CARPENTER, during a residence of fifteen years in Oklahoma, has become most widely known as a newspaper man and several years ago he made a very vigorous campaign for election as congressman at large. Most of these years have been spent at Dacoma, where he has been an aggressive worker for law and order and a force to be reckoned with in politics and affairs.

A son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Burton) Carpenter, he was born on the old Burton farm near Orleans, Indiana, January 12, 1854. Both parents were born in Ashe County, North Carolina, and the Burtons, numbering many thousands, are the largest family of record in the State of Indiana. Jacob Carpenter was of pure German descent, while Elizabeth Burton was of English and Scotch origin.

Largely due to the circumstances of time and place, Mr. Carpenter had poor school advantages as a boy, but eventually worked his way into the State University of Indiana, which he attended for a time in the early '70s, though not completing the college course. At the age of twenty he was in Central Nebraska, then an unsettled country, and was a pioneer farmer there.

On January 1, 1877, he married Miss Emma Augusta Peak, who was then seventeen years of age. Among other accomplishments Mr. Carpenter may well be proud of the large family of children which he has reared or is rearing. They are twelve in number, and names and dates of birth are as follows: Albert M., December 3, 1877; Mary E., March 12, 1880; Roy A., August 28, 1882; John S. and Belva L., December 12, 1884; Anna B., July 25, 1888; David Orrill, July 23, 1891; Robert B., October 9, 1893; George B., July 16, 1895; Merle A., July 5, 1897; Marguerite, November 13, 1898; Guy E., June 14, 1903.

Though a part of his earlier years were spent in teaching school, most of that portion of his life was devoted to farming. Mr. Carpenter is also a mechanic, followed his trade as carpenter for a time, and at various periods, aggregating about ten years, has been engaged in newspaper work. In 1886 he was admitted to the bar

in Chase County, Nebraska, but after a brief practice gave up the law for newspaper work.

Few men have a better acquaintance with the course of political sentiment in the West than Mr. Carpenter. He became active in the anti-monopoly movement in the early '70s, took a prominent part in the Alliance uprising and in the organization of the populist party in 1890. In 1888 he first met W. J. Bryan, then hardly known beyond the boundaries of his home district in Nebraska. They both spoke at a political meeting at Beaver City, Nebraska, and since that time Mr. Carpenter has been an admirer and supporter of the silver tongued orator in all the latter's political adventures. For more than twenty-five years Mr. Carpenter has been on the political stump, and his clear and forceful manner of delivery has made him a place among the political orators of Oklahoma. He served as under-clerk in the upper house of the Nebraska Legislature in 1891, and was bill clerk in the Nebraska Legislature in 1893. In 1890 he was the farmers' candidate for Congress on the populist ticket for the Fifth Nebraska District, and only a few votes stood between him and the nomination at the convention.

It was in 1901 that his life became identified with Oklahoma, when he settled in old Woods County. He was chosen to preside over the last big fusion convention of the populist and democratic parties ever held in old Woods County at Old Augusta, in 1902. When in 1912 Oklahoma elected three congressmen at large, Mr. Carpenter was one with twenty-seven others to make the race on the democratic ticket for one of the seats. In a number of counties where he was known he had a liberal margin of votes, but his statewide acquaintance was too limited to give him an equal chance with those who have made for themselves a name in the affairs of the state.

Not only in practical politics but to educational and other public affairs Mr. Carpenter has given a loyal support for many years. For one term he served as president of the Commercial Club of Old Augusta, and there has been no undertaking for the improvement and welfare of the little town of Dacoma, Woods County, where he has lived for the past eleven years, in which he has not been one of the leading spirits and often prime mover. He has always stood for law and order, and his activities in the suppression of crime in his own town made him the target of the lawless element, and as a result, on the night of April 17, 1910, he was clubbed on the streets of Dacoma within a short distance of his own door. Fortunately for him, the culprit who attacked him was too drunk to accomplish his design, and Mr. Carpenter escaped with his life, but he still carries the scars of the murderous act on his head.

In 1912 Mr. Carpenter established the Dacoma Enterprise, and was its editor for three years until he sold the plant. He is a student of social and political economy, spends some time in historical research, and is now engaged in writing a book.

HON. RICHARD A. BILLUPS. For more than fifteen years Richard A. Billups has been regarded as one of the most aggressive lawyers and useful citizens of Oklahoma Territory and State. Mr. Billups' home is at Cordell, and from that district he went as a senator to the first and second legislatures of the new state. He has been a factor in politics for a number of years but now has practically retired from the political arena and is giving his attention to a fine clientage which he enjoys as a lawyer.

Of an old Southern family, Richard Alphonzo Billups was born April 24, 1878, at Jefferson in Carroll County,

Mississippi. His father was Dr. William Billups, who was born at Monroe, Georgia, in 1825, and was educated in the Medical University at Charleston, South Carolina. In 1853 he moved out to Jefferson, Mississippi, and continued the practice of his profession there until his death on August 2, 1899. He was a kindly and capable physician, a man who made friends wherever he was, and proved a valuable counselor and adviser to all the aspiring young men of his acquaintance. He was prominent in the Baptist Church. Dr. William Billups married Irene Kimbrough, a woman of sweet and gentle disposition, who was born in Carroll County, Mississippi. They were married in 1864. She died in 1895.

Richard A. Billups during his youth in Mississippi enjoyed the advantages of a good home and such opportunities as local schools afforded. He had an ambition for a higher education and a professional career, but in order to attain the object of his ambition he found it necessary to earn his own way, and he actually paid his expenses while a student of law in Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee. He was graduated from that old institution with the degree LL. B. in 1899.

Soon after leaving Cumberland University he came out to Oklahoma Territory, and began practicing in Washita County in 1899. He was soon marked for official honor. He was elected to serve as Probate Judge of Washita County from January, 1901, to November 16, 1907, giving up the office when Oklahoma Territory was merged into Oklahoma State. In the meantime he had been elected from the Sixth Oklahoma State Senatorial District as Senator, and took his seat in the first Senate of the new State of Oklahoma, serving during the first, second and the first special sessions of the Legislature.

In 1902 Mr. Billups was elected secretary of the Oklahoma Democratic State Committee and in 1904 was elected a member of the Democratic National Committee for Oklahoma Territory, being the youngest member ever elected to the National Committee, and held that office four years. He has been a delegate to every democratic convention in Oklahoma since 1899, and attended the national conventions in 1900, 1904 and 1908, and was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1912, where he consistently cast his ballot for Woodrow Wilson until the nomination was complete.

Mr. Billups is a director of the Cordell National Bank and director and president of the Beacon Publishing Company, and the owner of some of the best farms in Washita County. He has a good home and sufficient business interests to insure a competency. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World. In church affairs he is a Baptist and is superintendent of the Baptist Sunday School at the First Baptist Church of Cordell.

At Duck Hill March 30, 1902, he married Beatrice Tyler, daughter of W. E. and Virginia Tyler of Duck Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Billups have a fine family of grown children: Richard Lee, aged twelve; Beatrice Virginia, aged eight; Irene Louise, aged six; William Tyler, aged three; and Sarah Kimbrough, who was born in 1915.

G. O. WEBB, M. D. Contemporaneous with the growth and development of Temple has been the residence and professional service of Doctor Webb, who has been in continuous practice at that locality for nearly fifteen years and deserves all the prestige which goes with an old-established physician.

Doctor Webb was born at Paragould, Benton County, Arkansas, June 13, 1875. The Webb family is of Scotch-Irish descent, was located in America before the Revolution, and became identified with the pioneer settlement of



Geo. T. Pinnett

Tennessee. Doctor Webb's grandfather was John L. Webb, who was born in Tennessee and died at Trenton in that state at the age of seventy-two. He was a planter and slave owner. L. L. Webb, father of Doctor Webb, was born at Trenton, Tennessee, in 1838, and from that community removed to Paragould, Arkansas, and in 1877 established the home of the family at Cleburn in Johnson County, Texas, but in 1883 again removed to Mansfield, Texas. In 1902 he came to Temple, Oklahoma, and is now living retired in that town, after a long and active career as a farmer and stock man. He is a democrat, but at the beginning of the Civil war enlisted in the twelfth regiment of Tennessee Infantry, Company C, of the Confederate army. He was captured in the Battle of Shiloh and was sent to Libby prison and for nearly three years was kept a prisoner by the Federals, until the close of the war. He is a member of the Methodist Church. L. L. Webb married Mary E. Graham, who was born in Arkansas in 1854. Their children are: Etta, wife of J. C. Martin, a farmer at Henderson, Texas; Robert, who is a farmer near Temple, Oklahoma; Dr. G. O.; Lee, a railway employe at Temple; Eva, wife of Ed Burnett, a farmer near Temple.

Two years of age when the family removed to Texas, Doctor Webb acquired a public school education in the country schools in the northern part of that state and in 1894 was graduated from the high school at Mansfield. Thenceforward he pursued his schooling almost continuously until fitted for his profession. In 1896 he was graduated Bachelor of Science from the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, spent two years in the medical department of the State University of Texas, and after another two years at Tulane Medical College in New Orleans, was graduated M. D. in 1901. Since beginning his practice he spent several months in 1907 in post-graduate work at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, specializing in surgery. Doctor Webb began his practice at Temple in 1901, practically with the founding of the town, and his business and reputation have grown in proportion to the development of that center of population and surrounding territory. His offices are in the Temple Drug Store on Commercial Street. For the past four years Doctor Webb has been local surgeon for the Rock Island Railway Company, and is a member in good standing of both the County and State Medical societies.

For six years he served in the city council, and was a member of the school board four years. Doctor Webb is a democrat, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World at Temple and is popular in all classes of citizens.

In 1903 at Fort Worth, Texas, Doctor Webb married Miss Lena Tatum, whose father was John Tatum, now deceased, a farmer by occupation. Three children have been born to their marriage: Helen, Harold and Agatha, all three of whom are attending the public schools at Temple.

BENJAMIN W. SLOVER, M. D. For fully thirteen years Dr. Slover has been successfully engaged in practice as a graduate physician in Oklahoma. For a number of years his services were given to the Durant community, but since 1912 he has been well established in his profession at Blanchard.

He was born in Cherokee County, Texas, December 23, 1873, a son of T. and Martha (Runnels) Slover. The Slover family first came to America and landed in Massachusetts during the first years of settlement in New England. Not long afterwards the Indians massacred all members of the Slover family except Abraham and John, and John survived to become the ancestor of

Dr. Slover. T. Slover was born in Georgia in 1837, but was taken by his parents in 1847 to Texas, where he grew up. During the war between the states he was a Confederate soldier, was taken prisoner and kept in Arkansas until the war closed. His wife, Miss Martha Runnels, was born in Alabama in 1845 and died at Shawnee, Oklahoma, in 1901. They removed from Cherokee County in 1876 to Collin County, Texas. Mr. T. Slover has been a farmer and stockman all his active career and is now living retired at Sulphur, Oklahoma. His children are: Rachel, deceased, who married D. D. Boyle; S. P. Slover, deceased, who was a cotton buyer at Wynnewood; Frankie, widow of L. C. Lane; G. W. Slover, a physician at Sulphur; W. Z. Slover; Dr. John T. of Sulphur; Benjamin W. Slover; and J. L. Slover, living at Sulphur.

Benjamin W. Slover was reared in Collin County, Texas, and besides the public schools he finished his early education at Grayson College at Whitewright. When twenty years of age he entered the Missouri Medical College at St. Louis, spent one year there, and for three years altogether he was a student of Barnes Medical College at St. Louis. He did not pursue his studies in consecutive courses, but in the meantime was licensed as an undergraduate practitioner and followed his profession in Texas in the intervals of his student work. Dr. Slover was graduated M. D. from Barnes Medical College with the class of 1902.

He soon afterward came to Oklahoma and located at Durant, where he practiced from 1902 until 1909, and for the next three years carried on his profession in Comanche County, Oklahoma. Since August, 1912, he has had his home at Blanchard, with offices in the Stafford Building on Main Street, and he now enjoys a substantial general practice in medicine and surgery.

Doctor Slover is a democrat, and is a member of Blanchard Camp No. 518, Woodmen of the World. In January, 1895, in Leonard, Texas, Doctor Slover married Miss Lucy M. Lawrence. Her father, J. A. Lawrence, is a dealer in fruit trees at Durant, Oklahoma. To their marriage have been born two children: Robbie May, born January 1, 1896, and now the wife of E. B. Collinsworth, a rural mail carrier at Blanchard; and Hubert B., born December 25, 1902, and in the eighth grade of the public schools.

GEORGE T. ARNETT. The course of that section of Red River that makes a ribbon along the southern edge of the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations holds many an interesting fact of history—a thousand more facts than can ever be obtained from the mouths of men; a thousand little bits of tragedy and romance that have passed on like the red current. It is quite possible that no other stream of the Middle West would figure half so conspicuously in history were the annals of its border regions fully related. This is true because Red River was a boundary line between civilization and the remnant of forty-five tribes of Indians, herded by the Government upon their last reservation, with whom thousands of Government officials and millions of other white men have had business transactions. This accounts for the fact that every one of the fifty or more ferries along Red River where it touches the Chickasaw and Choctaw countries has a fascinating aroma of history hovering about it. The real and most interesting facts about it would equal in interest the story told of any frontier in the history of the world.

Among these ferries was Hamberg Ferry, near which George T. Arnett was born and near which his father, Walter R. Arnett, was a merchant for many years. The Arnett store was on the Texas bank of the river, being

located on a road that for many years was traveled more by men charged with crime or chargeable with crime, and the officers who were pursuing them, than any other class. The other class was composed principally of Arkansas people of good name who were on their way to the growing land of Texas. This road led on the Indian Territory side to trails that ended in the Seven Devils Mountains that were the rendezvous of thieves and outlaws thirty to fifty years ago. Over this road traveled Elos Taylor, a light horseman of the Choctaw Nation, and Tom Graham, who after statehood became a sheriff of McCurtain County, Oklahoma, each an arm of the law that sought to establish order in a region where law was little regarded or respected. Over this road the officers brought many bad men into Texas, some of them dead of gunshot wounds received in battle, and some of them alive.

This road on the Indian side led by a favorite meeting-place of the Choctaws known among the white settlers as Bon Ton. Near it was the home of Jefferson Gardner, once a beloved governor of the Choctaw Nation, and near it, in recent years, a son of Governor Gardner was killed. At Bon Ton was held one of the largest political meetings of the celebrated campaign in 1894, in which Thomas W. Hunter, of Hugo, and Green McCurtain were rival candidates for the governorship, and on this occasion Green McCurtain was the principal speaker. He spoke in Choctaw and one who came after him spoke in English, whereupon there resulted a fight in which a score or more of Indians participated. Elos Taylor was on hand with his faithful Winchester, the butt of which he used on heads that spilled much blood while he restored order. There are many interesting stories of Bon Ton, but this incident only was witnessed by George T. Arnett, who is now one of the leading lawyers of Idabel.

George T. Arnett was born in Red River County, Texas, in 1884. His father was also born there and there married Ida Kincaid, and there the father was killed in 1894. George W. Arnett, grandfather of George T., was a native of Arkansas who traveled the trail to Texas before the outbreak of the war between the states. James Kincaid, the maternal grandfather of George T. Arnett, was an early settler of Texas, entered the Confederate army at the age of sixteen years, and served throughout the period of the Civil war. George T. Arnett's education was obtained in the public schools of Texas, Tyler Commercial College and the law department of Cumberland University. He was admitted to the bar in Oklahoma in June, 1915, after having been admitted to the bar in Tennessee in January of that year. Prior to beginning the practice of his chosen profession he was engaged in the real estate business at Idabel, and still has some interest in that business and follows it to a certain extent. While he is practically a newcomer to the legal fraternity, he has already established firmly in the confidence of the people, and is in the enjoyment of a practice that promises well for the future.

Mr. Arnett is not married, but makes his home with his mother at Idabel. He has one brother and two sisters, namely: Mrs. Sallie Hamil, who is the wife of a farmer living at Manchester, Texas; Miss Jessye, who began teaching at the age of fourteen years, has attended the Texas State Normal School and the Southeastern State Normal School of Oklahoma, at Durant, and is now a teacher in the schools of Idabel; and Samuel, aged twenty-one years, who lives at Idabel with his mother. George T. Arnett is a member of the Christian Church, affiliated with the Woodmen of the World and the Woodmen Circle, and is professionally connected with the McCurtain County Bar Association.

BERT A. HUDSON. The qualities of persistence, good management, common sense and enterprise have prevailed in the energetic career of Bert A. Hudson, a former cashier of the Bank of Randlett, Oklahoma, and now president of Farmers State Bank, Temple, Oklahoma, winning for him an enviable position among the business, political and social elements of his adopted community. In addition to being well known in banking circles, he has also entered the field of journalism, and in various ways has made his influence felt upon the commercial interests of Cotton County. Mr. Hudson is a product of the agricultural regions of Missouri, where he was born on the old Hodge homestead in DeKalb County, March 22, 1875, a son of James M. and Fannie (Oldham) Hudson.

James M. Hudson, a member of the old American family of Hudsons of Tennessee, and one of eighteen brothers, was born at Maysville, Missouri, in 1851, and now resides at Kansas City, Missouri. For many years he has been a railroad man, having for a long period been foreman of the construction and maintenance department of various railroads running out of Kansas City, Missouri, including the Rock Island, the Burlington, the Maple Leaf and the Wabash, although his headquarters were maintained at Weatherby, Missouri. In 1902 he removed to Cement, Oklahoma, where he was engaged in farming until his retirement. During the period of the Civil War, Mr. Hudson operated the Hodge homestead, so-called from its original owner, Robert H. Hodge, who was an uncle. Mr. Hudson's agricultural ventures as a young man, however, were not satisfactory, as the greater part of what he raised was confiscated by the soldiers. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, is a democrat in politics, and while residing at Weatherby served on both the town council and the school board. He married Miss Fannie Oldham, a native of Missouri, and a member of a family of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and they have had six children, as follows: Bert A., of this review; Lutie, who died in 1907, at the age of thirty-two years, as the wife of Frank Stewart, a farmer; Ora, who for the past twenty-one years has been cashier of the Weatherby (Missouri) Bank; Ollie, who is the wife of C. W. Aldrich, chief train dispatcher for the Pedro Route, and a resident of Salt Lake City, Utah; Alvin, who is a railroad man and resides at Kansas City, Missouri; and Clyde, who in former years held high official positions with various railroads, but is now manager for the American Telegraph and Telephone Company, Kansas City, Missouri.

Bert A. Hudson completed the course of study as prescribed in the grammar schools of DeKalb County, Missouri, graduating from the eighth grade in 1892, at which time he secured a position in the railroad yards of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, at St. Joseph, Missouri. He remained for eighteen years on that division, and through faithful performance of duty, industry and integrity won promotion to various positions, acting successively as trainman, operator and station agent. On April 1, 1902, he went to El Paso Division, with the same railroad, and acted as station agent on that division until 1905, then going to his father's farm, at Cement, a property which he cultivated until 1909. During his residence there he also acted in the capacity of station agent. Mr. Hudson left the farm January 22, 1910, and came to Randlett, having been appointed vice president of the Bank of Randlett, and in July of the same year succeeded to the position of cashier, which he held until December 12, 1915, at which time he bought the Farmers State Bank of Temple, Oklahoma, and was made president of that institution January 1, 1916.

The Bank of Randlett, one of the strong and substantial institutions of Cotton County, was established in 1907 as a state monetary concern, the first to be founded on the "Big Pasture." Its first home was at the corner of Main and C. streets. On December 21, 1912, it bought out the Farmers and Merchants Bank, consolidated the two as the Bank of Randlett, and moved the offices and vaults to their new location, on the opposite corner of the same streets, where the bank now has well-appointed and thoroughly equipped premises. The present officers are: President, Guy C. Robertson; vice president, P. B. Carnahan; cashier, Ernest Knight, and assistant cashier, F. T. Wagner, who is also city treasurer. These men are all well and favorably known in business circles, and have the confidence and regard of the people of the community. The capital stock of the bank is \$10,000, with a surplus of \$1,000. Mr. Hudson is a member of the executive council of the State Bankers' Association.

In 1913, in company with Jerry Crowley, J. M. Alexander, W. W. Fowler and H. W. Davis, Mr. Hudson bought the Randlett Progressive, and at the same time purchased a full set of new printing presses, type and equipment. This newspaper, a non-partisan organ, has been developed into a decidedly paying venture, and circulates throughout Cotton and the surrounding counties. Its list of subscribers is growing daily, and the merchants, having found it to be an excellent advertising medium, are supporting it generously. Its publishers aim to give the people a reliable and well-edited sheet, and that they are succeeding in their efforts is evidenced by the enthusiasm with which the Progressive is being received. The modern offices and plant are located on Main Street. Politically a democrat, Mr. Hudson served as a councilman of Randlett until he left there, and at all times worked faithfully for the best interests of the place. He is fraternally affiliated with Cement Lodge No. 297, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master by service, and with Lawton Chapter, Royal Arch Masons.

On June 25, 1913, at El Reno, Oklahoma, Mr. Hudson was united in marriage with Miss Christina Spence, daughter of J. R. Spence, a farmer near El Reno. They have no children.

WILLIAM H. WATKINS. For twelve years past William H. Watkins has been devoted to the newspaper business, and is now the owner and editor of three thriving papers in as many places, all in Oklahoma. He is well known and prominent as a leader in Helena, and in such other places as he has business interests, and especially in Helena has he been conspicuous for his activities.

Mr. Watkins was born on January 25, 1867, on a farm in Washington County, Ohio, and is a son of Edward T. and Marie (Thornton) Watkins.

Edward Watkins was himself a native Ohioan, born in 1836 at Stafford, and his parents were natives of Maryland. He has been a farmer and saw-mill man all his life, and is now living retired at Wichita, Kansas, at the age of seventy-nine. He is a veteran of the Civil war, having served as a private in Company M, Ninety-second Ohio Volunteers, for three years. He was with Sherman on his march to the sea, and saw much fighting in the years of his service. He was married in 1865 to Marie Thornton, daughter of Elijah and Mary Thornton. Mrs. Watkins was born at Stafford, Ohio, in 1835, and she was the mother of three sons and two daughters, all now living. The first of their children was William H. of this review. George W. was born June 24, 1869, and now lives in St. Johns, Oregon. Estella was born September 9, 1872. She married John Sellers in 1892 and

now lives in Wichita, Kansas. Winifred was born September 29, 1874, and married George Jones in 1898 and lives at Cunningham, Kansas. O. E. Watkins was born on May 31, 1882. He is in the railroad service in Wichita.

William H. Watkins was reared on his father's farm and educated in the public schools of Cunningham, Kansas. In 1891 he commenced the study of telegraphy and a year later became station agent and telegraph operator for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. He was employed by them at different stations for twelve years. In 1903 Mr. Watkins established The Advocate at Sharon, Kansas, which he edited and published for a year. In 1904 he moved the plant to Ringwood, Oklahoma, buying The Leader and consolidating the two plants. He still operates The Leader. In 1914 he established a branch of the paper in Oklahoma, and in 1915 he bought out The Star at Helena, Oklahoma. He operates the three papers under the firm name of Watkins & Sons, his three sons being associated with him in the enterprise. They are John A., Virgil L. and Edward V.

Mr. Watkins is a Mason, and politically he is a staunch republican. He was married on January 28, 1892, at Crisfield, Kansas, to Miss Lillian M. Hutchings, daughter of Charles and Mary (Standley) Hutchings. She was born October 15, 1873, at Walton, Kansas, and her parents are natives of Indiana, who pioneered to Kansas in young life. They live now in Major County, Oklahoma. The three sons born to Mr. and Mrs. Watkins have already been named. John A. was born on July 4, 1893; Virgil Lloyd on September 1, 1895; and Edward Vernon on January 28, 1898.

ANDREW J. GRAYSON. It was with a broad and thorough experience as a merchant and banker that Andrew J. Grayson entered upon his public duties as postmaster at Blanchard following appointment from President Wilson in July, 1913. Practically all his active career has been spent in the Red River country of Northern Texas or in what is now the State of Oklahoma. He is an Oklahoma pioneer and has lived at various points in old Indian Territory and the new state for fully twenty-three years.

The Grayson family was of Scotch stock and came to Virginia in colonial times. His grandfather, John Grayson, was born in Virginia and more than a century and a quarter ago settled the old Grayson homestead in Madison County, Alabama. It was in that county of Alabama that Andrew J. Grayson was born October 19, 1852. His father, James Gordon Grayson, was born in the same county in 1805 and died there in 1862, having followed farming and stock raising all his active days. He was a democrat in politics. James G. Grayson married Paralee Wright, who was born in Alabama in 1821 and died in 1876. Their children were: J. W., who is now seventy-seven years of age, is still living as a farmer in Madison County, Alabama, and has been quite prominent as a citizen and as a member of the State Legislature; C. A. Grayson, who occupies a part of the old homestead in Alabama; A. C. Grayson, a farmer in Madison County; Fannie, of Waxahachie, Texas, widow of Robert King, a farmer; Emma Polk, who married David Allison, a farmer in Madison County, Alabama; and Andrew J.

Andrew J. Grayson as a boy attended the public schools in Madison County, Alabama, and in 1872 completed his early education in the high school at Summit, Blount County, Alabama. Then until 1876 he remained on his father's Alabama plantation and then farmed independently in that community for three years.

In 1879 Mr. Grayson moved to Northern Texas, was

a farmer in Cooke County for three years, and in 1882 entered the service of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad at Denison, Texas. He was a railroad man four years and for two years conducted a grocery business at Denison. The next four years were spent in the furniture and grocery business at Wolf City, Texas. It was in 1892 that Mr. Grayson identified himself with what is now the State of Oklahoma, locating at Ardmore, Indian Territory, where for two years he was furniture dealer and undertaker. The same business he continued at Tecumseh, Oklahoma, for seven years, and in 1901 moved to Earlsboro, where he became active as a banker and for six years was president of the Bank of Earlsboro.

The Town of Blanchard was founded in 1907, the year of statehood, and Mr. Grayson has been one of the prominent factors in its development since the beginning. He established the principal furniture and undertaking business, and still continues the undertaking line in addition to his public duties as postmaster. He has done much other public service for this young town, having served two years as a member of the town council and four years as a member of the school board.

He is a democrat, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and for the past twenty years has been affiliated with the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Chickasha.

In Madison County, Alabama, in 1873, Mr. Grayson married Miss Eugenia E. Wade. Her father was Robert Wade, a farmer in that county. They have two children: Russia, wife of A. E. Nelson, a cotton broker at Altus, Oklahoma; and Leonard W., who is connected with the Neil P. Anderson Cotton Company at Wichita Falls, Texas, and who married Miss Ruby Van Vactor of Elk City, Oklahoma.

WILLIAM N. TALLEY. Greater historic interest pertains to the vigorous young commonwealth of Oklahoma by reason of the fact that there are to be found many sterling young men who are proving themselves valuable factors in the industrial and general business activities of a state which they can claim as the place of their nativity and who have the distinction also of claiming a strain of Indian blood, theirs being a matter of just pride in thus being descended from the Indians whose dominion was the first in this now strong and opulent young commonwealth of the Union. He whose name initiates this paragraph is a descendant in the natural line of pure Chickasaw Indian ancestry, his maternal grandfather, a man of strong and worthy character, having been a full-blood Chickasaw.

Mr. Talley has been a resident of what is now the State of Oklahoma from the time of his nativity, has been actively identified with agricultural pursuits, is a skilled mechanic and is at the present time an employe in the shops of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad at Chickasha, Brady County. In what is now the City of Davis, Murray County, Oklahoma, William N. Talley was born in the year 1885, and he is a son of William and Agnes (Chigley) Talley. His father was born and reared in South Carolina, was a scion of a sterling old family of the fair Southland, and when the Civil war was precipitated he promptly tendered his services in defense of the Confederate cause, having been a valiant soldier in a South Carolina regiment during the entire period of the great conflict. Within a short time after the close of the war he came to Indian Territory, where he married and where he eventually became a most prosperous agriculturist and stock-grower and the owner of a valuable landed estate, in what is now Murray County, Oklahoma. On his well improved homestead farm he continued his residence

until his death, in December, 1913, at which time he was of venerable age. His wife, who preceded him to the life eternal, was a daughter of Nelson Chigley, who still resides at Davis, Murray County, and who has attained to the patriarchal age of eighty-nine years, in 1915. This venerable citizen, a full-blood Chickasaw Indian, came with other members of his tribe upon their exodus from Mississippi to their assigned reservation in the Indian Territory, many years ago.

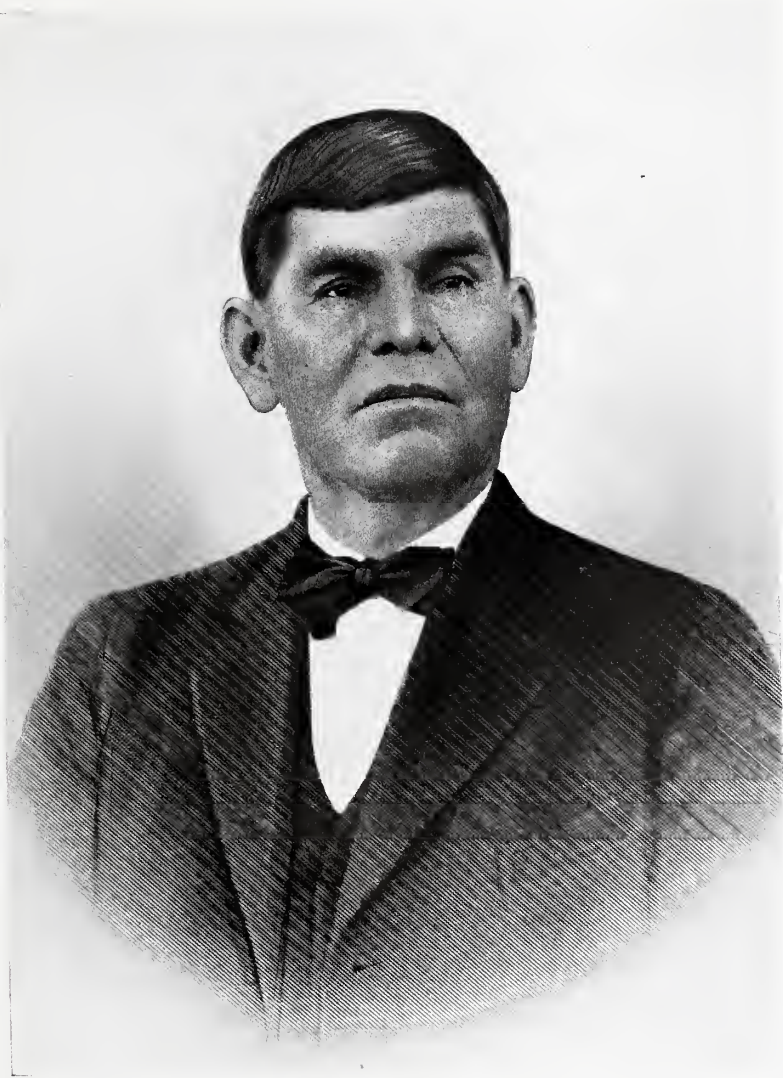
William N. Talley acquired his early education principally at the Harley Institute, at Tishomingo, S. M. White having been at the time the superintendent of the institution, and thereafter he was for two years a student in Hargoe College, at Ardmore. For several years thereafter he was actively identified with the great basic industry of agriculture, and he now has profitable employment in the mechanical department of the Chickasha shops of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, as previously stated in this article. He and his wife, who have no children, having a pleasant home at 209 North Tenth Street in the City of Chickasha.

On the 16th of September, 1914, Mr. Talley wedded Miss Myrta Further, who was born and reared in Garvin County, where her parents still maintain their residence in the town of Wynne Wood.

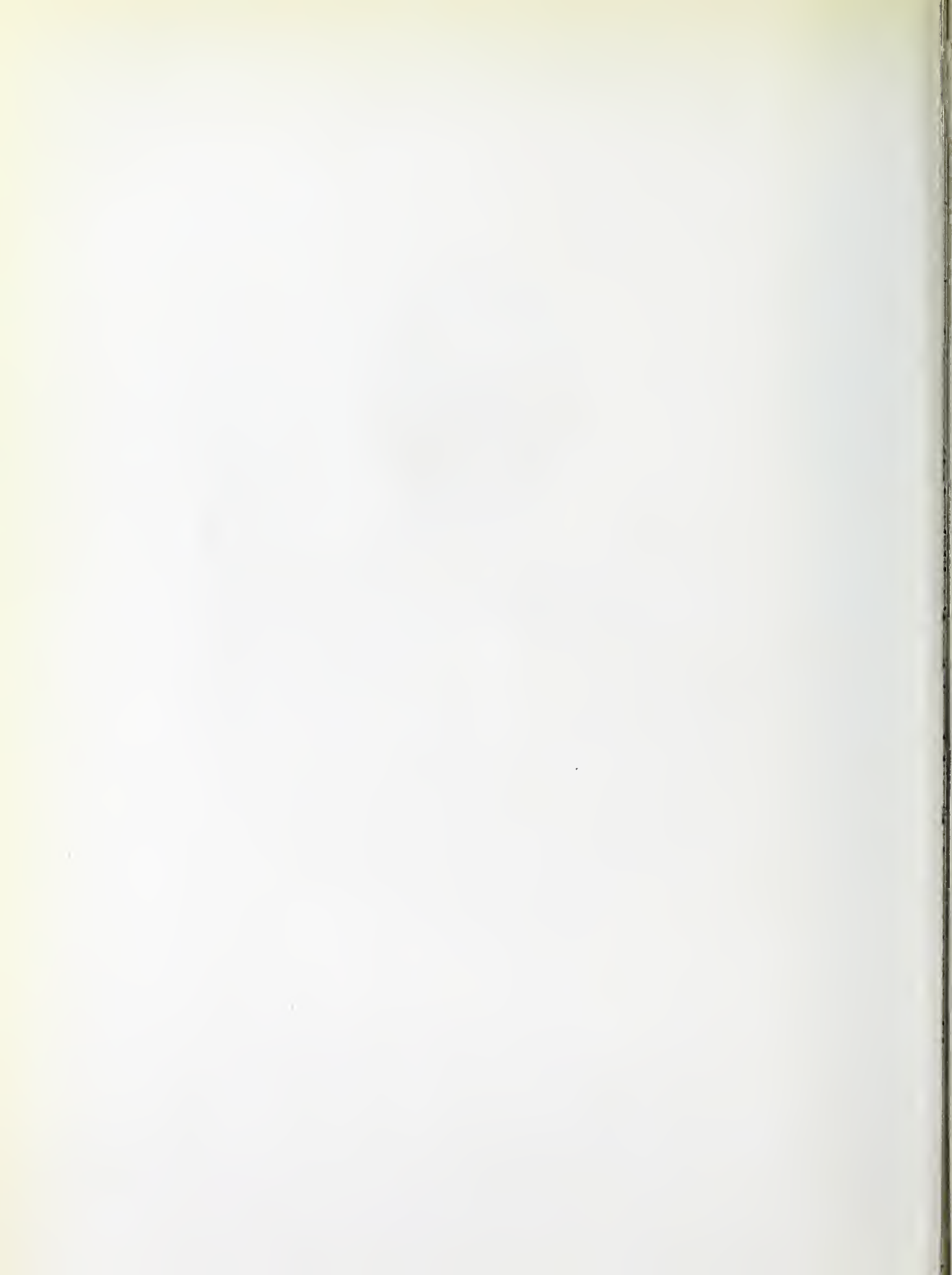
REV. JOHN SMITH. For many years Rev. John Smith has been one of the most influential men of the full-blood Creek Indians. He has rendered notable service since early manhood in the cause of Christianity, and has been a leader in the organized church activities of his nation. He has also acquired and has ably managed extensive land holdings, and enjoys the comforts and conveniences of one of the finest homes in the vicinity of Wetumka. Although a fullblood Creek Indian, Mr. Smith's complexion is as fair as a pure Anglo Saxon, and only the closest observer could determine his Indian origin and racial characteristics.

He was born in 1869 in the Creek Nation, a son of Tecumseh and Betty Smith, both of whom were full-blood Creeks, the former a native of Alabama, brought to Indian Territory with his people when the Government removed them west of the Mississippi, while the mother was born in Indian Territory and spent all her life there. She died in 1879 at an advanced age and the father passed away in 1883. Both were uneducated in the English language, but the father, who was a farmer and stock raiser, became prominent in tribal affairs, serving as member of the council and at one time was judge of the Supreme Court of the Creek Nation. During the war between the states he was member of a Creek regiment in the Confederate army. Both parents responded to the influences of Christianity and were long loyally identified with the Baptist Church. Their five children were: Jacob, who died at the age of twenty-three; Isaac, who died when twenty-five; Foley, died in childhood; Rev. John; and Mary, who died in childhood.

The only survivor of his parents' children, Rev. John Smith grew up on his father's farm, and was well educated for the part he was destined to play in life. He attended the old Levering Mission near Wetumka and for eight months was a student in Bacon University near Muskogee. In the early part of his career Mr. Smith taught among the Indians for about seven years, and then took up missionary work, which he has followed with little interruption to the present time. He was reared in the Baptist faith, and has long been prominent as one of its leading ministers in old Indian Territory. He was one of the managing board of the Indian, Muskogee & Washita Baptist Association.



Rev. Jno. Smith.



In politics he is a democrat. Mr. Smith owns a half section of land while his wife has a quarter section, and this fine farm adjoins the Town of Wetumka on the west. In 1915 Mr. Smith completed a beautiful country home, comprising ten rooms and of modern furnishing and equipment, and this house stands on a fine elevation from which may be obtained an extensive view of the town and the entire surrounding country.

For his first wife Rev. Mr. Smith married in 1898 Eliza Yahola, who was born in the Creek Nation and was also a fullblood. She died in 1914 at the age of about thirty-five. No children survived her. In August, 1915, Rev. Mr. Smith married Addie Carr, who was born near Wetumka April 22, 1878, a daughter of the Rev. Robert Carr, one of the prominent men of Hughes County. Mrs. Smith attended the neighborhood schools, the Levering Mission, the Eufaula High School and finished an academic course in Bacone University. For about seven years she was a teacher in neighborhood schools, and for three years was matron at the Euchee Mission. Like her husband she is very active in the Baptist Church.

In concluding the history of Rev. John Smith we quote the well written words of G. Lee Phelps, general missionary and co-worker:

"Rev. Jno. Smith is of fullblood Creek Indian blood. He was born in 1869, just as his people were getting back into their devastated country that had been laid waste during the terrible war between the North and South.

"At that time all his people were very poor. Their herds and flocks had been confiscated. Their homes and fields destroyed, and thus it came about that Jno. Smith was born in deep poverty.

"When he was nine years of age his mother died and at twelve years of age his father died, leaving him an orphan in the cruel world without a home, but not without a friend, for his cousin, Rev. James Bird, took him and gave him a home and sent him to school.

"The first school house was a little log cabin 12x14 and used as the meeting place of the Weogufkee Church as well as for school purposes. This log cabin still stands beside the new frame church and the old cemetery near, Hannah, Oklahoma.

"All the children who attended this first school were very poor. Jno. Smith's only raiment for the entire winter was a pair of overalls and a cotton shirt. Later he attended Levering Mission School near the Town of Wetumka, and still later attended school at Bacone University, and came under the influence of the immortal Dr. Bacone. After leaving Bacone he taught school for several years among his own people, teaching in the same log cabin where he first went to school.

"In 1884 Jno. Smith gave his heart to the Lord and was converted and baptized by his uncle, Rev. Wesley Smith. Fifteen years later he was ordained as a minister and became pastor of the Little Quarsarday Church, serving in that capacity for several years.

"In 1902 the writer discovered him and found him to be a live, wideawake, energetic minister. When I first met Rev. Smith, a few of us were trying to re-organize the old Muskogee and Wichita Association, which had not had a meeting for several years, and had practically become extinct. Rev. Smith fell right in with the plan and became an active helper, with the result that the Association was re-organized. A managing board was appointed and three missionaries were elected. Rev. Smith was chosen as one of the missionaries. He served in this capacity for seven years.

"In all these years I have never known a more faithful, earnest and aggressive missionary than Rev. Smith

has been. Hundreds have been converted and baptized and the Association was more than doubled in membership.

"This missionary work was prosecuted at no small sacrifice, the missionaries often suffering privations and enduring hardships. The salaries were very small, often not enough to pay the actual expenses.

"The Indians were scattered all over the territory and this meant miles of travel. Sometimes by trains, sometimes by vehicles or horseback, but not infrequently on foot. This latter method of travel was adopted because of the lack of conveyance. During this seven years that Rev. Smith was missionary, he lived fifteen miles from a railroad, and many times he walked this distance in order to reach his appointments. Several times he was compelled to sleep out nights for want of means to pay for his lodging.

"Wicked ruffians have threatened his life several times, and six-shooters have been displayed, but through it all he has kept steady at the task, never wavering.

"He served as Moderator of the Ministers' and Deacons' meetings for several years, and is at this writing Chairman of the Managing Board of the Association, and is just as active in Missionary work as he was when he was under regular appointment as missionary.

"In private life Rev. Smith is a clean and upright man in every sense of the word.

"He was married first in April, 1898, to Eliza Yahola and lived with her until August, 1914, when she died. He was married again on August 5, 1915, to Miss Addie Carr, the daughter of Rev. Robt. Carr. Mrs. Smith is a cultured, educated, refined and intelligent Christian woman, and will be of great help to her husband in his work.

"Rev. Smith has had no children born into his home, but he has raised and educated several orphan children. He is maintaining two in school at the present time.

"In 1913 oil was discovered on the allotment of Mrs. Smith (nee Lizzie Yahola) and has proven to be very valuable. At her death Mr. Smith became heir to one-half interest in this, which has made him a rich man. The income from these oil wells is increasing his wealth at the rate of several thousand dollars per year, but this great wealth does not deter him from his main purpose of life—that of serving God and his people, but on the other hand it has increased his power for service. He has given several thousand dollars already to the education and uplift of his people, and he says it is his purpose to give at least the tenth of his income for the work of the Lord among his people.

"He is now planning a unique method of stimulating missionary zeal among his people."

WILLIAM PRICE MURLEY. One of the handsome and valuable farms of the fertile agricultural region of Northwest Oklahoma, is the property belonging to William Price Murley, lying five miles southeast of the present Town of Capron. Here he has made his home since the opening of the Cherokee Strip, in 1893, and has contributed generously to the development of his community by establishing a well-cultivated and modernly-improved country property. Few men of his locality are more highly esteemed than is Mr. Murley, who is known as a substantial and practical agriculturist and as a public-spirited citizen, and the regard in which he is held is strengthened by the fact that he is the proud owner of a Carnegie hero medal, the first to be awarded an Oklahoman.

William Price Murley was born October 24, 1861, on a farm in Macon County, Missouri, and is a son of Daniel

and Martha A. (Waddle) Murley. His father, born June 10, 1823, in Mason County, Kentucky, was a man of versatile talents and fine education, mastering several professions and gaining well-merited success in each. At various times he practiced as a lawyer, a doctor, a civil engineer and a teacher, and also for a number of years was engaged in farming. He had an honorable military career as a soldier during the Mexican war, being a private under Gen. Zachary Taylor. During the early days of Missouri he was sent from his district as a representative to the Legislature, and subsequently was elected county judge, an office which he held for a long period. He was an intensely religious man, and died in the faith of his church, at Kansas City, Missouri, February 12, 1904. In 1860, in Macon County, Missouri, Mr. Murley was married to Miss Martha A. Waddle, who was born in that county, in 1845, daughter of Edward Waddle, a native of Kentucky. She died May 12, 1866, the mother of three children: William Price; Daniel G., born October 25, 1863, a farmer and one of the first settlers of Alfalfa County, which he represented in the Oklahoma Legislature in 1908; and Martha Ann, born May 11, 1866, married Jacob Frank in 1881, has three children,—Carl, Jacob and Julia, and lives at Kansas City, Missouri.

William P. Murley was educated in the public schools of Sumner County, Kansas, was reared amid agricultural surroundings, and in 1886 engaged in his first business venture when he took up a homestead in Comanche County, Kansas, and established a cattle ranch, handling cattle on the range. This proved a successful enterprise, and he continued to be engaged in that manner until 1893, when he participated in the opening of the Cherokee Strip by making the race for land. Locating five miles southeast of the present Town of Capron, he secured a choice claim of 160 acres, and this has been since developed under his capable management into one of the finest properties in this section, being now all under cultivation, completely fenced, and with the most up-to-date improvements and substantial buildings. While practical in his aims, Mr. Murley is progressive also, and is ever ready to experiment with new methods which promise to secure advanced results. Politically, he is a democrat, but has never cared for public life, nor has he held any save purely local offices. He holds a certificate of membership in the Payne Colony, which agitated the original opening of Oklahoma, but did not take part in that opening. On February 8, 1911, near his home, Mr. Murley exhibited magnificent bravery when he attempted to rescue J. Austin Lott, a boy, from death in a runaway. His courageous attempt cost him greatly, for he received injuries the effects of which will be with him as long as life lasts. However, the incident was brought to the notice of the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, and January 15, 1913, Mr. Murley was presented with a silver medal, together with \$1,000 disablement benefits and \$1,000 toward liquidating indebtedness. Mr. Murley is the first man in Oklahoma to receive such an honor and his medal will ever remain his most highly-prized possession.

On November 9, 1882, Mr. Murley was married to Miss Margaret Davis, of Sumner County, Kansas, who was born May 28, 1864, daughter of Lewis and Rebecca (Bennett) Davis, and died October 21, 1909, in Alfalfa County, Oklahoma. To this union there were born five daughters and four sons, as follows: Daniel Lewis, born August 1, 1884, who died August 26, 1885; Zula Z., born March 16, 1886; Glenn, born December 31, 1888, who died October 9, 1889; Neva, born October 14, 1892, married in 1910, C. H. Lee, and has one child,—William; Ruby, born January 10, 1898, married in 1913, Homer

Elliott, and has one daughter,—Ethel; Alta, born December 27, 1900; Ruth, born July 20, 1902; and Harry and William, who died in infancy.

WILLIAM J. LONG. It is fully a quarter of a century ago, in 1890, when William J. Long first became identified with what is now the State of Oklahoma. In that year he established a pioneer store at McGee, Indian Territory. His store was only one feature of his business interests in the territory, since he also looked after a large amount of stock and had some extensive interests in the cattle industry in this section, where he remained an active factor in business affairs for eight years.

Since 1898 Mr. Long has been one of the liberal and progressive business men of Paul's Valley. There, too, he is accounted an early settler and assisted in organizing the Sullivan-Long Wholesale Grocery Company, an establishment with a successful record which in 1914 was sold to the Tyler & Simpson firm. In the same year, 1898, Mr. Long helped to organize the First National Bank of Paul's Valley, and continued a director in that institution for eight years.

In 1902 he bought the controlling interest in the National Bank of Commerce of Paul's Valley, and has since been its president. This bank was established in 1899 as a private bank, but for a number of years has been conducted under a national charter. In 1902 a handsome building at the corner of Main Street and Chickasaw Avenue was erected and furnished quarters for the bank and for other offices. Some items from a recent bank statement indicate the flourishing condition of the bank. Its capital stock is \$50,000; surplus, \$10,000; undivided profits, \$20,000; and in the fifteen years of its business history it has paid large dividends to the stockholders. Its present officers are: William J. Long, president; W. G. Kimberlin, vice president; E. C. Gage, cashier; and Harry Hamilton, assistant cashier.

Up to twenty-five years ago Mr. Long was a Texan. He was born at Sulphur Springs, in Northern Texas, January 8, 1860. His family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and its representatives were among the pioneers of Maury County, Tennessee. His great-grandfather, John Long, was a Texas pioneer, having emigrated to Harrison County in that state from Maury County, Tennessee. He died in Harrison County. Mr. Long's grandfather, Mathew Long, arrived in Texas in time to fight the Mexicans and Indians under the redoubtable Sam Houston. He was for many years a farmer and stock man, and died in Hopkins County, Texas, having been a native of Tennessee. P. H. Long, father of the Paul's Valley banker, was born in Tennessee in 1831 and died at Sulphur Springs, Texas, in 1876. His parents had settled in Harrison County, Texas, in 1844, and he grew up in that section of Eastern Texas, and as a young man moved to Hopkins County, where he married Sarah McKnight, a native of Hopkins County. In Hopkins County P. H. Long followed business as a merchant. In 1861 he accepted the lot of his home state and enlisted in the Confederate army, and just before the close of the war was wounded and consequently was home on a furlough when hostilities closed. He was a democrat, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and a Royal Arch Mason. His first wife died at Sulphur Springs in 1861, and her only child is William J. Long of Paul's Valley. For his second wife the father married Mary M. McKnight, a sister of his first wife. The children by that union are: Charles M., who is proprietor of a hotel at Ada, Oklahoma; Minnie M., wife of William Mann, in the real estate business at Dallas, Texas; Aunie T., wife of Joe Prim, a merchant at

Wynnewood, Oklahoma; and Emma M., deceased wife of R. B. Moreland, who is a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and now resides at Sherman, Texas.

William J. Long, while growing up at Sulphur Springs, Texas, acquired a high school education. When only seventeen years of age he began his business career, being connected with a mercantile establishment at Sulphur Springs for two years. He then removed to Fairyleland, in Hopkins County, and established a general store. This he conducted for ten years and then sold out. With this experience as a merchant and in general business affairs Mr. Long entered Indian Territory in 1890. He has since acquired a position that makes him one of the leading business men in the southern part of the state. He is widely known in banking circles, is a member of the Oklahoma Bankers' Association and the American Bankers' Association. He is a director in the Paul's Valley Commercial Club and takes a part in every movement for the benefit of that city. In politics he is a democrat, and has served as a member of the council. He is a deacon in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and is affiliated with Valley Lodge No. 6, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; with Paul's Valley Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; with India Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Oklahoma City; with the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite, in Consistory No. 1, Valley of Guthrie; and also with the Woodmen of the World.

In 1883 at Sulphur Springs, while just getting a foothold in business affairs, he married Miss Julia I. Hicklin. Her father, the late Richard Hicklin, was a farmer. To their marriage have been born four children: John R., in the furniture business and also a stockman at Paul's Valley; Maud M., wife of Samuel Hewett, who is proprietor of a furniture store at Paul's Valley; Edwin, a hardware merchant at Paul's Valley; and Charlie C., who is in partnership with his brother Edwin.

DR. JAMES JOHNSON WILLIAMS. The town of Weatherford owes a considerable to Dr. J. J. Williams, who has been established in practice there since 1898. He may truly be said to be a pioneer, and to his activities in his profession, he has added much public service of an admirable character that has made his presence in Weatherford a distinct advantage to the community.

Dr. James Johnson Williams was born in Wheatland, Hickory County, Missouri, on April 8, 1867, and is the son of James D. and Harriet B. (Hughes) Williams. The father was born near Nashville, Tennessee, in 1818, and died in Wheatland, Missouri, in 1886. His wife was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, and she died at Bolivar, Missouri, in 1896. From Tennessee James D. Williams moved to Wheatland, Missouri, prior to his marriage, and in 1883 he moved from Wheatland, where he had spent many happy and prosperous years, and settled in Eldorado, Missouri, though he later returned to the old home in Wheatland and there died. He was a farmer and stockman there, and was very prominent in his county. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and a devout Christian. He was twice married. His first wife was a Miss Holbert, and she died near Cross Timbers, Missouri, the mother of one son, F. M. Williams. Of his second marriage three children were born. William T. lives in Lindsay, California, where he has an orange grove. Nannie E. married J. A. Dickerson, and they live in Louis, Oklahoma, where he is postmaster and a hardware dealer. The third child was Doctor Williams of this review.

Doctor Williams had his elementary training in the schools in Hickory County, Missouri, and was graduated from the Eldorado High School with the class of 1886.

He then entered the Southwest Baptist College in Bolivar, Missouri, and was graduated with the class of 1889 with the degree B. L. Soon after he matriculated in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Chicago, now known as the Medical Department of the State University, and he was graduated with the class of 1893, degree of M. D. He then took a post graduate course in the Chicago Clinical School in 1905, and has in other ways kept up his training so as to maintain his place in the advance guard of the profession.

Doctor Williams' first practice was in Cross Timbers, Missouri, from 1893-6, and from 1896-8 he was engaged in practice in Bolivar, Missouri. He came to Weatherford, Oklahoma, in April, 1898, and since that time has conducted a general medical and surgical practice.

Doctor Williams is a democrat, and has served as local health officer here on several occasions. He was mayor of Weatherford for two terms, serving through the years of 1903-4-5-6, and he gave excellent service to the community in that office. In 1907 he was elected to the State Senate, serving in the First Legislature of Oklahoma. He was re-elected and served four years in that office. During the first term he gave special service as a member and chairman of the Committee on Hospitals and Charities, and during his second term he was chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. During this third term of service he was chairman of the Committee on the Senate and Legislative Affairs, and at the same time was chairman of the Public Health Committee. He was also a member of the Committee on Roads and Highways, on Federal Relations, on Drugs and Pure Foods, on Judicial Apportionments, and on State and County Affairs. He was the originator of the "Medical Practice Act of Oklahoma," as well as the author of the Compulsory Education bill, the bill for providing for Consolidated Rural Schools, the bill providing Weatherford with \$100,000 for the new Southwestern State Normal School building, the bill for the Boys' Trading School at Pauls Valley, Oklahoma, and the bill for the Institute for Feeble Minded, at Enid, Oklahoma. It was largely through his efforts that all these various bills went through. In addition to his service in these matters, he has served Weatherford as a member of the City Council for several years. He was appointed by Governor Williams as a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners of the state in January, 1916.

Doctor Williams is a Mason, with membership in the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Royal Arch Masons and the Knights Templar, all Weatherford bodies; India Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Oklahoma City, and Consistory No. 1, Valley of Guthrie. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the County, State and American Medical Societies, and is prominent in the county with his brother practitioners.

Doctor Williams is the owner of considerable real estate in and about Weatherford, including his home, and a fine farm of 160 acres three miles south of Weatherford.

In 1892, in Bolivar, Missouri, was recorded the marriage of Doctor Williams to Miss Tena Milliken, daughter of H. R. Milliken, a prominent attorney and farming man of Bolivar, now deceased. Three children have been born to them: James Rankin, now a junior in the Southwestern State Normal at Weatherford; Gordon Darnell, also a student in that institution; and J. J., living at home with her parents.

HON. DICK THOMPSON MORGAN. When, in the elections of November, 1914, the Hon. Dick Thompson

Morgan was sent to the United States Congress for the fourth consecutive time, there was evidenced eloquently the confidence of the people of the Eighth Congressional District of Oklahoma in his trustworthiness, his fidelity to the responsibilities incident to the holding of public office, and his entire capacity to promote the best interests of his constituents. A prominent legislator, Mr. Morgan is also a noted legist, a recognized authority in several branches of the law, and an author of no mean ability, and during his quarter of a century of residence in Oklahoma has done much and in many ways to promote the substantial growth of one of the nation's most wonderful commonwealths.

Dick Thompson Morgan was born at Prairie Creek, Vigo County, Indiana, December 6, 1853, and is a son of Valentine and Frances (Thompson) Morgan, the former a farmer and native of Kentucky who died in 1880, at the age of sixty-five years, and the latter, a native of Indiana, who survived until 1913 and reached the advanced age of ninety-two years. Mr. Morgan received his early education in the public schools of the vicinity of his birth, following which he was sent to the Union Christian College, Merom, Indiana, graduating therefrom in 1876 with his degree of Bachelor of Science and receiving his Master's degree from the same institution in 1882. He took his law course at the Central Law School, Indianapolis, where he was graduated in 1880, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and in that same year began the practice of his profession at Terre Haute, Indiana. From the time he had reached his majority, Mr. Morgan had been a strong and active republican, and in 1880 was elected to his first office as a member of the Indiana House of Representatives, in which body he served capably during that and the following year. He then entered the newspaper field, in connection with his legal practice, and from 1882 until 1886 was editor and publisher of the Terre Haute Courier, which was a powerful influence in the ranks of republicanism in the Hoosier State at that time. In the latter year Mr. Morgan retired from journalism to accept the position of attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, at Garden City, Kansas, and retained that position until the opening of Oklahoma, April 22, 1889, at that time settling in the City of Guthrie. There he resided and continued in the practice of his profession until 1893, when he removed to Perry, and in 1901 transferred his residence and field of practice to El Reno. He was residing at the latter city in 1904, when he was appointed by President Theodore Roosevelt to the position of register of the United States Land Office at Woodward, where he has since made his home. Mr. Morgan retained this position until 1908, when he was elected from the old Second Oklahoma Congressional District, as a member of the Sixty-first Congress of the United States. His services in that body were of a character that demonstrated Mr. Morgan one of the strong and able members of the House, and re-elections to the Sixty-second and Sixty-third congresses followed. In November, 1914, he again became the candidate of his party, and was elected from his district, the new Eighth, to the Sixty-fourth Congress, for the term from March 4, 1915, to March 4, 1917.

On January 25, 1912, Congressman Morgan introduced the first bill in the House of Representatives to create a Federal commission to supervise, regulate and control industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and February 20, 1912, made a speech in the House advocating such a measure. In the initiative and advocacy of such a commission, Congressman Morgan was a pioneer. Later the republican and progressive parties endorsed the proposition in their party platforms, and

President Wilson, in a special message to Congress recommended it. The Sixty-third Congress passed the act creating the Federal Trade Commission only about 2½ years after the same had first been proposed by Congressman Morgan.

The Woodward News Bulletin, referring to Congressman Morgan's leadership in Federal Trade Commission legislation, says: "The Federal Trade Commission Act recently passed by Congress, stands as a monument to the foresight, breadth of intellect, legislative skill and constructive statesmanship of Congressman Dick T. Morgan. The passage of this measure marks an epoch in the history of National legislation. Conspicuous among the names of those who have written this chapter in American legislative history will appear for all time the name of Dick T. Morgan. He initiated the measure in the House and followed it closely through every stage of its development and progress. In the conception, development and completion of this monumental piece of legislation, Mr. Morgan led the leaders in the Halls of Congress, moved in advance of his own party organization, and outlined a program and policy which was finally adopted and followed by a National Democratic Administration.

"When Mr. Morgan entered Congress, March 4, 1909, he recognized the fact that the trust question was the one great unsolved National problem. He at once began a careful and systematic study of the question. While others were talking, Mr. Morgan was working. He searched the Congressional Library, studied the Constitution, examined Federal Statutes, read Supreme Court decisions, and sought light and inspiration from every available source. In the Campaign of 1910 he told his constituents that he was in favor of creating a Federal Corporation Commission. Entering upon his second term, he immediately began the preparation of a Bill for this purpose. It was finally completed and introduced in the House on the 25th day of January, 1912. It covered 14 pages of printed matter, every section, paragraph and line of which had been prepared with the utmost care. On the 21st day of February, 1912, Mr. Morgan delivered in the House the first speech advocating the creation of such a Commission. The leaders of the Republican party recognized merit in the proposition and at the next Convention of the party, held at Chicago in June, 1912, the platform declared for a Federal Trade Commission. A month later the Progressive Party, in its first platform did likewise. When the 63rd Congress convened in special session, April 7, 1913, Mr. Morgan promptly reintroduced his Bill. Other Representatives followed his leadership and introduced similar bills. But the climax was reached when President Wilson went before Congress with his message recommending the creation of such a Commission. He thereby committed his party in Congress to the proposition. Thereafter, it was only a question of working out the details and determining what power should be conferred upon the Commission."

One of the most important subjects to come before Congress in recent years has been that of Rural Credits. Recognizing how deeply his own constituents were interested in better credit facilities and the many benefits that would accrue to the farmers generally of the United States through more abundant credit and lower interest Mr. Morgan as a representative in Congress immediately became a deep student of the subject and an enthusiastic supporter thereof. The question was conspicuously before the Sixty-third Congress. In the discussion of the subject Mr. Morgan attracted attention by the force in which he presented his views as well as by the knowledge he displayed of the subject. But that Congress adjourned, March 4, 1915, without action on the subject. Between the adjournment of the Sixty-third Con-

gress, March 4, 1915, and the meeting of the first session of the Sixty-fourth Congress, December 7, 1915, about nine months had intervened. This was to be a vacation for members of Congress. Instead of taking a vacation, however, Mr. Morgan devoted his time to the writing of a book entitled "Land Credits: A Plea for the American Farmer." In the preface of this book Mr. Morgan says:

"When the Sixty-third Congress adjourned, March 4, 1915, I was confronted with a situation entirely new to me. Apparently I had nine months' vacation in sight; for, barring an extra session, Congress would not meet again until December 6, following. Farm-credit legislation had been conspicuous before the Sixty-third Congress. The whole subject was postponed for the action of the Sixty-fourth Congress.

"I was disappointed in the recommendations of the Commissions which went abroad to study Rural Credits and I had reached the conclusion that Congress should not enact into law the Commission Bill, the Subcommittee Bill, or the Senate Committee Bill. I, therefore, decided I could best serve my constituents, my State, and my country by devoting the greater part of my vacation to the further study of the principles of land credit, and in preparing the result of my investigations for publication in book form."

Some idea of the character of Mr. Morgan's book may be gathered from comments thereof by his colleagues in Congress. Hon. Duncan U. Fletcher, United States senator from the State of Florida, and chairman of the United States Commission sent abroad to study the subject of Rural Credits in a personal letter to the author referring to the book, says:

"You have given a most valuable contribution to the discussion of the problem. You show a thorough grasp of it—particularly as to its importance and the need of a proper solution of it. You express clearly and forcibly the reasons calling for a sound system of Rural Credits and your historical tracing of the movement and the work on it is the most accurate and fairest yet given. I differ with you in some views and arguments but that does not lessen my appreciation of the industry and skill you have shown, manifesting your patriotic interest in a great national question, nor my respect of your opinions."

Hon. John W. Kern, United States senator from the State of Indiana, in a personal letter to Mr. Morgan, referring to his book on Land Credits, says:

"It is a most creditable piece of work and you are to be congratulated. You have collected and presented a mass of pertinent facts and statistics and set forth so fairly the arguments in favor of the several systems proposed, that all men in public or private life who desire to investigate the main question will find their labors greatly lessened by an examination of your work."

The press throughout the country has given most favorable comment on this book. The Nation, of New York, one of the most discriminating magazines published in the United States, in its issue of February 17, 1916, prints a lengthy review of this work. Among other things it says:

"Mr. Morgan has produced a work of many excellencies and one which students of a pending political question will find exceedingly useful. He would have done well if he had eliminated certain expressions which seem to imply that the farmer is a ill-used person. * * * With this allowance the reader will find the present work one of the most helpful that has yet appeared in this country on the subject of rural credits. * * * Despite the unfortunate mannerism to which he alluded at the start, he has presented us with a work which will command general respect if not universal approval."

The Globe-Democrat of St. Louis, Missouri, discussing Mr. Morgan's book on Land Credits, says:

"Persons prone to look upon Oklahoma as a Nazareth out of which nothing of value in the discussion of great economic problems might be expected to come, may fail to read the book on Land Credits written by Representative Dick T. Morgan. * * * But such as persevere will find in it one of the fairest, most illuminating and convincing discussions of land credits to appear since President Taft began to press this neglected question upon the attention of Americans."

Hundreds of newspapers have published highly complimentary notices of this book. The work is in the hands of practically every member of Congress and its influence will be a potent factor in the moulding of legislation by the National Congress on the subject of Rural Credits.

Mr. Morgan prepared a number of elaborate bills on the subject of rural credits and introduced them in Congress. At this writing, April, 1916, Congress has not taken any final action on the rural credit proposition. But whatever may be the final character of the legislation enacted Mr. Morgan will always be given great credit for the service which he rendered in his effort to secure for the farmers of the United States a system of land credits that would furnish equal and adequate credit facilities for all of the farmers of the United States at uniform rates of interest to the farmers in every section of the country.

In addition to the foregoing book Mr. Morgan is the author of several other works. Among them are "Morgan's Manual of United States Homestead and Townsite Laws," (1890); "Morgan's Digest of Oklahoma Statutes and Supreme Court Decisions," (1898); and "Morgan's School Land Manual," (1901).

In the territorial days of Oklahoma, Mr. Morgan was president of the Oklahoma Free Homes League, a society organized to aid in securing to the settlers of Oklahoma Territory the benefit of the free homestead law. The movement was successful, resulting in saving the settlers of Oklahoma about \$12,000,000. From 1899 until 1908 Mr. Morgan was president of the Oklahoma Christian Missionary Society and he was one of the original committee which founded and located at Enid, Oklahoma, Phillips University and has been from its organization one of its trustees.

On May 30, 1878, Mr. Morgan was married to Miss Ora Heath, daughter of Rev. A. R. and Mary (Maxwell) Heath, of Merom, Indiana. Rev. A. R. Heath was a minister of the Christian Church, was one of the founders and for many years the secretary and treasurer of the Union Christian College at Merom, Indiana, and died in November, 1914, at the age of eighty-nine years. One son has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Morgan: Porter H.

Porter H. Morgan, leading attorney of Oklahoma City, and a member of the firm of Morgan & Deupree, was born at Terre Haute, Indiana, October 12, 1880. He was nine years of age when he accompanied his parents to Oklahoma, and after some preparation entered the University of Oklahoma, which he attended from 1896 to 1900. In the latter year he entered Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa, where he was graduated in 1903 with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, and this was followed by a law course at the Chicago University Law School, where he graduated in 1906 with the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. On September 1st of that year, Mr. Morgan began the practice of his profession at Oklahoma City, and in 1910 formed a partnership with H. T. Deupree, the firm of Morgan & Deupree now being considered one of the strong legal combinations of the city. Offices are maintained at Nos. 421-423 American National

Bank Building. Mr. Morgan maintains membership in the various organizations of his profession, and is also connected with the Masons and the Delta Phi Fraternity.

Mr. Morgan was married September 15, 1903, to Clemer Deupree, daughter of William T. and Martha (Wilson) Deupree, of Bloomfield, Iowa, and three children have been born to this union: Dick Deupree, Merle and William Maxwell. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and their children reside at their pleasant home, at No. 2228 West Fourteenth Street.

MELVIN GEORGE MEISTER. As a strong and active member of the Oklahoma City bar during more than ten years, Melvin George Meister wields an influence that only men of unusual strength of character and ability can exercise in a community of nearly 100,000 people. Connected at various times as general or special counsel with large and important interests, his unflinching judgment has saved him from the pedantry of law, and having been a thorough and assiduous student under the impetus of his own determination, he has become practically and fully equipped to meet any emergency within the scope of his legal duties.

Mr. Meister was born at Freeport, the county seat of Stephenson County, Illinois, January 4, 1873, and is a son of George Franklin and Louise (Margileth) Meister. His maternal grandfather was a minister of the United Brethren Church, known during the early days as a circuit rider in both Illinois and Ohio, where he preached the gospel zealously for over sixty years. He died at the age of eighty-five years, in the fall of 1914. When Melvin G. Meister was four years of age his parents removed from Illinois and located on a farm situated in Benton County, Iowa. There he grew to sturdy young manhood, working when he was large enough and securing what education he could in the country schools during the winter months. Afterward he attended the Western College for one year, and after this, when only seventeen years of age, began teaching. He was the eldest of a family of six children. About the time that he entered upon his career as an educator, his father met an accidental death, and Melvin G. Meister was left as the sole support of the mother and five children younger than himself, four of whom were girls. The youth accepted the duties and responsibilities of bread-earner for the family cheerfully, taught schools in the winter terms and applied himself to farming during the summer months, and remained with his mother like the dutiful son that he had always been, and as his subsequent development of character has indicated he could only do. He has never separated from his mother, she still being a member of his family.

By the time he had reached the age of twenty-two years, in spite of his added responsibilities and calls upon his purse, he had worked so industriously and saved so thriftily that he had laid aside enough money to attend Tilford Academy, where he did double work, and graduated with the class of 1895. After his graduation Mr. Meister again taught school for a year and at the same time engaged in the reading of law in the office of M. J. Tobin, of Vinton, Iowa. Subsequently he took the law course at the University of Iowa, where he was duly graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In order to set aside a working capital, Mr. Meister deferred entering his beloved profession for another period, and instead accepted the position of assistant principal of the high school at Dysart, Iowa, but after one year in that capacity opened an office and began his activities in the law. During the six years that he remained in practice at Dysart, he served for four years as mayor of that city.

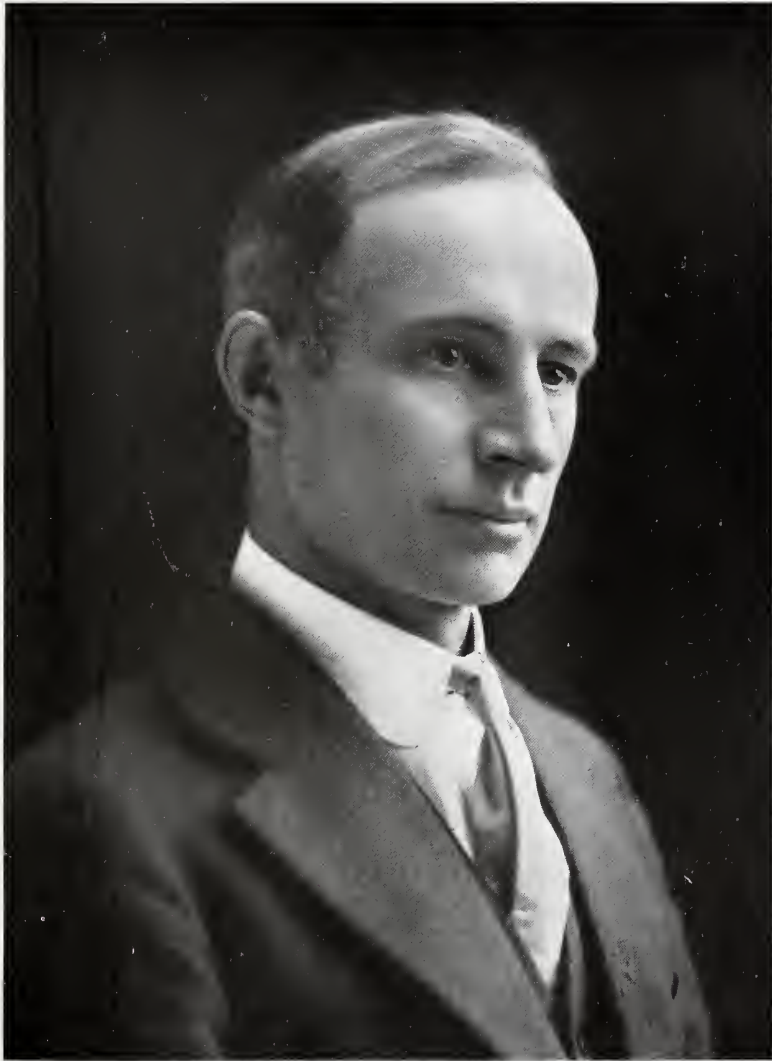
Mr. Meister moved to Oklahoma City in 1905 and engaged in the practice of law, and since that time has steadily advanced until today he is recognized as one of the very safest and most responsible members of the bar in the state. He enjoys a large practice and has among his clientele some of the most prominent individuals and concerns in Oklahoma. All his practice is of the highest class and most desirable kind that can come to the lawyer, and those who secure his services know full well that their business will be thoroughly taken care of at all times and under all circumstances. His offices are located at No. 725-729 American National Bank Building.

At Laporte City, Iowa, November 1, 1899, Mr. Meister was united in marriage with Miss Helen Harriet Gay, daughter of John R. and Addie (Gay) Gay, the former a native of Vermont and the latter of Illinois. Some time prior to the Civil war, Mr. Gay removed from New England to Illinois, and when that struggle came on he enlisted in the Union Army as a member of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Meister: Melvin Eugene, born March 23, 1902; Helen Harriet, born August 26, 1905; Ruth Adrienne, born October 21, 1909; and Mark Gaylord, born September 11, 1914.

Mr. Meister joined the republican party when he attained his majority, but his great admiration for Theodore Roosevelt led him to transfer his support to the progressive party when the colonel led the revolt from the famous convention at Chicago, in 1912. Mr. Meister is a Master Mason, being a member of Oklahoma Lodge No. 16, and is prominent in the Knights of Pythias, having filled every station in the subordinate lodge of that order and represented his lodge in the Grand Lodge of Oklahoma. Mrs. Meister is a popular member of the Order of the Easter Star. She and Mr. Meister are members of the First Presbyterian Church of Oklahoma City, in which he is chairman of the board of deacons, and assistant superintendent of the Bible School.

WILLIAM D. TURNER. Recognition of the special fitness for the duties and honors of public office came with the election of William D. Turner as commissioner of finance in the municipal government of Lawton. Mr. Turner was elected to that office April, 1913, and was re-elected April 6, 1915. As commissioner of finance he has one of the most important departments in the commission government, having charge of the auditing and accounting for this large and prosperous city, handles all city money, and devotes himself actively to this branch of municipal government. His chief clerk in the office is Frank L. Meadows.

William D. Turner has had a long and active business career, and one that shows a steady progress from the average circumstances of youth to success and high standing in one of the best cities of Oklahoma. He was born in Clark County, Illinois, September 15, 1866. The Turner family is of Scotch ancestry originally resident of Edinburg, Scotland, and in colonial times one branch came to America, settling in Massachusetts, moving next to Pennsylvania, thence to Ohio, from that state to Indiana, and finally to Illinois. Mr. Turner has Revolutionary ancestors on both sides. His father was William B. Turner, who was born in Zanesville, Ohio, in 1843. The grandfather, William A. Turner, removed from Ohio to Clark County, Illinois, in 1846, and after following farming for many years died in that county. William B. Turner became likewise a farmer and stock man, was married in Clark County, reared his family there, and after an honorable career passed away in



W. G. Meister,

March, 1908. He was a staunch democrat. He married Melinda Robinson, who was born in Clark County, Illinois, in 1848, and died there in 1896. Their children were: Elizabeth Ann, who married Frank Sharp, and they reside on their farm in Clark County, Illinois; Abrilla, wife of Lafayette Perisho, living on their farm in Clark County; William D.; Ellen, the wife of John J. Grant, a rancher at Gillette, Wyoming; Serena, whose husband, William H. Baldwin, is a lumberman at Mulberry Grove, Illinois; Patsy, wife of H. M. Grant, a hotel proprietor and merchant at Casey, Illinois; Eva, wife of Mr. Emrich, a farmer and stockman at Casey, Illinois; George R., a farmer and stockman in Clark County; and John A., in the insurance business at Martinville, Illinois.

William D. Turner grew up on his father's homestead in Clark County, and attended the public schools there. At the age of twenty-one his father gave him a horse and saddle. He sold this for \$125 and used the proceeds to pay his way partly through the Central Normal College at Danville, Indiana, where he graduated in 1891. For a number of years after this he followed the profession of teaching with no little success. He taught first in the country schools, and was principal of several village schools in Illinois until 1901.

On April 5, 1901, just before the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, Mr. Turner arrived at Lawton. As a pioneer settler there, he was first engaged in the lumber business, and followed that until the spring of 1902. Selling out his interests, he spent one year as bookkeeper with the Lawton Ice and Fuel Company, and for the next five years was associated with M. A. West & Company in the real estate, loan and insurance business. He continued in the same business as a partner with L. S. Eckles until 1913, since which year he has devoted more time to his official tasks than to his private business. His office as one of the city commissioners is in the City Hall.

Mr. Turner is a democrat, and a deacon in the Christian Church. He is especially prominent in Masonry, and in that order is well known over the state. He is a member and past master of Lawton Lodge No. 183, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; is king of Chapter No. 44, Royal Arch Masons; is junior warden in Lawton Commandery No. 18 of the Knights Templars; is a member of Lawton Council No. 21, Royal and Select Masters, and did his cryptic work in the Grand Council of Oklahoma. He is a member of the board of control of the Grand Lodge for the Masonic Home at Arlington, and in that capacity has supervision over about one-third of the state. Other affiliations are with Lawton Camp No. 10256 of the Modern Woodmen of America, with the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, and with the Lawton Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Turner was married at Hagerstown, Illinois, to Miss Nora A. Sharp, daughter of the late Jacob Sharp, a well known farmer in Clark County, Illinois. To this union have been born the following children: Leland E., a senior in the Lawton High School; Richmond D., also a senior in the high school; Ruth Naomi, who died at the age of thirteen months in Lawton; and Lenora Ann, who was born July 13, 1914.

THADDEUS WINFIELD JONES, JR. The name of Jones is frequently found to indicate Welsh origin, and in the case of Thaddeus Winfield Jones, Jr., it is particularly true. The family came from Wales to America in the early days of our history, and settled in North Carolina. Men of the name were participants in the struggle for American independence, and they have been identified with the history making epochs of the land from then down to the present time. Alexander Hamilton Jones,

the grandfather of the subject, was born and reared in North Carolina, and there spent many years of his life. He was a newspaper man of some prominence there, and was a veteran of the Civil war, serving throughout the conflict in the Union army. He was a merchant for some years in Norman, Oklahoma, where he went in 1890. Toward the end of his life he went to Long Beach, California, where he lived quietly to the time of his death.

One of the sons of Alexander Hamilton Jones was Thaddeus Winfield Jones, father of the subject. He was born in Hendersonville, North Carolina, in 1850. From that place he went to live in Asheville, North Carolina, and was graduated from the West Point Military Academy in the class of 1872. Mr. Jones made the first map of the staked plains of Texas for the United States Government, and he served through the Indian campaigns of Oklahoma and Arizona. His first post, after his graduation in 1872, was Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and he passed through the Geronimo campaign while located there. He was with the Tenth Cavalry at San Juan Hill, passing through the entire Cuban campaign and for his conspicuous bravery in that period he was made a Colonel of Volunteers. Since that time he has served on several occasions in the Philippines, winning much distinction during his military career from first to last. He was retired in 1913, and is now living in Long Beach, California. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Colonel Jones married Mary Lee, a native daughter of Michigan, and four children were born to them: Thaddeus Winfield, Jr., was the first born. Alexander Hamilton is a first lieutenant in the Thirteenth Cavalry, and is stationed at Brownsville, Texas. Margaret Lee is married and lives in Texas. Mazel Lee is at home with her parents.

Thaddeus Winfield Jones, Jr., was born at Fort Stockton, Texas, on January 6, 1880. He was graduated from the University of North Carolina with the class of 1900, a Bachelor of Science. He then entered the law department of that institution and spent the years 1901-2 in preparation for his profession. He was admitted to the bar in North Carolina in February, 1902, and in September of the same year came to Weatherford, Oklahoma, here to establish a general law practice. He has been engaged in his profession here up to the present time. Mr. Jones has served in the office of city attorney, being elected to the position in 1908 and 1910, and is now acting city attorney. He was a candidate for the office of district judge in Oklahoma, but he is republican in politics, and the district is overwhelmingly democratic in political sentiment, consequently he suffered defeat in that campaign.

Mr. Jones is a member of the Episcopal Church. His college fraternities are the Sigma Chi, the Gorgon's Head, the Pi Sigma and the Theta Nu Epsilon.

In 1903 Mr. Jones was married in Weatherford to Miss Ruby Butcher, daughter of Nathaniel Butcher, a farmer living in Lecom, Mississippi. She died in 1913, leaving a son and a daughter: Ruby Winfield, born December 4, 1910, and Thaddeus Winfield 3d, born November 19, 1913. In October, 1914, Mr. Jones married Miss Ida Lee Garrison, daughter of C. E. Garrison, of Foss, Oklahoma.

JAMES A. BOYD. In James A. Boyd the City of Sapulpa has a citizen whose far-reaching enterprise, aptitude for affairs and broad public spirit have been potent in extending the community's commerce and in advancing its welfare in various directions. In the course of a long and useful career, he has been engaged in a variety

of business occupations, in each of which he has gained well-won success, and at the present time there are few men better known in Creek County in the field of real estate, insurance and abstracts.

Mr. Boyd was born in Ralls County, Missouri, May 27, 1866, and is a son of William H. and Isabella Frances (Eustace) Boyd. His father, a native of Kentucky, was taken to Missouri as a child and there reared in Ralls County, where he resided until 1875. In that year he went to Texas, where his subsequent life was passed in farming in various communities, and his death occurred in that state, at Sherman, in 1904, when he was eighty-four years of age. Mrs. Boyd was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the only child of Prof. John Eustace, a native of Ireland, mineralogist, geologist and artist, who was for a number of years connected with the University of Dublin, and on coming to the United States became the founder of Eustace Academy, at Philadelphia. When he retired he went to Van Alstyne, Texas, where he made his home with his daughter and son-in-law until his death, in 1878, at the age of eighty-two years. Mrs. Boyd died at Ardmore, Indian Territory, at the home of her son, James A., in 1894, when she was sixty-six years of age. There were four sons and three daughters in the family.

James A. Boyd was granted the advantages of an excellent home training and a common school education and remained with his parents until 1888, at which time he moved to Marietta, Indian Territory, there being engaged in clerking and in handling cotton. In September, 1891, he changed his field of activity to the ambitious Town of Ardmore, there being identified with a cotton and compress business and with a wholesale grocery, and also took an important part in conducting the first election when the town was incorporated, being associated with Congressman C. D. Carter, C. P. Bruce and others. In 1898 he moved to Wynnewood, where he was assistant manager and salesman of a wholesale grocery business, but in August, 1899, resigned and moved to Oklahoma City, where he took charge of a cotton compress. In August, 1900, Mr. Boyd came to Sapulpa to build a cotton compress, which he conducted for some years, and during this time, became interested in the real estate and insurance business, an enterprise which grew so rapidly that finally he began to devote his entire attention to its development. On February 1, 1910, he purchased a controlling interest in the Lefe-Sheer Abstract Company, which he has conducted in connection with his real estate and insurance business to the present time. Mr. Boyd is one of the leading democrats of Creek County. He has been president of the election board two terms, and at present is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee. When movements of a public nature are launched, his is one of the first named to be suggested for important and arduous committee work, and he has never shirked his duty in this direction. Some of Sapulpa's most beneficial enterprises may be in large part accredited to Mr. Boyd's energy and public spirit. For more than thirty years he has been a member of the Christian Church, and is a charter member of the church at Sapulpa, of which he has been a trustee since the purchase of the property. His fraternal connection is with the Modern Woodmen of America.

Mr. Boyd was married December 29, 1901, to Miss Juanita Allen, a native of Texas and a daughter of James H. and Martha (Hammock) Allen. Four children have been born to this union: William Powell; Jack Allen, who died in November, 1911, aged seven years; James Stuart, and Virginia Juanita.

HENRY CLAY LLOYD, M. D. One of the earliest members of the medical profession to locate at Hobart was

Dr. Henry Clay Lloyd, whose high standing in the professional circles of that part of Oklahoma is based upon fifteen years of continuous and excellent service. He has been an interested and active witness in the development of Southwestern Oklahoma and wherever possible has cast his influence with movements for further progress.

An Ohio man by birth, he was born at Milford February 5, 1877. The Lloyds originally came from Wales, were pioneers in the Middle West, and Doctor Lloyd's grandfather, Allen Lloyd, died at Indianapolis in 1910 at advanced years. For a number of years he had followed the business of florist. Thomas A. Lloyd, father of the doctor, was born in Ohio in 1834 and died at Indianapolis in 1888. On first leaving Ohio he moved to Tennessee, then returned to his native state, and became a merchant at Milford, where his son Doctor Lloyd was born, and in 1882 moved to Indianapolis, where he became connected with the Eagle Machine Works. He was a republican and was very active in the Baptist Church, serving as one of its officials for many years. Thomas A. Lloyd married Anna West, who was born in Ohio in 1849 and now lives at Terrace Park, Ohio, a suburb of Cincinnati. The five children were: Huber A., a resident of Terrace Park, Ohio; Samuel W., also of Terrace Park, Ohio; William T., of Terrace Park, Ohio; and John W., who resides at Milford, Ohio.

The youngest of the family, Dr. Henry Clay Lloyd received his early education in the public schools of Milford and was graduated from the high school there in 1895. He soon afterwards entered the University of Cincinnati in the medical department and continued until graduating M. D. in 1901. In that year, which also coincided with the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation in Southwestern Oklahoma, he opened his office in Hobart and from that time to the present has looked after his increasing business in general medical and surgical practice. His offices are in the Flaxman Building on Fourth Street. His many friends in the medical profession in Kiowa County have honored him by election to the office of president and also secretary of the County Medical Society, and he is a member of the Oklahoma State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Politically his voting has always been with the republican party. Fraternally he is affiliated with Hobart Lodge No. 198, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Hobart Chapter No. 37, Royal Arch Masons; Hobart Council, Royal and Select Masons; with Hobart Lodge 2775, Brotherhood of American Yeomen; Hobart Lodge No. 881, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and he was formerly a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. His name is also found on the rolls of membership in the Hobart Commercial Club.

In 1910, at Oklahoma City, Doctor Lloyd married Miss Louise Brady, daughter of W. C. Brady, a well known business man living at Oklahoma City. To their marriage has been born one daughter, Marie Louise.

L. SHERMAN SKELTON, M. D. The development and upbuilding of an urban community of important order can never be looked upon as a matter of spontaneity, however great the natural resources and advantages of the locality may be. To achieve the result there must be brought to bear the dynamic energy of men of broad mental ken, mature judgment, progressive policies and indomitable perseverance. That the City of Okmulgee has thus risen to a status of special preeminence as an industrial and commercial center and as a desirable place of residence has been due to the concerted efforts of men of fine initiative and constructive ability, and among those who have been foremost in



P. J. Skelton



directing and pressing forward the splendid work there is none whose influence and executive efficiency has exceeded, not to say equaled, that of Doctor Skelton, who has proved himself well constituted for leadership and who has played a large and beneficent part in the furtherance of the development of Okmulgee into one of the vigorous and important cities of the State of Oklahoma, the while his activities have been such as to promote not only this result but also to enable him to advance from financial obscurity to an established and secure position as one of the substantial capitalists and influential citizens of the state of his adoption. He has worked along normal and legitimate lines, has directed his course with full appreciation of his personal stewardship and with unswerving integrity of purpose, so that there are none to begrudge him the success which he has won through his own ability and well ordered endeavors, the while he had early found and improved the opportunity for winning distinct prestige in the profession for which he had carefully prepared himself.

At Princeton, the judicial center of Gibson County, Indiana, Doctor Skelton was born on the 10th of July, 1865, a son of James M. and Pernelia (Long) Skelton, who passed their entire lives in Gibson County and who were representatives of sterling pioneer families of that now favored section of the Hoosier State. James M. Skelton acquired a good education in his youth, largely through his own efforts, and had become a successful and popular teacher in the public schools of his home county prior to the Civil war. When the integrity of the nation was thus jeopardized by armed rebellion he promptly laid aside the work of the pedagogic profession to tender his aid in defense of the Union, and he virtually sacrificed his life in the cause. In 1861, in response to President Lincoln's first call, he enlisted as a member of Company B, Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, in which he was made captain of his company. Proceeding with his gallant command to the front, he participated in innumerable engagements, including many important battles, and he continued in active service until the close of the war, when he received his honorable discharge. The hardships which he endured during his long and valiant service as a soldier so shattered his health that he survived only a few months after his return to his home, where his death occurred in the autumn of 1865, when he was but thirty-three years of age. He was with Sherman in the Atlanta campaign and in the subsequent and ever memorable march from Atlanta to the sea, and after the final surrender he took part in the Grand Review of the jaded but victorious troops, in the City of Washington. He went out as sergeant of his company and through his ability and gallantry won promotion to the office of captain. It is worthy of special note at this juncture that Doctor Skelton of this review had seven uncles who likewise were soldiers of the Union in the great conflict between the North and the South and that all of them lost their lives while at the front. The mother of Doctor Skelton still resides in the old home at Princeton, Indiana, secure in the affectionate regard of all who know her and now venerable in years, as she celebrated in 1915 her eighty-fifth birthday anniversary. Of the three children the eldest is Charles W., who is a prosperous agriculturist near the City of Hutchinson, Reno County, Kansas; James M., Jr., who was a farmer and baker, died in 1912, at Long Beach, California; and Doctor Skelton, who is the youngest of the number, was but a few months old at the time of his father's death.

In his native town Doctor Skelton was reared to

the age of sixteen years and there he profited duly by the advantages of the public schools. At the age noted he accompanied his eldest brother to Kansas, and at Hutchinson, that state, he continued his studies in the public schools until he had completed the curriculum of the high school. He early formulated plans for his future career and in consonance with his ambitious purpose he finally entered the Eclectic Medical College in the City of Cincinnati, Ohio, in which representative institution of the Eclectic School of Practice he was graduated as a member of the class of 1889 and with the well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine. After his graduation the doctor was engaged in the practice of his profession in the historic old City of Vincennes, Indiana, until 1893, when he came to Oklahoma Territory and established his residence on a pioneer farm near Blackwell, in the present Kay County. He became one of the founders of the Bank of Blackwell, which later was reorganized as the Blackwell State Bank and which, under the latter title, now figures as the oldest banking institution in the fine little city in which its business is established. Doctor Skelton became president of the bank and continued the efficient incumbent of this office until 1898, when he removed to Cherryvale, Kansas, where he became actively identified with the manufacturing of cement and brick, though still retaining his interests in the Bank at Blackwell. The doctor drilled the first oil well in the Cherryvale District of the Mid-continent oil field of Kansas, and sold the first oil produced in that eventually famous producing field. He initiated his activities in oil and gas development in 1898, and from small beginnings he advanced to operations of broad scope and importance, the while he gained a substantial fortune through this medium, as have many other progressive men of the West. The doctor established natural-gas plants at Altoona, Frederie and Fall River, Kansas, and at Sapulpa, Okmulgee and Morris, Oklahoma. At Fredonia, Wilson County, Kansas, he built and equipped plants for the manufacturing of glass, brick and cement, and eventually he was drawn entirely away from the work of his profession to become a prominent and influential figure in the field of industrial and commercial enterprise.

In 1905 Doctor Skelton established his residence at Okmulgee, judicial center of the county of the same name, and here he became the founder of the Okmulgee Window Glass Co., which he has developed into the largest establishment of its kind in the entire state and which he has made the most valuable of all specific contributions to the industrial prestige of Okmulgee, the while the extensive operations carried on in connection with this extensive manufacturing enterprise have brought to the city a large contingent of most desirable citizens. The glass factory thus founded by the doctor gives employment to a corps of 600 persons, including a large contingent of skilled artisans, and the result has been that through the influence of Doctor Skelton in the upbuilding of this admirable industrial enterprise fully 1,200 persons have been added to the population of Okmulgee, where many of the employes of the manufactory have established permanent homes for their families. The plant of the Okmulgee glass works is modern in its equipment and facilities, utilizes twenty acres of ground and its importance may be estimated when it is stated that it is the second largest establishment devoted to the manufacturing of window glass to be found in the entire area of the United States, and probably in the entire world. The enormous output of the plant finds ready demand, and the products are shipped not only into all parts of the United States but also into Europe, the Oriental countries, South

America, Canada and Mexico. The Okmulgee factory is virtually an independent institution, but with his associates Doctor Skelton owns and operates four other well established glass factories. He is chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Okmulgee and has other local capitalistic interests of important order.

Appreciative of the civic duties and responsibilities which success and influence impose, Doctor Skelton is essentially liberal, progressive and public-spirited as a citizen, and in politics he is one of the leaders of the Republican party in Oklahoma, which state he represented as a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention of 1912, in the City of Chicago. He is identified with representative fraternal and social organizations in his home city, and both he and his wife are zealous members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as an elder for a score of years. He is the owner of one of the most beautiful of the many fine modern homes of Okmulgee and with Mrs. Skelton as its gracious and popular chatelaine it is the center of much of the social life of the community.

In 1891 was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Skelton to Miss Ella Rice, who was at the time residing at Vincennes, Indiana, but who was born in Kentucky, her father, Rev. William Rice, being a prominent clergyman of the Presbyterian Church. Doctor and Mrs. Skelton have three children: Laura Irene is the wife of James T. Pancost, of Okmulgee; Leland R. is a member of the class of 1917 in Leland Stanford, Jr., University, at Palo Alto, California; and Lester Marion is attending, in 1916, a preparatory school at Palo Alto, California.

NATHAN SHUMATE DEMOTTE. In the days of the Huguenot persecution in France, three brothers DeMotte were expelled from their native land, and found sanctuary with many another in America. These men located in North Carolina, and from the families they established then many branches have come into being. Nathan Shumate DeMotte is of the progeny of one of those men. He is a son of Rev. William DeMotte, born in Rising Sun, Cecil County, Maryland, and his wife, Minerva J. Jones, born in Marysville, Kentucky, in 1830. The father died in Kansas City in 1890 and the mother in Polk County, Missouri, in 1886.

Rev. William DeMotte was a Methodist minister and a member of the St. Louis Methodist Episcopal Conference from 1857 until he died. Prior to his entry into the ministry he was a sailor. His work in the ministry was carried on in the State of Missouri, in the northern part up to 1866, and after that in the southern part of the state. He was in early days a Douglas democrat, and after that a republican. He served the Union during the Civil war as chaplain of his regiment, and he was a member of the Masonic fraternity during the best years of his life. To him and his wife were born three children. William T., the eldest, was a marble cutter and a printer. He died in 1888 in Windsor, Missouri, at the early age of Twenty-seven years. Nathan Shumate of this review was the second son, and Samuel M. lives in Kansas City, Missouri, where he has been the owner of several printing plants.

Nathan Shumate DeMotte was born in Cass County, Missouri, on February 21, 1867, and he had his elementary education in the public schools of Southern Missouri. He was only fourteen years old when he left school and entered the office of the Windsor Review at Windsor, Missouri, under the management of W. H. Walker, who is now editor of the Purcell Register in Purcell, Oklahoma, and who is perhaps the oldest editor

in point of service in the state. Up until 1888 Mr. DeMotte was employed in various printing offices in Missouri towns, and in that year he went to Kansas City, Missouri, and secured a place on the Star, later working for the Journal, and for certain job printing houses in that city. He was there until 1909, when he decided to go into the business on his own initiative, and he accordingly bought the Bethany Democrat, at Bethany, Missouri. After one year he sold the paper, and then bought the Nodaway Forum, which he later consolidated with the Maryville Republican and the Nodaway Democrat, calling the paper the Democrat-Forum. This was a daily and weekly publication, and Mr. DeMotte continued to edit it until January, 1914, when he went to New Mexico in search of health. In April, 1915, he came to Weatherford, Oklahoma, and soon after bought an interest in the Weatherford-Democrat, then owned by Harry J. Dray. Mr. DeMotte has since then been editor of the paper, Mr. Dray having other interests that do not permit him to give much attention to the management of the paper. The paper was established in 1899 and it had passed through the trials that ordinarily attend the history of the small town newspaper. The efforts of Mr. Dray, however, after he came into ownership, had established it on a sound basis, and the combined efforts of Mr. Dray and the editor, Mr. DeMotte, leave nothing to be desired in the way of successful management.

Mr. DeMotte is a democrat, and he served for some years as a school director in Kansas City while a resident there. He is a member of the Methodist Church, and is fraternally connected with the Woodmen of the World at Maryville, Missouri.

In 1890 Mr. DeMotte was married in Kansas City to Miss Luella Myers, daughter of John Myers, now deceased. Four children have been born to them. Loren, the eldest, is his father's assistant in the business. He is married to Pearl Daniels, of Maryville, Missouri, and they have one child, Nathau Shumate DeMotte II, born March 1, 1913. Maude is a graduate of the Artesia (New Mexico) High School, and is now attending the Southwestern State Normal at Weatherford, Oklahoma. Grace was graduated from the Maryville High School and from the Fifth District State Normal in Missouri. She is now employed in the public schools of Arapaho as a teacher. Dorothy is a graduate of the Artesia High School, and is now a student in the Southwestern State Normal School.

W. P. ROOT. The modern lawyer is likely to be also known as a very successful business man. It is doubtful if any lawyer in Creek County has more extensive business interests and connections than W. P. Root of Sapulpa. Mr. Root was an Oklahoma pioneer, having located in the Cherokee Strip at the time of the opening, and for more than fifteen years has had his home and his chief interests at Sapulpa.

A man now just in the prime of his years and achievements, W. P. Root was born near Arcola in Douglas County, Illinois, January 1, 1864, a son of William T. and Kizzie (Raney) Root. His father was born in the State of Virginia, March 12, 1835, has followed farming all his life, and though past fourscore years is still in good health and has a fruit farm at the edge of the Town of Hermiston, Oregon. The mother was born near Marietta, Ohio, and died in 1891 at the age of forty-six in Kansas. There were four sons and four daughters, and two of the sons and two of the daughters are still living.

The second in order of birth, W. P. Root lived in that section of Illinois where he was born for the first twenty-

two years of his life. He was reared on a farm, and had a common school education to start with. His parents then moved out to Ford County, Kansas, and going there later he took up and improved a claim. While living on his claim he "bached" and varied the tedium of his somewhat lonely existence by borrowing a set of law books and studying law at every opportunity for some three or four years. He is a self educated lawyer, but his experience has shown that he has suffered no particular handicap on that account. He was admitted to the bar of Kansas about 1890, and in 1893 at the opening of the Cherokee Strip he moved to Pawnee. He remained in a successful practice there until April, 1898, and then went out to Wyoming, and was attorney for the Daly coal interests in that state until the property was sold to the Standard Oil Company, with which he remained until the fall of 1899. He then resigned his position, and in February, 1900, opened his law office in Sapulpa. Since then he has enjoyed a large general practice, and is now dean of the local profession at Sapulpa, having outlasted all other attorneys who were here when he came. Mr. Root's offices are in the Root Building at 7½ South Main Street, and this building represents one of his contributions to the growth of the city. He owns several farms and owns producing oil wells on one farm and a half interest in two other wells. He also holds some valuable oil leases and has a large amount of oil lands in this district. Much of his practice has been as attorney for various oil companies. He has never been led aside from the law and business affairs by politics. He is a republican, but locally votes for the best man. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, and with the auxiliaries of these orders.

At Dodge City, Kansas, March 20, 1889, Mr. Root married Miss Stella M. Hammond. She was born near Galesburg, Illinois, a daughter of Capt. R. F. Hammond, who served with a gallant record in the Civil war. There is probably no man in Sapulpa who takes a more thorough interest in outdoor life and sports. He is one of the men in the county who maintains a pack of hounds, and for the past six years the Thanksgiving day wolf hunt which starts from his summer home, 10½ miles west of Sapulpa, has been an event attracting wide interest and a great many sportsmen from all this section of Oklahoma. His ranch is located on Rock Creek. There is a standing invitation to all owners of hounds in the county to come to the Root home and take part in the wolf hunt. Besides his pack of hounds Mr. Root is the only one in this part of Oklahoma who keeps a flock of pea fowls and pheasants.

HON. JAMES R. TOLBERT. The career of the Hon. James R. Tolbert, ex-district judge of Kiowa County, a leading attorney of the Oklahoma bar and the author of legislation of a sound, practical and helpful character, illustrates most forcibly the possibilities that are open to the young man who possesses ambition and determination. It proves that neither wealth nor the assistance of influential friends at the outset of his career are at all necessary to place the young man upon the road to success. It also proves that ambitious perseverance, steadfastness of purpose, and indefatigable industry will be rewarded, and that true success follows individual efforts only.

Judge Tolbert was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, May 14, 1862, and is a son of Maj. James R. and Ann Margaret (Richmond) Tolbert. The family were pioneers of North Carolina, from whence they removed to Tennessee, and Maj. James R. Tolbert was born there, at Gainesboro, Jackson County, in 1836. He was edu-

cated for the law and in 1858 removed to Marshfield, Missouri, where he was engaged in practice until the outbreak of the war between the states, at which time he returned to Tennessee and entered the Confederate service, being subsequently elected major of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry. He served gallantly as a soldier, and met his death on the bloody field of Shiloh, April 6, 1862. Major Tolbert was a democrat, and was fast becoming one of the influential men of his party. He married Ann Margaret Richmond, who was born in Jackson County, Tennessee, in 1840, and died while on a visit to the home of her son, Judge Tolbert, at Hobart, in December, 1906.

After attending the common schools of Jackson County, Tennessee, James R. Tolbert attended an old-fashioned academy of the South, in Smith County, Tennessee, where he received the equivalent of what is now a high school education. Following this he was engaged in teaching school for two terms in Tennessee, and in 1882 removed to Grayson County, Texas, where he clerked in a store for six months at Farmington. His next vocation was that of salesman, a capacity in which he traveled for six months, then returning to his labors as an educator, which he followed at Van Alstyne, Texas, as principal for six months, as principal of schools at Weston, Collin County, Texas, for two years, and as superintendent of schools at Vernon, Texas, two years. In the spring of 1888 he entered the real estate business, and in the spring of 1889 was elected the first mayor of Vernon, Texas. His real estate ventures proving eminently successful, for the first time in his life he found himself on a solid financial basis.

Judge Tolbert had inherited his father's predilection for the law and from early youth had been desirous of engaging therein as a profession. Accordingly, in the summer of 1890, he entered the University of Texas, at Austin, where he completed a two years' law course within one year, and established an excellent record, leading the junior class and having an average of 90 per cent for his senior year's work. He was admitted to the bar in May, 1891, and returned to Vernon, where he engaged in the practice of his calling in association with Judge R. W. Hall, who is now associate judge of the Court of Civil Appeals, at Amarillo, Texas. This partnership continued until Judge Tolbert was elected, in 1894, county judge of Willbarger County, an office in which he continued six years. In 1900 he formed a partnership with W. D. Berry, under the firm style of Tolbert & Berry, his partner, a resident of Vernon, being one of the foremost legists in the Lone Star State. In the summer of 1903, Judge Tolbert moved to Hobart, Oklahoma, and the combination was not dissolved until 1905 when he became associated with Mr. John T. Hays under the firm style of Tolbert & Hays, which association continued until January, 1908, from which time Judge Tolbert practiced alone, with constantly increasing general civil and criminal practice, until January, 1915, when his son became associated with him under the firm style of Tolbert & Tolbert, their offices being in the Abstract Building.

Judge Tolbert is a democrat, and for many years has been prominent in the councils of his party. He was elected as judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District of Oklahoma, comprising Kiowa, Washita, Custer and Blaine counties, November 6, 1907, at the beginning of statehood, and continued to serve with dignity and ability until his retirement, January 11, 1915. Judge Tolbert was chairman of the platform committee at the Democratic State Convention in 1912 and has also been a member of the committee on several occasions. In 1914 he was a candidate before the democratic primaries.

for the nomination for Congress from the Seventh Oklahoma District which had just been created and which had no representative in Congress. In a hotly contested campaign, he was defeated by about 400 votes out of almost 20,000 cast.

He has been identified with movements which have served to elevate the standards of legislation in Oklahoma, having several times served as chairman of the committee on Remedial Legislation and Judicial Reform of the Oklahoma State Bar Association. He is the author of the law which provides for summoning jurors and witnesses by the United States mail, and by telephone and telegraph. He prepared this bill and wrote to each member of the Oklahoma Legislature, and the bill was promptly passed, in January, 1910. Judge Tolbert was instrumental in securing the passage of the law for providing adjourned terms of the district courts, thereby enabling the district judge to adjourn regular terms from time to time, thus keeping the court in each county open at all times. He served on the school board while a resident of Vernon, Texas, and held a like position at Hobart for many years, having always taken a deep interest in educational matters. In the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of which he is a member, he is serving as lay leader.

Judge Tolbert is a member of the Hobart Lodge No. 198, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Chapter No. 37, Royal Arch Masons; Commandery No. 10, Knights Templars; Hobart Council, Royal and Select Masters and Indian Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Oklahoma City. He belongs to the Kiowa County Bar Association, the Oklahoma State Bar Association and the American Bar Association, to the latter of which he was a delegate in the convention held at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1910. Hobart and its industries and interests have always secured his unwavering support, and at the present time, in addition to being a stirring member of the Chamber of Commerce, he is president of the Hobart Industrial Company, an organization of 110 active business men of the city, founded to look after the welfare of the town. It was through Judge Tolbert's efforts that the Carnegie Library was secured for Hobart and he was president of the first board of trustees of this institution and remained as a member of the board until the library was completed.

At Farmington, Texas, in 1886, Judge Tolbert was united in marriage with Miss Emma Gilbert, a daughter of Miles G. Gilbert, a Kentuckian by birth who now resides at Vernon, Texas, and is engaged extensively in farming and stock raising. The mother of Mrs. Tolbert was a Williams of Virginia and a direct descendant of George Washington. Five children have been born to Judge and Mrs. Tolbert: Raymond A., Virginia Gilbert, Ruth Ann, James R., Jr., and Miles G. Raymond A. Tolbert was born March 17, 1890, at Vernon, Texas, and there attended the public schools. During 1907-10 he attended the Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, and from 1910 to 1913, the University of Oklahoma, at Norman, Oklahoma, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1912 and that of Bachelor of Laws in 1913. He belongs to the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, a Greek letter fraternity, the Phi Delta Phi, an honorary legal fraternity, and the Sigma Delta Chi, a journalistic fraternity, and while at college was a member of the student committee that secured a \$125,000 law building for the university from the Legislature. When he was admitted to the bar, in 1912, he became associated in practice with his father and has continued as his partner to the present time, being known as one of the promising young members of the Oklahoma bar. He is also president of the Hobart Public Library Board.

Virginia Gilbert Tolbert was born August 17, 1892, at Vernon, Texas, and is a graduate of Hobart High School and of the University of Oklahoma, in 1914, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She was president of the Young Women's Christian Association at the university, as well as being president of the Women's Council in the students' self-governing committee. During the past two years she has been instructor of science at the Hobart High School, and is a member of the Kappa Alpha Theta and the Owl and Triangle, a women's honor society, consisting of the six best all-round women students at the University of Oklahoma.

Ruth Ann Tolbert was born March 4, 1894, and graduated from Hobart High School in the class of 1912, following which she took a two-year course at the University of Oklahoma, and in 1914 became a teacher in the public schools of Geary, Oklahoma. She subsequently began attending summer courses at the state university, from which she will be graduated with the class of 1917. She is a popular member of the Kappa Alpha Theta, and a member of the Women's Council at the university.

James R. Tolbert, Jr., was born December 7, 1897, at Vernon, Texas, and graduated from Hobart High School in the class of 1915. In the fall of the same year he entered the University of Oklahoma, where he is now a student. Miles G. Tolbert, born in July, 1899, is a senior in the Hobart High School.

AL J. JENNINGS. Undoubtedly one of the most widely known citizens of Oklahoma is Al J. Jennings, who in 1914 made a spectacular race for nomination as governor before the primaries and stood third in the list of seven candidates. The vicissitudes and tense interest of his career are familiar to thousands and thousands of people all over the United States and the world through his autobiographic story which ran serially for many numbers in *The Saturday Evening Post* in 1913, under the title "Beating Back." While a lawyer by profession, Mr. Jennings has always had an ambition for the lecture field, and in 1914, after the conclusion of his political campaign and after his name had become so widely familiar through his life story as told in *The Saturday Evening Post*, he took to the platform, and has since been one of the leading lecturers and has appeared in all the important centers of the United States and Canada.

His father was the late Judge J. D. F. Jennings, who gained many distinctions on account of his valued public service in Oklahoma. Judge Jennings was born in June, 1831, in Tazewell County, Virginia, where his parents were also natives. Educated at Emory and Henry College, he joined the Methodist Episcopal Church as a circuit rider, and preached for many years. He also studied medicine, and when the Civil war broke out was commissioned a surgeon in the Confederate army. His service was with the Forty-first Virginia Infantry and continued from the start until the close of the great struggle. In 1865 he located at Marion, Illinois, where he was a Methodist minister, a physician, and in addition to carrying on these vocations he studied law. In 1872 he was elected county attorney of Williamson County, Illinois, and held that office for two years. In 1874, on account of the ill health of his wife, he started back by boat to his old Virginia home. His wife died in Adams County, Ohio, and he thereupon abandoned the journey. He then located at Manchester, Ohio, where he practiced law until 1880, and then practiced in Appleton City, St. Clair County, Missouri, until 1884. In the latter year he became one of the pioneer settlers of Comanche County, Kansas, and established himself as a lawyer at Coldwater. He was elected the first probate



Anna Laskey

judge of Comanche County and filled that office for two terms, four years. In 1888 Judge Jennings moved to Baca County, Colorado, and was engaged in practice at Trinidad until 1889.

He was an original Oklahoma eighty-niner, having participated in the rush in April of that year and securing a tract of Government land eight miles south of Kingfisher. His reputation in other states followed him to this new community and he was soon a leader in democratic politics and was selected as a delegate to territorial and other conventions. In 1893, with the opening of the Cherokee Strip, Governor Renfrow appointed him the first probate judge of Woodward County, and he was elected to succeed himself at the first regular election. In 1895 Judge Jennings moved to Shawnee, where he continued in the practice of law, and in 1896 was elected probate judge of Pottawatomie County and by re-election held the office four years. With these many honors of professional and public life, he retired in 1901 and in that year moved to Slater, Missouri, where he died in June, 1903. Judge Jennings was a Knight Templar Mason.

He was twice married. In 1853 he married Miss Mary Elizabeth Scates, who was born in Virginia in 1834 and who died at Rome, Ohio, in 1874. In 1885 Judge Jennings married Miss Mattie Holt, but all his seven children were by his first marriage. Zebulon Jennings, the oldest of the children was born in 1855 and died in 1879. John D. F., Jr., was born in 1857 and is now a well known lawyer of Oklahoma City. Edward E., who was born in 1859, was a pioneer lawyer of Oklahoma, being senior of the law firm of Jennings & Sharp, at Purcell, the latter member being now an associate justice of the Oklahoma Supreme Court. Edward E. Jennings was assistant county attorney of Canadian County in 1893-94, and was murdered at Woodward October 18, 1895. He was married in 1884 to Lena Nichols, who died in 1887, leaving one child, John E. Frank F. Jennings, the fourth of the children of Judge Jennings, was born September 25, 1861, was admitted to practice law in 1884, and in 1886 became one of the founders of the Town of Boston in Colorado, and for three years served as county clerk of Las Animas County; in 1889 he took part in the first opening of Oklahoma. Frank F. Jennings married Miss Nelle C. Bunyan, October 1, 1906. She was born in Meade County, Kansas, October 23, 1885, a descendant of John Bunyan, author of "Pilgrim's Progress," and she herself has attained some note as a newspaper woman in the states of Oklahoma and New Mexico. She is the mother of one child, Frank, Jr., born July 19, 1907. The next in age is Al J. Jennings, the youngest is Mary Dell, who was born in 1870 and is the wife of Edward Kipple of Kansas City, Missouri.

Al J. Jennings was born in Tazewell County, Virginia, November 25, 1863. After completing his education in the University of West Virginia, he joined his father at Coldwater, Kansas, in 1884 and was admitted to the bar there. In 1889 he took part in the opening of Oklahoma, locating at Purcell in the old Chickasaw Nation and practicing before the courts of the eastern district of Texas, being admitted to the United States court at Paris, Texas, in 1890. Many of the incidents of his exciting career are vividly told in the autobiographic narrative above mentioned. In 1891 he removed to El Reno, and in 1892 was elected county attorney of Canadian County. In 1903 Mr. Jennings began practice at Lawton, Oklahoma, and his power and versatility in handling criminal cases soon brought him a reputation of more than state wide prominence. In 1911 he came to Oklahoma City and in 1912 was nominated for county

attorney of Oklahoma County. It is generally believed that he was legally elected, though he was counted out on account of an alleged error which later proved unjustified, though he was not given the office.

Mr. Jennings is a member of the Baptist Church. On January 6, 1904, at Lawton he married Miss Maude E. Deaton, daughter of James E. and Effie L. (Person) Deaton. Mrs. Jennings was born March 2, 1881, in Polk County, Iowa. She is a talented musician and singer and a graduate of Drake University of Iowa.

MRS. ANNA LASKEY. That woman has come to her own in the vigorous young State of Oklahoma is mainly due to the efforts of such able, earnest and noble representatives of the sex as this well known and highly honored citizen, whose labors in the cause of equal suffrage and for the basic principles of right and justice have been unflagging, who is recognized as a woman of exceptional intellectual power and self-reliance, whose character has been moulded through fellowship with adversity and the overcoming of formidable obstacles, and who has preserved through all the strenuous experiences of a strenuous and virtually public career, the gentleness, the kindness and the abiding human sympathy and tolerance that denote the true gentlewoman. Though direct, vigorous and implacable in defense of a just cause that enlists her fealty, and imbued with superior mental powers, she has naught of intellectual bigotry and bends all of her energies to the conservation of the general good. She is one of the really distinguished women of Oklahoma, feared as an adversary and admired and loved as a friend, and it is a matter of much gratification to be able to present in this history of the state a brief review of her career.

Mrs. Laskey was born at Watertown, Jefferson County, Wisconsin, on the 28th of April, 1871, and is a daughter of Theodore and Florentina (Watchke) Klaffke, both natives of Germany, where they were reared and educated and where their marriage was solemnized. In 1865 the parents immigrated to the United States and after a short period residence at Haverstraw, New York, they removed to Wisconsin and established their home at Watertown. In his native land Theodore Klaffke had learned with all of thoroughness the trade of miller, and in America he found ready demand for his expert services, as he had much to do with the building, equipping and placing in operation of some of the largest Wisconsin flouring mills of the day. Prior to coming to this country he had served seven years in the German army, and he was in the prime of life at the time of his death, which occurred in 1873, at which time his daughter Anna, subject of this sketch, was but two years of age. When Mrs. Laskey was a child of eight years her widowed mother removed with the family to Floyd County, Iowa, and established her home on a farm. In that county Mrs. Laskey earnestly prosecuted her studies in the public schools, and in 1887 she was graduated in the high school at Charles City, that state. From a previously prepared and appreciative estimate are taken, with minor paraphrase, the following statements, without formal marks of quotation.

When Anna was two years old her mother was left a widow, and at the age of eleven years this devoted daughter became a mainstay to the family, managing the business of the household in the intervals out of school. She naturally developed into a self-reliant woman and a staunch advocate of equal rights for women. She has remained thoroughly and without reservation the defender of the cause of woman suffrage and her labors have been worthy of the honors accorded to those of the great pioneers in the cause, whose efforts

anticipated hers. She is recognized to-day as one of the most effective advocates of equal suffrage to be found in the West.

At the age of seventeen years Mrs. Laskey began teaching in the district schools of her home county, where she continued her successful pedagogic work during a period of two years. She was one of the ambitious young women who came to the present State of Oklahoma in 1889, the year that marked the opening of the same to settlement and the year in which Oklahoma Territory was organized. A pioneer in the fullest sense of the term, it was but natural, with her loyalty and self-reliance, that she should become a leader in the demand for woman suffrage in the new territory. In the state organization among the women she served the same four years as auditor and treasurer. She has been active also in seeking to obtain wholesome legislation in Oklahoma and has been chosen for "third-house" duty in the Legislature from the earliest territorial period to the present time.

In 1892 when Sidney Clarke became a candidate for the State Senate from the Oklahoma City District, he was invited by the suffragists to address the state meeting of their organization, and in this address he pledged the women his loyal support in the Legislature. They aided in every legitimate way to further his election, and when the final test came they were rewarded by his receding from his promise and standing in opposition to them in a critical moment. The House had passed a bill granting equal suffrage to the women of the territory, but when the bill reached the Senate pressure stronger than that which the women were able to enlist was brought to bear, and even their pledged advocate aided in their defeat. From that time forward Clarke was a dead letter in Oklahoma politics, because of the stubborn opposition which he met at the hands of such courageous women as Mrs. Laskey and her associates.

Mrs. Laskey was the first woman in the state to make the race in the democratic primary for the office of county clerk. This was in Oklahoma County, in 1912. She ran a neck and neck race with two men opponents and many believed that she had won, but the election board gave the certificate to one of her opponents, who later assumed the office but who lost the same after a contest following the general election. During the campaign of 1910, when the question of woman suffrage was submitted as a constitutional amendment, Mrs. Laskey gave all of her time and expended much of her own money to further the cause. She was really the first woman of prominence in the state to take a firm stand for woman suffrage and in 1890 she applied to the national organization for assistance. Immediately upon the receipt of her letter this national organization sent Miss Laura Gregg into the territory and wrote Mrs. Laskey to meet her and join her in the work, which she did gladly. Through these early efforts the Territorial Legislature in 1890 granted the women suffrage in school matters throughout the territory.

When Oklahoma was admitted as a state and the election was called to choose delegates to the constitutional convention, Mrs. Laskey decided that she would insist upon her right to vote for delegates. In the Daily Oklahoman, soon after the election, the following letter from Mrs. Laskey was given a place at the head of the editorial page of that great state paper and with the following prefatory comment: "Sometimes an argument is made so strong as to stagger one. The Oklahoman is in receipt of a communication of that classification and deems it eminently worthy of reproduction and consideration. Then followed the text of the letter written by and bearing the signature of Mrs. Laskey and its

perpetuation in this article is a consistent action from a logical and also historical standpoint:

"Editor Oklahoman: Some of your women readers may be interested in my experience in trying to vote for the constitutional delegates. I told my husband several weeks prior to the election that as I had been a pioneer in Oklahoma, a tax-payer and a school teacher, that by all the laws of justice I should be entitled to vote for the delegates who were to draft the constitution under which I must live. No man could have a greater interest at stake than I. So I determined to try to vote my opinions. My husband believes as I do, that wives and mothers in Oklahoma, who have faithfully shared the hardships of the territorial days, are entitled to all the rights and privileges of men. We drove to the school house where the election was held. On entering, I met the pleasant faces of my neighbors and friends, two of whom were the clerks. One was a former pupil of mine and of whom I have the kindest and happiest recollections, for he was always a diligent student. I said pleasant faces,—I meant surprised faces, when they found out my intentions to vote. The clerk said, 'We are not going to give you a ballot.' I replied, 'I have not asked you for one.' But I proceeded to take one which lay on the desk. The clerks were nonplussed. I entered the booth at the rear of the room and stamped my ballot. Then folding the ballot, I walked toward the ballot box. This was guarded by a naturalized resident, and this foreign-born guardian told me, an American-born woman, that he would arrest me if I attempted to deposit my ballot. I answered that I would be proud to be arrested in the cause of justice and right.

"I wonder whether there will be as vigorous a protest against me when I go to pay my taxes as when I asked for representation as a taxpayer! It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. Queer sort of protection that makes women pay taxes but denies us our right to express our opinions. I laid my ballot beside the box and drove on to the house of a friend, where I took dinner. My host came in later and said he left the men who were in charge of the polls discussing what to do with my ballot. One suggested its destruction, another called it a mutilated ballot, still another termed it an illegal ballot: all agreed that it could not be destroyed, as all ballots must be accounted for.

"I returned home, and as I passed the school house the clerks grasped the ballots from the desk and sat on them, while with a determined hold on the seats of the desk they securely held down the ballots until I was out of sight. To the credit of the men at the polls be it said that the majority were in favor of woman suffrage. Where is the justice of depriving intelligent women of a share in public affairs which are so vital to the homes of Oklahoma? How much would the American man feel that he was protected if the right of the ballot were denied him and he was promised privileges instead?"

Mrs. Laskey still retains the deepest interest in public affairs in Oklahoma and is actively identified with organizations and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare and to conserve good government in all departments of state, county, city and village service. Her pleasant home, on Capital Hill, Oklahoma City, is known for its gracious hospitality and for its pervading atmosphere of culture and high ideals.

At Nevada, Iowa, on the 25th of September, 1889, was solemnized the marriage of Edward A. Laskey to Miss Anna Klaffke, he having been born at Belvidere, Illinois, on the 15th of June, 1852. The one child of this union is Glenn Eugene, who was born on the 28th of August, 1894, and who is now a member of the class of 1917 in the University of Oklahoma, at Norman. He

has achieved prominence not only as a bright and ambitious student but also as one of the best all-round young athletes of his native state, he having already won many medals in state and national field-day sports, principally in collegiate circles.

HUGH M. BEAR. A residence of nearly fifteen years at Okeene has been amply sufficient time for Mr. Bear to establish a sound reputation as an able lawyer and counselor, and in addition to his large and extensive general practice in all the courts of his district his name has been associated with the substantial welfare of that community.

The original American ancestor of Mr. Bear was Adam Bear, who came from Germany during colonial times and made settlement in the famed Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, where he developed a plantation and spent the rest of his life. Some intermediate ancestors came West and became identified with the pioneer settlement of Central Missouri. Cooper County in that state has been the home of the Bear family for several generations. Hugh M. Bear was born at Tipton, Cooper County, Missouri, February 19, 1872, while his father, J. H. Bear, was born in the same locality in 1836. His father is still living at Tipton, and one and the same farm has been his home for more than half a century. This farm, comprising 160 acres, is located five miles north of the Village of Tipton. The senior Mr. Bear, though in advanced years, still looks after his farm and has been very successful in the raising of stock. He is a deacon in the Baptist Church. His wife's maiden name was Mary D. Morris, who was born in St. Clair County, Missouri, in 1844, and died in Cooper County in 1913. They were old-fashioned parents in that they brought into the world and did their best to train to honorable and useful manhood and womanhood a large number of children. These were ten in number and a brief record of them is as follows: Minnie is the wife of Oliver Groves, a farmer and stock man in Cooper County, Missouri; Annie married Holbert, a brother of Oliver Groves, and they live on a farm in Cooper County; Alfred is a farmer in Cooper County; the next in order of age is Hugh M.; Mary, who lives at Bunceon, Missouri, is the widow of Robert Davis, who was a farmer; Martha married Alfred White, a farmer in Cooper County; Nannie is the wife of Robert Franks, a farmer in Oregon County, Missouri; Ada, who died in 1900, married William Davis, who is a farmer in Cooper County; Alma is the wife of Fred Shrout, who owns a farm near Bunceon, in Cooper County; and George V., who was graduated from the Warrensburg Normal School of Missouri with a life certificate to teach in that state, and also has a life certificate in Texas, and is now identified with school work at McAllen in Hidalgo County in Southern Texas.

Hugh M. Bear, like his brothers and sisters, acquired his early education in the country schools of the Baxter District in Cooper County. In 1892 entering the University of Missouri he completed the normal course in three years, and while in the university was a military cadet for one year, and thus received training as a citizen soldier. For about five years he alternated between the work of teaching and the study of law. For two years he was principal of schools in Cooper County, spent one year in the same work at Thomasville, in Southern Missouri, and again for one year was connected with the Cooper County schools. After two years in the law department of the University of Missouri Mr. Bear was graduated LL. B. in 1900, and admitted to the Missouri bar the same year.

In April, 1901, he established his home at Okeene, Oklahoma, and here his best work both in his profession and as a citizen has been accomplished. Mr. Bear handles a large amount of litigation both in the civil and criminal jurisdiction, and everyone in that community is familiar with Attorney Bear, whose offices are over the Citizens State Bank. In 1914 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of county attorney. He is a member of the County, State and American Bar associations, is a democrat in politics, a member of the Baptist Church, and is affiliated with Okeene Lodge No. 43 of the Knights of Pythias. For two years he was a member of the local school board, and his name is carved on the cornerstone of the handsome new school building, with the erection of which he had much to do. Among other interests Mr. Bear owns a farm of 160 acres in Kingfisher county, seven miles east and five miles south of Okeene, and operates it through tenants.

At Jefferson City, Missouri, in 1906, he married Miss Dessa Powell. Her father, C. W. Powell, is a substantial farmer of Cooper County, Missouri. They are the parents of two children: Louise, born September 28, 1907; and Elna, born November 22, 1913.

HARRY ROBERT TAYLOR, M. D. Every profession has its prominent men, some made such by long membership, others by proficiency and achievement. Dr. Harry Robert Taylor is numbered among the leading medical men of Jackson County, not so much by the length of time he has devoted to the calling—for he entered active practice only in 1910—as by the eminent success he has already made of it, the wealth of learning and experience he has brought to it, and the high ideals which he has maintained in regard to its ethics. At Eldorado, where his entire professional career has been passed, he is accounted not only one of the thoroughly learned members of the medical fraternity, but a man whose entire training has been along lines that makes his usefulness a decided factor in the advancement of the locality.

Doctor Taylor was born December 25, 1878, at New York City, New York, and is a son of Berry and Frances (Taylor) Taylor. His father, a native of Worcestershire, England, was born in 1835, and emigrated to the United States in 1872, settling first in New York City, where he resided until 1888. In that year he moved to a farm in Morgan County, Illinois, seven miles southeast of Jacksonville. There he continued to be engaged in extensive farming operations during the remainder of his life, and also dealt largely in stock, at times having on hand as many as 300 hogs. After a long, useful and industrious career, he passed away at Jacksonville, in 1900, aged sixty-five years. Mr. Taylor was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the highly regarded men of his community, winning and retaining the respect and esteem of all with whom he had transactions. He married Miss Frances Taylor, who, although bearing the same name, was no relation before their marriage, and who was born near Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1845, and died there in 1905, a woman of true Christian character and of many excellencies of mind and heart. There were three children in the family of Berry and Frances Taylor, namely: Ida, who became the wife of R. F. Cool, who is engaged in agricultural pursuits at Graceville, Minnesota; Emma, who is the wife of Charles James, a railway mail clerk, residing at St. Louis, Missouri; and Dr. Harry Robert.

Harry R. Taylor received the foundation for his educational training in the public schools of New York City, and was ten years of age when he accompanied the family to Illinois. There, while growing up on the home farm, he finished his primary education in the

graded schools of Jacksonville, and in 1896 was graduated from the Jacksonville High School, in the meantime spending some time in a visit to the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. The Spanish-American war came on while Doctor Taylor was still on the farm, and with other young men of his community he enlisted in the volunteer service, being attached to the medical corps, with which he served throughout the campaign in Cuba. His term of enlistment expiring, he veteranized in 1899, and was sent to the Philippine Islands, where he was identified with a medical corps until 1900 and was then appointed a recruiting officer and stationed at Louisville, Kentucky, for two years.

His military service completed, Doctor Taylor returned to the home farm for a time, but his Cuban and Philippine experiences had created in him a desire to enter the medical profession, and in 1906 he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated in 1910, after a full course of four years. With his newly acquired degree of Doctor of Medicine he came to Eldorado, October 10, 1910, and here commenced practice. As other young physicians have before him, Doctor Taylor was forced to pass through the probationary period, but his skill and learning soon attracted patients to him, and from then to the present his practice has been growing steadily. Doctor Taylor's practice in medicine and surgery is general in its lines, embracing all departments of the calling, and his well-appointed offices are located in the Corner Drug Store Building, corner of Main and Fourth streets. He has continued to be a close and careful student of the profession, realizing that the modern physician must keep closely in touch with the advancements being constantly made if he desires success, and is a member of the Jackson County Medical Society, the Oklahoma State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His political inclinations make him a republican, but professional duties and responsibilities have been so engrossing as to preclude the idea of active participation in public life. With his family he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Doctor Taylor is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Eldorado Lodge No. 181, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Eldorado Chapter No. 56, Royal Arch Masons; Eldorado Council No. 19; Eldorado Commandery No. 27, Knights Templar, and Consistory No. 1, Valley of Guthrie; and also holds membership in Eldorado Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Mesquite Camp No. 69, Woodmen of the World, at Eldorado.

At Jeffersonville, Indiana, in 1902, Doctor Taylor was married to Miss Georgia Rogers, daughter of the late H. C. Rogers, a stockman, who died at Litchfield, Kentucky, in 1914. Doctor and Mrs. Taylor have had one child, Clay, who died in infancy.

JAMES FRANKLIN GRIFFITH. Now in his second term as county attorney of Kiowa County, James Franklin Griffith is a lawyer with a long and broad range of experience, having been admitted to the bar in Texas and having practiced in that state for a number of years before moving to Oklahoma Territory. Whether in private practice or in official work, his efficiency, thorough integrity, and capable talents have won him a deserved reputation.

A Texan by birth, he was born in Grimes County, February 4, 1867. The Griffith family is one of the oldest of Alabama, where his father, James Griffith, was born in 1824. From Alabama he went to Texas as a young man, was one of the early settlers in Grimes County, and was married there to Miss Isabella Wooderson, who was born in Texas in the year of Independence of the

Texas Republic, 1836. She died in Grimes County in 1874. At the outbreak of the Civil war James Griffith enlisted in a Texas regiment and fought for four years on the Confederate side. With the close of the war he returned to Grimes County and resumed his business as a farmer and stock raiser until his death at Bedias in that county in 1873. The oldest of his four children is John T., a farmer at Port Lavaca, Texas; William, the next, was a farmer and died at Wewoka, Oklahoma; the third in age is James F.; and Benjamin is a farmer in Grimes County.

The early life of the Hobart attorney was spent in Grimes County on a farm, with instruction from the district schools and in 1886 he completed a high school course. After that for one term he taught school at Willis in Montgomery County, Texas, for two years was in the same vocation in Grimes County and for the next two years was in Madison County as a teacher. In the meantime he had taken up and carried on as rapidly as possible the study of law and was admitted to the Texas bar in October, 1892. In the following November he was elected county attorney of Madison County, Texas, and the two years spent in that office was an experience of great value to him in his subsequent career. He was engaged in the practice of law at Madisonville from 1892 until February, 1897, and at that date removed to Greer County, Oklahoma, filing out a claim of 160 acres. He lived on his land eighteen months, proved his claim, and then sold out. His next location was Mangum, Oklahoma, where he practiced law from 1899 until 1903, in which year he moved to Hobart. In 1905 Mr. Griffith established a law office at Lone Wolf, Oklahoma, and was one of the leading lawyers in that locality until 1913, when he returned to Hobart. While at Lone Wolf he established the Kiowa County News and edited the paper three years.

Mr. Griffith was elected county attorney of Kiowa County in the fall of 1912, and was re-elected for another term of two years November 6, 1914. He now gives all his attention to the duties of his office, and is one of the most esteemed members of the little community of officials at the courthouse in Hobart. While at Mangum he was elected the first city attorney and helped to incorporate that town. In politics he is a democrat, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and affiliates with the Modern Woodmen of America at Lone Wolf.

In 1891, a year before his admission to the bar, he was married at Madisonville, Texas, to Miss Mary L. Ross, a daughter of Amos S. Ross, now a retired farmer at Granite, Oklahoma. Into their household have come nine children: Clyde is now in the lumber business at Bogalusa, Louisiana; Sarah Belle is a teacher in the Hobart schools and lives with her parents; Jonnie May is a junior in the Hobart High School, her brother Ross being a sophomore and her sister Ruth a freshman in the same school; Jeannette, Lucile and Amos Sherod, are all in the grammar schools; while the youngest is Joe Ben.

ORR J. BOYER. In the years to come when the pioneer activities in Beaver County are thrown into a stronger relief, the name of O. J. Boyer will be recalled for its early associations with the settlement and development of that county, and particularly with the business and civic life of the Town of LaKemp. In 1915 at the first election after the incorporation of that town, he was chosen treasurer.

He came with his parents to Beaver County in 1906 and located on a claim of Government land one mile west of the present Town of LaKemp. O. J. Boyer





Le Roy Jones

was born on a farm in Van Buren County, Iowa, January 11, 1884, a son of Benjamin O. and Martha E. (Fine) Boyer. His father, who was born in Ohio May 22, 1854, has spent his active career as a farmer and on coming to Oklahoma in 1905 also proved up a claim of Government land in Beaver County. In 1883 he married Miss Martha E. Fine, who was born in Missouri April 27, 1862, a daughter of Doctor Fine, also a native of that state. To their union were born four children, two sons and two daughters, as follows: Orr J.; Dorr, who was born September 10, 1886, and is now a farmer in Beaver County, married in 1911 Eva Fogel, a native of Illinois, and their one child is Verlin Elmer; Beulah, born December 5, 1890, was married in 1908 to Oliver B. Hummer, a native of McLouth, Kansas, and their children are Goldie and Emmett; Gladys Elizabeth, who was born April 20, 1905.

Orr J. Boyer was reared and educated in Iowa, attending the public schools at Farmington. He had a practical training on his father's farm, and was ready to make an independent career when he came to Oklahoma in 1905. After proving up his claim in Beaver County he applied himself to business affairs as manager in 1911 of a lumber yard at LaKemp conducted by the York-Key Lumber Corporation. He had charge of this yard until it was closed on July 1, 1913. He then entered the LaKemp State Bank, as bookkeeper, and was assistant cashier when he severed his active connection with the institution, though he is still a director. Mr. Boyer is now at the head of a prosperous business handling real estate, farm loans and insurance.

Politically he is a democrat, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In February, 1910, at Farmington, Iowa, he married Miss Ida Spurgeon, a daughter of Samuel and Matilda Spurgeon. Mrs. Boyer was born at Bonaparte, Iowa, March 29, 1881. They are the parents of two children: Charles Arthur, born at LaKemp, Oklahoma, August 19, 1911; and Blanche Elizabeth, born December 6, 1912, at LaKemp.

LEROY JONES. The name Jones is oft times indicative of Welsh ancestry, and in this instance especially it is true. The family of which LeRoy Jones is the present day representative came from Wales to Massachusetts prior to the Revolution, and has since been widely scattered throughout the East.

LeRoy Jones was born in Grand Ledge, Eaton County, Michigan, on September 7, 1869, and is a son of Charles H. and Adaline (Fleming) Jones. The father was born near Attica, New York, and he went to Eaton County, Michigan, with his parents, when a small boy. He grew up there and married, later moving to Ionia County, in the same state, settling in the Town of Portland, in 1904. He is there engaged in farming and stock-raising, which enterprise has held his attention all his active life. Mrs. Jones, who was born in Lorain County, Ohio, in 1847, died in Portland, Michigan in 1907. Four children blessed their home. Everett E. is a farmer at Grand Ledge. Frank G., also a farmer, lives in Ionia County, Michigan. LeRoy of this review was the third child. Arthur died at Portland when he was twenty-seven years old.

LeRoy Jones attended the public schools in Eaton County, and was graduated from the Grand Ledge High School with the class of 1888. He at once undertook the study of law in the offices of Judge J. L. McPeck, in Grand Ledge, and he was admitted to the bar before the Supreme Court of Michigan in 1890.

Mr. Jones first engaged in practice at Grand Ledge, and in three years entered a partnership with Judge McPeck, and moved to Charlotte, Michigan. In 1897

the judge died, the partnership being dissolved automatically. In the meantime Mr. Jones had been doing some post graduate work in the law department in the University of Michigan, so that he was advancing himself in theory as well as in practice. He continued in practice until 1901, when he returned to the old home and was there at work in his profession until 1903. It was in that year that he first came to Cordell, and he was one of the pioneer lawyers of the community. He has been continuously engaged in practice here since that time, and has offices in the Smith Building, on the west side of the Square.

Mr. Jones is a staunch republican. He served as circuit court commissioner of Eaton county, Michigan, for four years, and was county attorney there for two years. He has here been a candidate on the republican ticket for the office of county judge of Washita County, but the strong democrat sentiment was too much to combat successfully. He has been a delegate to all the county and state conventions of the republican party since he came here, and has taken an active and interested part in civic affairs in his community.

Mr. Jones was married in Coldwater, Michigan, in 1893, to Miss Laura E. Resseguie, daughter of a well known miller of Hillsdale, Michigan. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Jones. Harold is in business with his maternal grandfather in Hillsdale, Michigan. Ronald L. makes his home in Cordell with his parents. He is a student in the high school, and is in training for the teaching profession. Charles E., Lillian and Henry are also attending the local schools, and the two youngest children, Lockwood and Adaline, are still in the home.

WILLIAM ANDREW RICHARDSON. The career of this successful and progressive young business man has been chiefly identified with banking at Okeene, where for the past ten years he has been connected in varying capacities and responsibilities with the institution which after several changes is now the State Guaranty Bank, of which Mr. Richardson is vice president.

As to ancestry this branch of the Richardson family came from Ireland to Virginia during colonial times. William Andrew Richardson was born at Henryville in Clark County, Indiana, July 18, 1883. He is a son of W. A. Richardson, who was also born in Henryville, in 1843, and lived there as a farmer and stock raiser up to 1898. In that year he came to Oklahoma, as one of the early settlers, was a farmer in the vicinity of Kingfisher for several years, and then moved to Frederick at the opening of the Southwestern country, taking up a homestead of 160 acres, which he developed and finally sold. He is now living retired at Frederick. W. A. Richardson married Isabella Gray, who was born at Henryville, Indiana, in 1843, and died there in 1895. There were five children: Philo P., who is a farmer at Frederick, Oklahoma; Charles E., an attorney at Clinton, Oklahoma; Clifford M., a farmer at Frederick; Walter R., a grain buyer at Kremlin, Oklahoma; and William A.

William A. Richardson gained his education in the public schools of Henryville, Indiana, and at Kingfisher, Oklahoma. On coming to Okeene in December, 1901, he found his first position in the local postoffice. He was connected with the Okeene postoffice five years, and then in 1906 began the work which has since made him one of the successful young bankers of this section of Oklahoma. He entered what was then known as the First National Bank as bookkeeper, later was promoted to assistant cashier, and since July 1, 1913, has been vice president of the State Guaranty Bank. This

bank was originally established in 1900 as the Bank of Okeene. A national charter was taken out and after 1903 it was the First National Bank. In 1908 it became the State Guaranty Bank. The present officers are: R. C. Menefee, of Kansas City, president; William A. Richardson, vice president; O. E. Durham, cashier. It has a capital stock of \$10,000 and surplus of \$3,000.

While his success is due to close application to the chief business of his career, Mr. Richardson has many other interests in his home locality. He has served as city clerk of Okeene, is now clerk of the school board, is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and secretary of the Laymen's Association of the state, is a democrat in politics and is affiliated with Okeene Lodge No. 357, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. In 1909 at Okeene he married Miss Rachel Sherwood, daughter of C. W. Sherwood, who is a Methodist Episcopal minister, now living at Okarche, Oklahoma. To their union were born two children: Marjorie Fern, born January 31, 1911; and Freda May, born May 7, 1914.

HENRY F. BECKHAM, M. D. The first physician and surgeon in point of time to locate permanently at Roosevelt, the subsequent years have done nothing to disturb his priority as the leading man of his profession in that locality, and Doctor Beckham is today the favorite household friend and physician of a large number of the best families, both old and new settlers, in that part of Kiowa County.

In younger years Doctor Beckham was on intimate terms with adversity and has had an exceedingly varied career since his early teens. Born at Houston, Tennessee, January 16, 1867, he attended a few terms of district school near his birthplace, and at the age of fourteen ran away from home and during the next few years saw a great deal of the country. He spent most of the time in Tennessee and Arkansas, and at the age of nineteen arrived at Batesville, Arkansas, and a short time later went to Mountain View in the same state. In the meantime he had gained a somewhat more than ordinary education in literary branches, though every course of book instruction was well supplemented by practical experience with men and real life. At Mountain View he was engaged in teaching school for a time and then set out to prepare himself for the profession of his choice, taking up the study of medicine under Dr. J. W. C. Hinkel. In 1890 he passed the Arkansas state medical examination and was given a license to practice, but soon afterwards entered the Georgia Eclectic College, from which he was graduated Doctor of Medicine in 1892. In that year he began practice at Mountain View, remained there as a physician from June 21 to September of that year, and then returned to his native state and set up an office at Olive Hill. After about ten months there he went to Hillsboro, Texas, and in April, 1893, came into Oklahoma, being engaged in practice at Arapaho until January 13, 1895. At that date he returned to Hillsboro, Texas, but in September of the same year went back to Olive Hill, Tennessee, and was quietly engaged in his professional labors there for seven years.

Doctor Beckham arrived at Roosevelt, then a raw prairie townsite, in the newly opened district of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation, on April 17, 1902, and since that date his reputation has been steadily growing as an able and conscientious medical and surgical practitioner. His offices are on Main Street.

This branch of the Beckham family came from England to North Carolina during colonial days. Doctor Beckham's father was J. Z. Beckham, who was born in

North Carolina in 1901 and died at Houston, Tennessee in 1876. After his first marriage he removed from North Carolina to Houston, Tennessee, where he became a planter and owned several farms. At an earlier date while living in North Carolina and long before the railroads had invaded that part of the South he conducted the tallyho stage across the mountains over the boundary between North Carolina and Tennessee. Prior to the war he had been a whig in politics and afterwards, following the example of most of the mountain people of Eastern Tennessee, was a republican. He was three times married, and his third wife, Mary McMullin, was the mother of Doctor Beckham. She was born in Tennessee in 1826 and died at Dyersburg in that state in 1913. Her children were: Amos, who is a farmer at Foss, Oklahoma; Jacob, a farmer near Roosevelt; Andrew, a farmer at Foss; L. M., who lives at Roosevelt; Dr. Henry F.; Samuel A., a farmer near Dyersburg, Tennessee; and Joshua, who died at Houston, Tennessee, at the age of thirteen.

While Doctor Beckham has made his profession the main object of his endeavors, he has also accumulated considerable material prosperity, and is setting a beneficial example as a diversified farmer on his two adjoining farms of 320 acres situated three miles east and a mile south of Roosevelt. His land comprises the south half of section 417. In the way of public service he has also been active, has served as health officer of Roosevelt for a number of years, and is now deputy county physician under Dr. G. W. Stewart of Hobart. He has also served as clerk of the school board at Roosevelt. In politics he is a republican, is a member and deacon of the Christian Church, and is affiliated with Hobart Lodge No. 881 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On February 28, 1893, at Houston, Tennessee, he married Miss Martha C. Beckham, a very distant relative, who was born near Houston, a daughter of William Beckham, now deceased. Doctor Beckham's children are: Byron, who is now farming one of his father's farms; Marrell, who has finished a preparatory medical course in the University of Oklahoma and is now continuing his studies for the profession under the direction of his father; Marcia, who lives at home and is taking a correspondence course in nursing; Lawrence, employed in the office of the Roosevelt Record; L. Lloyd and Venus, both of whom are in the public schools.

THOMAS P. SHADDOCK. From his activities and responsibilities as one of the progressive farmers of Kiowa County, Thomas P. Shaddock was called by vote of his fellow citizens to the office of county assessor in 1912, and is now in his second term of service in that important office, and one of the most efficient, genial and capable members of the little coterie of men who handle the business of the county at the Hobart Courthouse.

The Shaddock family to which he belongs originated in Ireland, but his first ancestors emigrated and settled in New York State before the colonies were welded into one nation by the War of the Revolution. Thomas P. Shaddock was born at Camden, in Ouachita County, Arkansas, April 14, 1868. His father, James Shaddock, born in Alabama in 1832, removed from that state to Camden before the Civil war, was a farmer and stock man and died in Arkansas in 1882. In 1861 he had enlisted in the Confederate army and was in many of the campaigns under General Price in the Mississippi Valley, and continued in service until mustered out at Marshall, Texas, in 1865. He was once taken a prisoner of war, but was subsequently exchanged. His church was the Primitive Baptist. James Shaddock married Emeline

Seal, who was born in Alabama in 1840 and died at Camden, Arkansas, in 1880. Thomas P. was the oldest of their five children; James R. is now living with his brother at Hobart; Augusta died near Hobart as the wife of J. W. Porter, whose home is a farm northwest of Hobart; Lucy is the wife of C. Y. Gorman, a farmer seven miles southeast of Hobart; and Benjamin is a carpenter and builder at Longview, Texas.

The death of both his parents when he was but fourteen years of age threw Thomas P. Shaddock, the oldest of the children, upon his own responsibilities, and he soon afterward went to live with his uncle, Richard Ira Shaddock, in Harrison County of Eastern Texas, and remained with him until reaching his majority. In the meantime he attended the local schools of Harrison County, and at the age of twenty-one started out as an independent farmer in that section of the Lone Star State. He continued his activities as a farmer there until October, 1904, when he removed to Hobart, Oklahoma, and was among the early settlers, having lived in Kiowa County since three years before statehood. He soon came to be known as a farmer of excellent judgment and growing prosperity, and was also very popular among all classes of citizens. His farm was near Hobart, but since his first election to the office of county assessor in 1912 he has given practically all his attention to his duties at the courthouse. On November 6, 1914, he was re-elected for another term of two years, and at that election received every vote in his home precinct.

Mr. Shaddock is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church and one of its deacons. In politics he is a democrat. On December 20, 1890, in Harrison County, Texas, Mr. Shaddock married Miss Martha C. Koon, daughter of J. J. Koon, who was a farmer there and is now deceased. Six children were born to their union: Prudence V., wife of N. D. Thurman, a dairyman and farmer at Oklahoma City; John Perry, who is attending business college at Oklahoma City; Mary J., a student in the Hobart High School; James I., in the grammar school; William Benjamin also in school; and one, a son, that died in infancy.

TOM CHATBURN. Fifty years ago Richard Chatburn left his home in England and came to America, here to establish a branch of the family. He located in Harrison County, Illinois, and there passed the remainder of his life as a farmer in that district. Among his children was a boy, Jonas, who was born in England in 1848, and who was sixteen years old when the family migrated to American shores. Jonas Chatburn is the father of Tom Chatburn of this review.

Jonas Chatburn was a young man when he left the Harrison County home and settled in Albin, Idaho. He left that place in 1892 and located in Jasper County, Missouri, where he was occupied in the milling business. In 1901 he made another move, locating in Independence, Oklahoma, where he remained for five years, and in 1906 he returned to Missouri, settling in Corder. From that place he went to Mapleton, Kansas, settled on a farm, and is there living today. He has devoted much of his active life to the milling business, in which he has been successful. He is republican in his politics, a member of the Odd Fellows, and his churchly relations are with the Latter Day Saints.

In 1876 Mr. Chatburn was married to Helen South, who was born in Illinois in 1855, and who died in Buckner, Missouri, in 1911. Eight children were born to them. Richard is a miller and lives in Buckner. Anna married George Troutman, a farmer of Reeds, Missouri. Tom, of this review, was the third child. Bessie married Bert Weeks and they live in Mapleton, Kansas, on a

farm. Harry is connected in a business way with an oil company, and lives in Lemoor, California. LeRoy is a jeweler and lives in Buckner, Missouri. Jonas is located in Kansas City, where he conducts an automobile livery. Mary is a school teacher and makes her home with her brother, Richard, in Buckner.

Tom Chatburn was born in Albin, Idaho, on January 2, 1882, and there he had his elementary schooling. When the family returned to Missouri he was still a mere boy and he attended school there, finishing his studies in the schools of Corder, when he was sixteen years old. He entered the flour mill operated by his father and was engaged in that work henceforth. In 1902 he came to Independence with his father and continued in the milling business until 1904. On October 16, in that year, he came to Custer City, and here established himself in a grain elevator business, with which he was connected for two years. In 1906 he entered the Peoples State Bank as a bookkeeper. His promotion to the post of assistant cashier soon followed and in 1914 he became cashier of the bank, which position he holds at this writing.

Mr. Chatburn is a republican and has served as a member of the city council in Custer City for two years, rendering a creditable service to the community in that office. He is a member of the Christian Church, and his fraternal relations are confined to membership in the Modern Woodmen of America and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

In 1907 Mr. Chatburn was married in Custer City to Miss Edna Struble, daughter of P. S. Struble, a retired farmer of means, now living in Custer City. Two children have been born to the Chatburns—Thomas Struble, born October 5, 1908, and Helen Ruth, born March 11, 1911.

LOUIS A. LEDBETTER. Probably no Government official in Oklahoma comes in closer contact with the Indian people and their affairs than the United States Probate Indian attorney at Idabel. This is a prominent young lawyer, Louis A. Ledbetter, a young man who was reared in Indian Territory and is a graduate of the University of Oklahoma. The real Indian problems of America, as has been well said, are exemplified in all their phases in McCurtain County, over which Mr. Ledbetter's jurisdiction extends. These problems in all their details and complexities are presented to the probate attorneys that Indian Commissioner Cato Sells has established at convenient points in the Choctaw Nation and other nations of the original Five Tribes. In fact the office of Mr. Ledbetter at Idabel might well be called the clearing house for Choctaw joys and sorrows and all manner of business transactions.

The commission issued to Mr. Ledbetter, bearing the signature of Franklin K. Lane, secretary of the interior, did not state what are the duties of a probate attorney. However he had been in office but a short time before he learned of duties and responsibilities almost beyond the power of a single mind, however penetrating and comprehensive, to grasp. Many incidents might be told to illustrate Mr. Ledbetter's complex duties. As these cases are of more than temporary interest and serve to give a better insight into Indian problems and many cases of descriptive history, it is proper to mention a few that have come before the official observation of Mr. Ledbetter.

A Choctaw woman had been credited in the office of the Union Agency at Muskogee with \$2,080, which represented her share of the sale of certain tribal property. Before she had been advised of this credit some McCurtain County men entered into a contract with her

whereby they were to receive half the amount for collecting for her the entire amount. They drew a check for a few hundred dollars in part payment of the commission. This check the woman innocently brought to the tribal attorney for approval. There she was advised of the absolute needlessness of employing counsel in this or in any other matter relating to her business affairs. Accompanying her was her daughter of sixteen, a full blood Indian, but able to speak good English. Under her arm she carried a stack of cheap books purchased of a news agent on a railroad train, and the attorney was not in doubt that she paid three or four times as much for the books as the average white person would pay.

Another case is as follows: A few years ago a white man purchased a valuable tract of agricultural land in McCurtain County, believing he obtained a perfect title. Recently he discovered that the land had been allotted to a woman bearing indeed the same name as the woman from whom she had bought, although the former never knew she had received an allotment while the latter was a full blood. In other words, the woman who made the same never had title to the land she sold. The difficulty of unraveling the complexities of this transaction lies in the fact that the woman to whom the title was issued under allotment can not be found, and unless she can be found the man may not be able to get complete title to the land.

Many wrongs were done the Choctaws before attorneys were sent near the scenes of operations, and only a small fraction of these wrongs can ever be corrected. During 1910-11-12 some attorneys representing lumber interests in this county got themselves appointed guardians of minor Indian estates, practically all of which contained valuable timber. This timber, worth millions of dollars, was sold to the lumber companies, and the records show that the estates did not receive an average of one-third the actual value of the timber. The plan was so perfect that in each case the purchaser was represented by counsel of the lumber companies, and thus there was no competition in the buying. Where it was necessary these sales were made through the Probate Court and the Probate Court, through indifference, rush of business or other cause, neglected to ascertain whether the Indians were receiving fair values for their property.

Under lax court procedure over \$300,000 in notes and mortgages exist in McCurtain County against Indian property. Attorney Ledbetter has discovered that a large majority of these instruments are not worth 50 per cent of their face value. But the Indian has no redress. In fact the Indian of half blood or less is at liberty to make any sort of business transaction he chooses without consulting the attorney, and the attorney has no way of undoing many of these transactions. Hence one of the chief duties which Mr. Ledbetter has found imposed upon him has been to educate the Indians under his jurisdiction and to request that he be made their legal and financial agent in all important matters relating to Indian property.

In many places guardians have played fast and loose with the property under their charge. There is the case of an Indian boy who at the age of five was left in Atoka County with a valuable allotment and \$5,000 in cash. A guardian was appointed by the United States District Court of Indian Territory and the case was transferred to the Probate Court of the state at statehood. The guardian's activities were not properly reviewed or checked up by the court and when the Indian boy was twenty-one he was without a dollar of money and had no education. In another case, a guardian, who was the father of the minor children involved, spent \$1,250 improving a part of a tract of allotted land and then sold the improved part for a total of \$1,225.

He advertised the remainder of the land for sale. Meantime the matter had been reported to the interior department and the land was saved for the children.

These and many other cases that have occurred under Mr. Ledbetter's observation indicate the intolerable conditions to which the Choctaw Indians have been subjected. It is no wonder therefore that these Indians have little faith in a white man's government and that in spite of the earnest efforts of many devoted and unselfish missionaries they are little responsive to religious influences. Mr. Ledbetter testifies that a majority of grown fullbloods do not read or write the English language. A fullblood Indian, who by sad experience learned that it was best even in small matters to consult the probate attorney, needed \$200. She asked Mr. Ledbetter through her interpreter for a check for that amount. The check was prepared and to make it valid at the bank the woman's thumb print made with indelible ink from a stamp pad was placed on the corner of the instrument.

Louis A. Ledbetter is twenty-five years old. He was born in Gainesville, Texas, a son of W. A. Ledbetter of Oklahoma City, who represented the district now embracing Carter County in the constitutional convention. Mr. Ledbetter attended the grammar and high schools at Ardmore, and in 1912 graduated LL. B. from the University of Oklahoma. He was admitted to the bar in June of the same year, and has since been in active practice. He is a member of the County and State Bar Associations, of the Kappa Sigma College fraternity, and is a member of the Young Men's Democratic League of Oklahoma and was one of the organizers of the Democratic Club of the university. He is prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity at McAlester, Oklahoma. He was married October 10, 1915, to Miss Margotie Garland, who belongs to one of the oldest and best known families in this county.

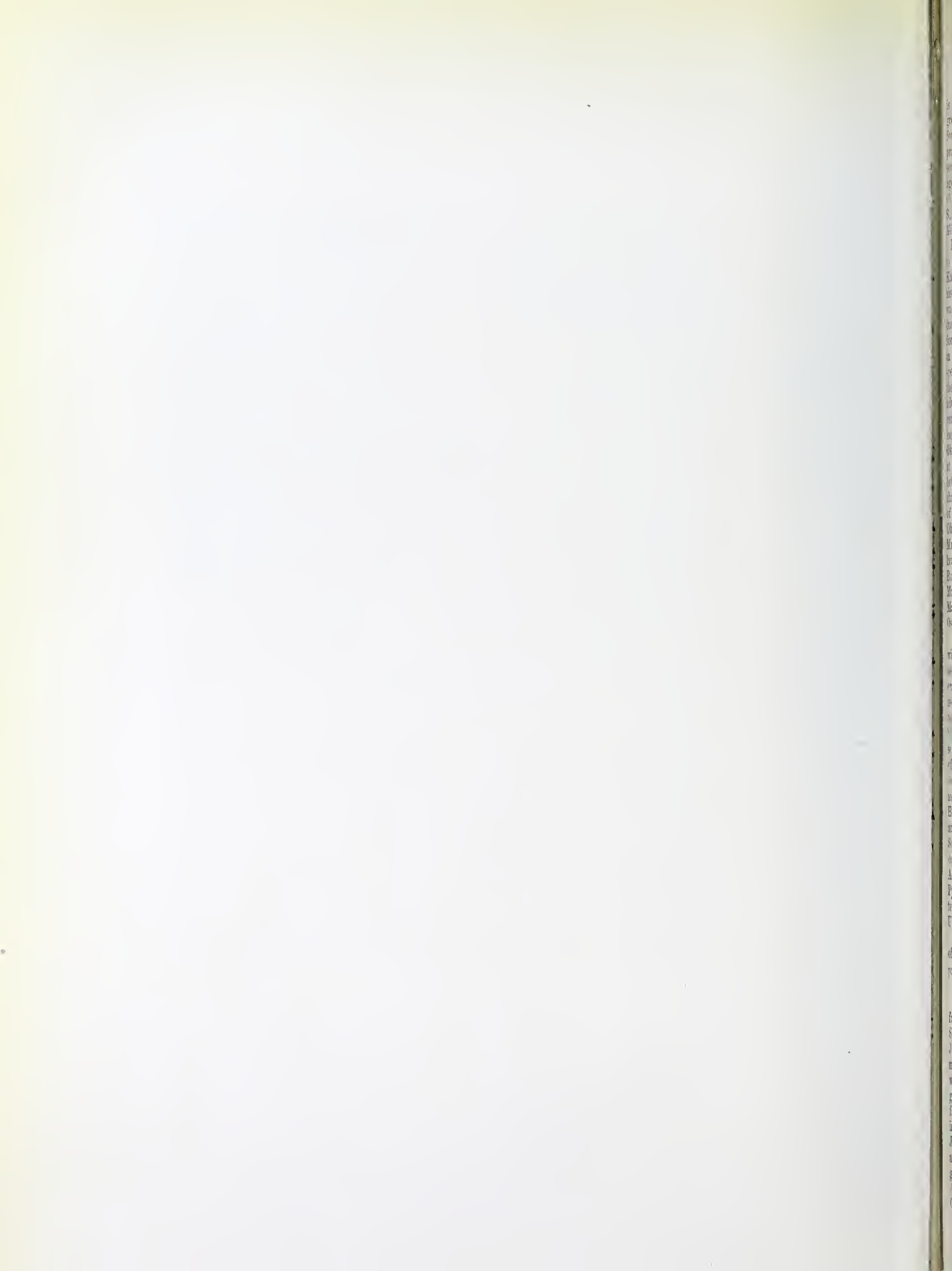
Shortly after he began the practice of law in 1912 at Idabel, in which town he has since had his home, he was assigned by Attorney General Charles West to represent the state in a case wherein the Choctaw Lumber Company was charged with dealing in real estate in violation of the constitution. This company, it was discovered, owned 100,000 acres of land in Southeastern Oklahoma. It was charged with advertising much of this land for sale to settlers. The petition prepared by Mr. Ledbetter contained 1,300 separate causes of action against the company. The case was compromised to the state's advantage, the company paying in fines and costs \$17,150.

CHARLES S. MACDONALD. During an active law practice in Oklahoma for more than ten years, most of which time has been spent at Pawhuska, Mr. Macdonald has enjoyed the rewards and distinctions which come to a lawyer of his solid ability and thorough training. Much credit is given him at Pawhuska for his constructive work as city attorney during the period while Pawhuska was transforming itself from a village into a city.

For a young man Mr. Macdonald has seen much of the world and has lived up to his opportunities. He was born at Atchison, Kansas, September 14, 1877, a son of Alexander and Mary (Cleland) Macdonald. His father was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, and was married in Belfast, Ireland, to a native of that city, though also of Scotch parentage. Soon after their marriage they emigrated to the United States, locating in New York City, where for a time he was superintendent of an iron and wire works. From there he removed to Kansas, and has lived in various sections of the Middle West, part of the time in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and



B. S. Macdonald



is now a resident of Kansas City, Missouri. For the greater part of his active life he was a merchant, but for the past fifteen or twenty years he has been a practicing member of the bar. In the family were six sons, among whom Charles S. was the third in order of age. The others are: R. D., of Lima, Ohio; A. B., of Chillicothe, Missouri; W. S. of Joplin, Missouri; George S., who is a traveling man with residence at Chillicothe, Missouri; and William, a jeweler and engraver.

From the city of his birth, Charles S. Macdonald went to Wichita, Kansas, and was with his father in Western Kansas during the boom days. He also spent part of his early career in Texas and Old Mexico, and for a time was with the Kansas City, Mexico & Orient Railroad, during its construction. He was also a rancher in Texas for a time. Mr. Macdonald took his higher education in the Valparaiso University, in Indiana, where he spent two years, and in 1899 was graduated LL.B. from the law department of the University of Kansas, being admitted by the Supreme Court of that state the same year. Since then he has been in the practice of law, located up to 1904 in Galena, Kansas. On moving to Oklahoma he became associated with C. J. Wrightsman, at Pawnee. The firm of Wrightsman & Fulton had offices both at Pawnee and Pawhuska, and Mr. Macdonald had charge of the Pawhuska office, under the firm name of Wrightsman, Palmer & Macdonald, at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, and has lived in that city since 1905. Later Mr. Macdonald and R. B. Boone bought out the firm's law business at Pawhuska in 1907, and the firm was Boone & Macdonald for a time, later Boone, Leahy & Macdonald, and since December, 1911, has been Leahy & Macdonald. This is one of the leading law firms in Osage County.

In politics Mr. Macdonald has always been identified with the democratic cause. His four years of service as city attorney of Pawhuska was during the constructive era, and he drew up all the important ordinances and bond issues, and in other ways furnished valuable legal advice to the municipal government. While he was in office bonds were issued for city waterworks, light plant, sewers, schools, and for other purposes. During the campaign of Mr. Williams for governor of Oklahoma. Mr. Macdonald was his special committeeman in Osage County, and did much campaigning in other sections of the state. He is a member of the Oklahoma State Bar Association and fraternally is identified with both the York and Scottish rites of Masonry, including the thirty-second degree; the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Ancient Order of United Workmen and the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to Nu Chapter, Sigma Nu Fraternity, and to Green Chapter, Phi Delta Phi, of the University of Kansas.

In April, 1906, Mr. Macdonald married Anna Hubner of Lawrence, Kansas. Mrs. Macdonald is of German parentage.

WILLIAM JOSHUA EWING. One of the propelling factors in the business and civic life of the Town of Shattuck during the past twelve years has been William J. Ewing. Mr. Ewing helped in the pioneer development of old Woodward County and was one of the men who installed the first steam propelled plant, a cotton gin, in that entire county. He comes of a fine old family of Northwest Missouri, and was born on a farm in Buchanan County, not far from the City of St. Joseph, July 17, 1862. His parents were Joshua Porter and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Ewing. The paternal grandparents were William Smith and Sallie Ann (Fulkerson) Ewing, both of whom were natives of Lee County, Virginia. Joshua P. Ewing was born in Lee

County, Virginia, March 12, 1832, and from that locality he removed in 1854 to Buchanan County, Missouri. There were no railroads at that time in that section of Northwest Missouri, and the Missouri River furnished the great avenue of transportation for all products. He arrived in Buchanan County in pioneer times and he himself was without capital. At first he rented land. By dint of industry, thrift and energy he became in time one of the most successful and influential citizens of that large and populous county. At the time of his death, on June 28, 1885, his estate comprised 750 acres of valuable land. He was an active member of the Presbyterian Church all his life and held the post of elder when he died. He was also a Mason. He was married September-30, 1861, to Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, who was born December 24, 1837, at Statesville, North Carolina, a daughter of Francis Kinkannon and Jerusha (Belt) Armstrong, both natives of North Carolina. Mrs. Ewing was educated at Salem, North Carolina, in the college there, one of the most noted female seminaries of the South at that time. She took a very active part in religious affairs, and her memory is greatly revered by her children and descendants. Her death occurred December 25, 1871. She was the mother of six, four sons and two daughters, namely: William J.; Francis Armstrong, who was born January 21, 1864; David Craig, born March 18, 1866; Thomas Graham, born May 1, 1868, and died November 20, 1871; Anna Belt, born August 5, 1870; and Lucy Elizabeth, born December 17, 1871.

Reared on his father's farm in Buchanan County, William J. Ewing had all the advantages given to the son of a successful father, and completed his education in Westminster College, a fine Presbyterian institution at Fulton, Missouri. He then took an active part in the management of the estate, being associated with his father until the latter's death in 1885. He then continued on the old homestead, and was one of the leading breeders and raisers of Shorthorn cattle in that section of Northwest Missouri until 1902. In that year he established himself in the grain and coal business at St. Joseph, remained there a couple of years, and then transferred his capital and enterprise to the new State of Oklahoma. Since 1904 he has been the chief grain merchant with headquarters at Shattuck. He and his brother, David C., as already stated, erected the first steam plant of any kind in old Woodward County. That was in 1904, and it was a sample of the enterprise which Mr. Ewing has manifested in all his activities as a citizen and business man in this locality. In 1909-10 he was a member of the city council, was also mayor by virtue of his position as chairman of the board. He is an elder in the Presbyterian Church.

On October 14, 1903, Mr. Ewing married Miss Nannie Sidener. She was born September 6, 1869, in Monroe County, Missouri, a daughter of Lloyd A. and Mary Boone (Dry) Sidener of Monroe County, Missouri. Mrs. Ewing is a graduate of National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio. To their marriage have been born two children: William Joshua, Jr., born November 23, 1904; and Bettie Boone, born April 28, 1909.

DAN DIEHL. The solid citizenship of many states and countries has been transplanted to Oklahoma and has continued to flourish in the new and wholesome environment of this state. For many years one of the finest agricultural families in the vicinity of Mattoon, Illinois, has been that of Diehl, a name which originated in Germany and was brought across the ocean to the Province of Pennsylvania during Colonial days. From the East George Diehl carried the thrifty character of the family

to one of the early farms of Illinois, and was a prosperous agriculturist there until his death.

One of the best known farmers, stock raisers and citizens in Mattoon at the present time is T. J. Diehl, who was born on the farm which he still occupies as his home on January 17, 1847. He has spent his life as a farmer and stock raiser and has had unusual relations with public affairs. At the age of twenty-one he was made a school director, and though he did not hold the office the following year was again elected at the age of twenty-three, and for forty-three consecutive years gave his attention to the management of his home school district, being re-elected every three years without a contest, and finally retiring from the office on account of advanced years. He is a democrat, and has also served as a justice of the peace. Mr. T. J. Diehl is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He was married to Kitty B. Hackley, was born in Kentucky in 1849. Several of their children are now performing useful parts in the citizenship of the State of Oklahoma. Anna L., the oldest, is demonstrator for a canning club at Okemah, Oklahoma, under the auspices of the United States Government; Charles R. is a farmer at Okemah, and has served as deputy county clerk four years; Mary still lives with her parents at Mattoon; George is a farmer residing seven miles southeast of Hobart; William is a farmer at Mattoon, Illinois; Erma married J. W. Korte, a nurseryman at New Haven, Missouri; the next in age and seventh in the family is Dan Diehl; Floy is still at home with her parents.

Dan Diehl was born on the old farm at Mattoon, Illinois, December 16, 1880. The first nineteen years of his life were spent in Illinois, where he gained a substantial education and an agricultural training according to the high standards of the Prairie State. In 1899 he came out to Kay County, Oklahoma, farmed there for two years, and at the opening of the Kiowa, Comanche and the Caddo reservations participated in the drawing and secured a homestead of 160 acres situated eleven miles southeast of Hobart. After proving up this claim and making a farm of it he sold out five years later and then bought 160 acres ten miles south of Gotebo, Oklahoma, in the spring of 1907. He still owns this farm and on it conducts diversified agriculture and stock raising.

His progressive attitude towards agricultural matters made him a man of note in his section and on November 16, 1907, the day that Oklahoma became a state, Governor Haskell appointed him to membership in the State Board of Agriculture. He served one year by virtue of that appointment, and was then regularly elected to the position by an almost unanimous vote for a term of four years. In 1912 Mr. Diehl was elected clerk of the district court, and on November 6, 1914, following the change of office designation and duties made by the preceding Legislature was elected court clerk, and served the two-year term to which he was then elected. On January 3, 1917, he will retire from the office and devote his attention to raising Jersey cattle, residing on his farm.

Mr. Diehl is a democrat, and while an active party man is best known in Kiowa County as a progressive agriculturist and public spirited citizen. He is affiliated with Hobart Lodge No. 881 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Hobart Lodge No. 2775 of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen. On January 4, 1915, at Hobart he married Miss Edna Vera Bailey, daughter of W. A. Bailey. Mr. Bailey resides on a farm four miles northeast of Hobart.

MOSES C. TRAUTWEIN. In the year 1841 the German ancestor of Moses C. Trautwein came from Bremen,

Germany, and settled near Cincinnati, Ohio. There he took up farm lands, made a home for himself and his family in a new country, and he died there in advanced life. He was Benheart Trautwein, father of C. B. Trautwein and the grandsire of the subject.

C. B. Trautwein was born in Bremen, Germany, on February 17, 1832, and he came to America with his parents in 1841. They were seven weeks and three days on a sailing vessel making the trip. They lived on their farm near Cincinnati and there the boy, C. B., was reared. When he was twenty-one years old he went to Pike County, Illinois, and engaged in the blacksmith trade. He married there, and later settled on a farm, becoming a prominent farmer and stockman of that district. He is now living near El Dare, in Pike County. He was married on October 1, 1854, to Miss Lucinda Meyer, who was born in Orange, Indiana, in 1834. She died in El Dare in 1891. They were the parents of eight children. Louisa J. married John Driver, and lives in Colorado; Martha E. died in infancy; Austin B. died in Thomas, Oklahoma, and is there buried; he was fifty-four years old when he died, and had been a farmer; William H. died in childhood; Charles Wesley died in Kinderbrook, Illinois, aged forty-one years; he was a physician and surgeon; Marvin B. died in Fresno, California, at the age of forty; he was a teacher in the schools of that state; Frederick A. is at home in El Dare, Illinois, and lives with his father; Harry was killed in a runaway accident at El Dare, Illinois, in July, 1914; Moses C. is the youngest of the family.

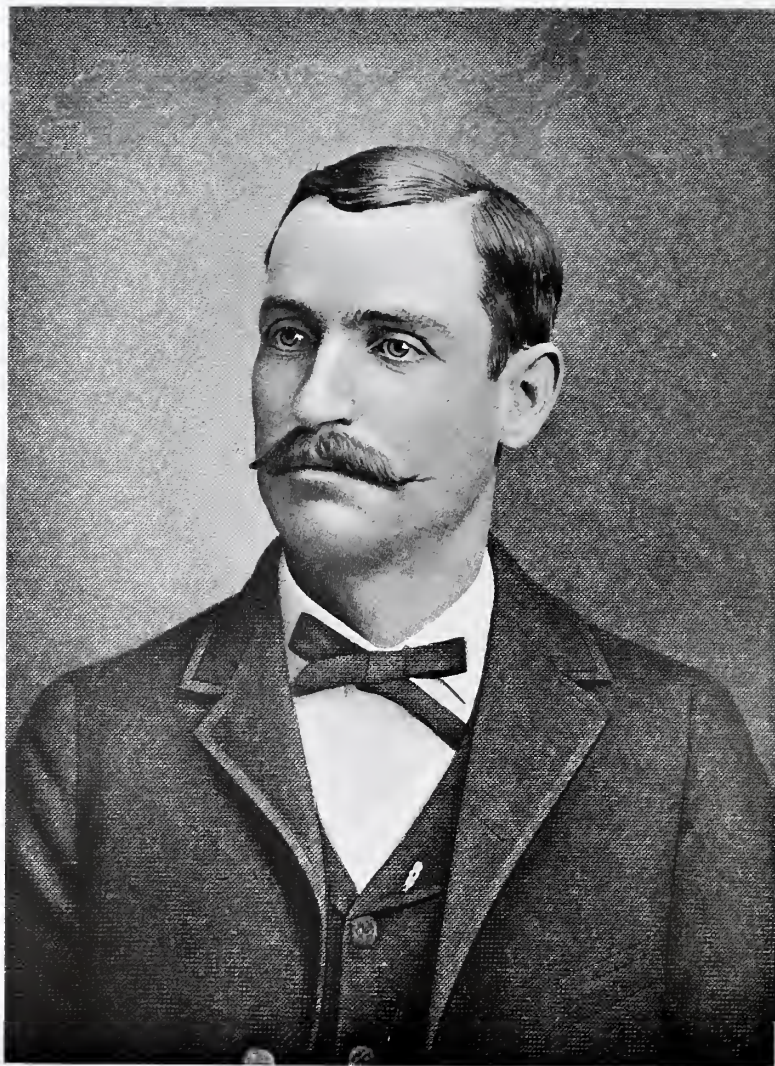
Moses C. Trautwein attended the public schools at El Dare, in which town he was born on October 14, 1876. When he had finished his high school training he entered Barnes Business College at Quincy, Illinois, specializing in telegraphy, and in 1899, when he had finished his training, he secured a position as telegraph operator for the Burlington Railroad. He next worked on a farm in Pike County, Illinois, until March, 1907, when he came to Custer County, Oklahoma, and bought a farm of 160 acres about four miles west of the town of Thomas. He successfully worked this farm until 1912, and in January of that year he came to Thomas and bought the Tribune with all its equipment. Since then he has been editor and publisher of that paper, which was established here in 1902 by Messrs. Bronson and Nichols. The paper has always been independent in its politics and has a wide circulation in Custer and surrounding counties, with a creditable foreign list as well. The plant and offices are on South Main Street, and the equipment of the plant is of the best, and along strictly modern lines.

Mr. Trautwein has served locally on the school board, and he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Thomas, which is a thriving organization with fifty-three live members to its credit. He was secretary and treasurer of the Farmers Institute and of the Farmers County Fair, and is an enthusiast in farming matters in the county. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and his fraternal affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America, with which latter society he has been prominently identified for the past seventeen years. He is also a member of the A. H. T. A.

In 1899 Mr. Trautwein was married in El Dare, Illinois, to Miss Myrtle Fenton, daughter of John Fenton, a Pike County farmer. Three children have been born to the Trautweins: Russell was born April 6, 1902, and is now in the high school at Thomas. Alma was born on January 31, 1907, and Adeline was born on September 23, 1909.

The family enjoys the confidence and friendship of an

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W. A. Monfort

ever widening circle of the representative people of Thomas and of Custer County, and they have a leading part in the social activities of their community.

W. A. MONFORT. In such a new state as Oklahoma it is not unusual to find communities which have literally grown up in the lifetime of the single individual and in some cases have been made to grow and prosper largely by the force and energy and character of a single man. This is true of the Village of Copan in Washington County, a community which recently had occasion to mourn the loss of its foremost citizen. This was W. A. Monfort, whose death occurred August 18, 1915.

He built his home at Copan when the village started and during the period of his active career was identified with a number of enterprises, agricultural, commercial and financial, and also served in positions of public trust. Both as a business man and official he at all times merited the regard in which he was held by his fellow citizens, and it was not unnatural that they should pay him the highest tributes of respect and esteem, both during his lifetime and after his death.

W. A. Monfort was born on a farm in Shelby County, Indiana, December 26, 1863, a son of Peter S. and Sarah (Avery) Monfort, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Indiana. The mother died in 1865 when W. A. Monfort was two years old. In September, 1878, the family went west, locating near Elk City, Kansas, where the father continued farming until about the time Oklahoma was opened to settlement, when he changed his residence to Brush Creek, and continued farming there until his retirement. He spent his last years in Claremore, Oklahoma, where he died in 1905 at the age of seventy-three.

During the fifteen years of his childhood and early boyhood spent in Indiana, W. A. Monfort had the advantages of the public schools and he also attended school in Kansas. In 1889 he came to Oklahoma, locating on Brush Creek, and from that time he lived within a radius of four miles of the Village of Copan. By his industry he acquired a fine farm, but in 1910 gave up its active management on account of poor health, and his last few years were spent largely in retirement. In earlier years, however, he carried on general farming and stock raising on an extensive scale, developed a handsome and productive farm and was known as one of the substantial agriculturalists of Washington County. While the greater part of his attention was devoted to the pursuits of the soil, Mr. Monfort also contributed his abilities to the development of other enterprises. In partnership with Dr. W. E. Curd he established and conducted a drug store at Copan for two years. When the Bank of Copan was established he was made its first vice president, later was elected president of the institution, but disposed of his stock and retired about two years before his death.

In his political views he was a democrat, and always an active party worker. He served as a member of the village council until statehood, when he was elected a member of the village board of trustees. He also served as village school treasurer for several years, but gave up that office at the time he retired from business. Mr. Monfort during the last five years of his life was in the habit of spending his summer months in the Rocky Mountains. As a fraternal worker he was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masons, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs, and Mrs. Monfort, his widow, is a member of the last two orders. It was the lot of Mr. Monfort during his long residence in the vicinity

of Copan to witness the great changes that took place in Washington County, and he contributed in no small degree to the development of that locality.

In 1892 Mr. Monfort married Miss Ella Squires, who was born in Bradford County, Pennsylvania, in 1867, and when three years of age was taken to Kansas by her parents, S. B. and Sarah Squires, the former of whom died at San Francisco, California, while her mother died at Independence, Kansas. Mrs. Monfort is still living at Copan, and since the death of her beloved husband has been comforted and solaced by the presence of her two children: Grace, who is the wife of Dr. J. O. Hudson, a physician at Copan; and Howard, who is still attending school.

ANDREW JACKSON SMITH, M. D. During his years of active practice as a physician and surgeon in Oklahoma, the services and attainments of Doctor Smith have ranked him as one of the leading medical men of the state, and he enjoys a fine practice at Pawhuska, where he has been a resident several years. Doctor Smith began to combat the difficulties of life at an early age. Many years were spent in the ranks of teachers, and he finally graduated from that profession into medicine. He has always been very progressive, and has kept himself by study and by attendance at post-graduate schools abreast of all the advancements in his science and art.

He comes of one of the oldest families in the State of Illinois, where he was born at Marion, November 21, 1855, a son of John M. and Elizabeth (Spiller) Smith. His father was born in the same general locality of Illinois in 1817, the year preceding that state's admission to the Union, a fact which of itself is evidence of the early settlement of the family there. Grandfather John Smith at one time owned all the land upon which the present city of Abington, Virginia, is located. He was a native of Virginia, of Scotch parentage, while his wife, Barbara Rust, was a native of Germany. In 1812 these good people left their Eastern homes in Virginia and traveled all the way across country to the Territory of Illinois, the grandmother riding horseback the entire distance, using a side-saddle. They were among the very early settlers of Illinois, and both are buried near the old farm in the State of Missouri. All their children were born in Illinois. John M. Smith spent the first fifty-two years of his life within a few miles of his birthplace, and in 1868 sold out his Illinois farm and moved to Stoddard County, Southeastern Missouri, where he continued farming until his death, June 13, 1878. He married Elizabeth Spiller, who was born in Tennessee, May 28, 1823, and died in Missouri in 1886.

Doctor Smith is the sixth in a family of nine children, two of whom are still living. The first fourteen years of his life were spent on a farm, and his education up to that time had depended upon the limited facilities of district schools. He then entered the academy at Bloomfield, Missouri, of which his older brother, George W. Smith, was at that time principal. After spending two years in that academy he qualified as a teacher, and from the age of sixteen followed that as a profession for twenty years. In the meantime he had continued his education in the Cape Girardeau State Normal School of Missouri. For several years he was principal of the schools at Malden, Missouri, and for three years was principal of one of the city schools in Hot Springs, Arkansas. In the meantime he had taken up the study of medicine, and secured a license to practice a number of years before his graduation from a regular medical college. Doctor Smith is a graduate of the Kansas

Medical College in 1897, and in 1899 did post-graduate work at the Post-Graduate School of Medicine in Chicago.

On April 8, 1894, Doctor Smith, seeking a more congenial climate than that to which he had previously been exposed, located at Ponca City, Oklahoma. He practiced there a number of years with success, and in 1907 removed to Foraker in Osage County, and built there one of the finest homes in the entire county. Three years later he exchanged that home for the one he now occupies in Pawhuska. Doctor Smith has been prospered in a business way, and now owns a 1,500-acre ranch in Osage County.

He is a member of the various medical societies, a member of the Methodist Church, and is affiliated with the Masonic order, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Knights of Pythias. On October 8, 1893, at Wichita, Kansas, he married Ida S. Auchmoody, who was born in Nebraska, a daughter of W. H. and Mary Auchmoody. Doctor Smith and wife are the parents of four children: George Auchmoody, born September 24, 1900; Wright Spiller, born January 16, 1905; Ida Elizabeth, born December 28, 1907; and Andrew J., Jr., born December 5, 1909. These children are receiving the best of advantages in the public schools. Mrs. Smith's parents resided in their home for several years, the father dying there, and her mother being still with them.

JAMES F. FULLER. A man whose energy, resourcefulness and well directed endeavors have gained to him a large degree of material prosperity is the well known citizen whose name introduces this review and who has been among the most influential in connection with the development and advancement of the civic and material interests of Sapulpa and of Creek County. In the county he has a well improved landed estate, devoted to diversified agriculture and stock-growing, and at the county seat, Sapulpa, he is the owner of valuable city property, besides which he has been a prominent figure in the business activities of the city and as a broad-minded and progressive citizen who has the confidence and good will of the community in which he is entitled to pioneer honors.

Mr. Fuller was born in a pioneer home on the site of the present Union Passenger Station in the City of Waterloo, Blackhawk County, Iowa, the major part of his father's original homestead farm being now included within the corporate limits of that city. The date of Mr. Fuller's nativity was April 1, 1859, and he is a son of Woodbury and Matilda (Shaffer) Fuller, the former of whom was born in Ohio and the latter in Pennsylvania. Woodbury Fuller was a child when he accompanied his parents to Indiana, and was a boy at the time when the family removed to Iowa and became very early settlers of Blackhawk County. Woodbury Fuller was reared to manhood in the Hawkeye State, where he was solemnized his marriage to Miss Matilda Shaffer, whose father had entered claim to the tract of land on which the subject of this sketch was born, and whose husband entered claim to an adjoining tract. At the outbreak of the Civil war Woodbury Fuller promptly enlisted as a member of an Iowa volunteer regiment, and it was not long afterward that he sacrificed his life on the altar of patriotism, as he was killed in the battle of Shiloh. About ten years later his widow became the wife of his brother, Aaron Fuller, three children having been born of the first marriage and four of the second.

After the close of the war the family removed to Texas and established a home three miles southwest of the City of Dallas, which was then little more than a frontier trading post. The thriving little City of Oakliff, a virtual suburb of Dallas, is situated on a portion of the old Fuller homestead farm in Dallas County. Mrs.

Matilda (Shaffer) Fuller survived her second husband and continued her residence in the Lone Star State until the time of her death, in 1903.

James F. Fuller was a mere lad at the time of the family removal to Texas, where he was reared to adult age on the home farm in Dallas County and where he availed himself of the advantages of the schools of the period. He there continued to be actively identified with agricultural pursuits until he had attained to the age of nineteen years, when he joined the celebrated Texas Rangers, who were then in pursuit of the notorious outlaw, Sam Bass. Mr. Fuller remained with the gallant frontier rangers one year, and the following year he devoted to work on ranches in Taylor and Brown counties. He next made a trip into Nebraska and Kansas, and in 1880, at Parsons, Kansas, was solemnized his marriage to Miss Ursula Coffield, who was born in Indiana but reared and educated in Kansas. After his marriage Mr. Fuller was a resident of Nebraska four years, and he and his family passed the ensuing four years in Texas. Shortly after the opening of Oklahoma Territory to settlement Mr. Fuller established the family home in Oklahoma City, and brought his excellent mechanical skill into effective play by engaging in bridge and railroad construction work, to which he devoted his attention for eighteen months. At the opening of the Cherokee Strip he entered a claim, but the same was contested and he made no strenuous attempt to hold the property.

In 1895 Mr. Fuller became one of the pioneer settlers in the little Village of Sapulpa, and he has since maintained his home here, the while he has been closely and prominently identified with the upbuilding of the fine city that is now the judicial center and metropolis of Creek County. In the earlier period of his residence at Sapulpa Mr. Fuller gave distinctive evidence of his versatility and industry by doing effective service as a carpenter, stone mason and plasterer. Across Euch Creek he built a bridge with seventy-five-foot span, this being the first bridge constructed at Sapulpa and in Creek County. He worked at his trades about eight years, and for a number of years thereafter was successfully engaged in the general merchandise business, besides which he conducted a meat market for some time. He now gives his supervision to his well improved farm, which comprises a half section of land located $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles southwest of the Village of Kellyville and devoted to diversified agriculture and the raising of high grade live stock. In his home City of Sapulpa he is the owner of five residence properties, and he erected two substantial business buildings which he later sold, one being on Main Street and the other on Hobson Street. Mr. Fuller had but nominal financial resources when he established his residence at Sapulpa, and the tangible evidences of success achieved by him are those afforded in his ownership of valuable property and his status as one of the independent and well-to-do citizens of the county of which he is a pioneer.

Mr. Fuller gives unqualified allegiance to the democratic party, and though he has had no desire for public office he showed his civic loyalty through his effective service as a member of the first city council of Sapulpa. He has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows for a score of years and is affiliated also with the Fraternal Order of Eagles.

It has already been noted that in 1880 Mr. Fuller wedded Miss Ursula Coffield, and she has proved a devoted companion and helpmeet to him during the long intervening period. They have nine children, namely: Woodbury, Maude, Claude, Daisy, Lulu, Norton, Myrtle, Stella and Arthur. The eldest was named in honor of his paternal grandfather; Maude is the wife of Robert

Norman, of Sapulpa; Claude is identified with business activities in this city; Daisy is the wife of Frederick Boyce, of Sapulpa; Lulu is the wife of Frank Altman, of Bristow, Creek County; Norman has the practical supervision of his father's farm; and the three younger children are members of the parental home circle.

JAMES MILTON BONHAM, M. D. The pioneer physician of Hobart, where he has been engaged in practice since 1901, Dr. James Milton Bonham is known as a leader in the professional life of Kiowa County and as a citizen who has contributed materially to his community's welfare and growth. He belongs to a family which, originating in England, was founded in this country by an emigrant who came here prior to the Revolution, taking up his residence in the Colony of Virginia. Doctor Bonham was born at Osceola, Iowa, May 25, 1870, and is a son of L. L. and Mary Elizabeth (Welch) Bonham.

The paternal grandfather of Doctor Bonham, Rev. Smiley S. Bonham, was born in 1812, and died in Clark County, Iowa, in 1881. He passed his life as a farmer and stock raiser, and also was a local preacher in the Christian Church, and became prominent as a member of the old greenback party, which sent him to one of the earliest legislatures of Iowa. L. L. Bonham was born at Iowa City, Iowa, in 1842, and removed from Clark County to Osceola, then to Wilson, when his son James M. was still a child, and to Creston in 1885, all these cities in the State of Iowa. During his active career he devoted himself to the lumber business, in which he was successfully engaged at various places, and was well known in business circles, but is now living a retired life. During the period of the Civil war he enlisted in Company H, Forty-fourth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, in which he served for four years, and made an excellent record as a soldier. In political matters Mr. Bonham is a prohibitionist, his fraternal connection is with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and religiously he is connected with the Christian Church. Mr. Bonham married Mary Elizabeth Welch, who was born at Riverton, Iowa, in 1844, and ten children have been born to them, namely: Irvin W., who died at the age of eighteen years; Fred, who resides at Beaconsfield, Iowa, and is a telegrapher; Dr. James Milton, of this review; Florence, who married Charles S. White and resides at Omaha, Nebraska, where Mr. White is foreman for a railroad company; Novella, who married Willis McFarland and resides on their Iowa farm; Laura, who is the wife of Edgar P. Todd, a real estate and loan dealer of Selma, California; Carrie, who is the wife of William Myers, of Omaha, Nebraska; LeRoy, who is a merchant of Creston, Iowa; Edward, who is connected with an automobile factory at Omaha, Nebraska; Ethel, who is the wife of Joseph Hamilton, foreman of the electric light plant at Creston, Iowa; and Ray, who is connected with an automobile concern of Omaha, Nebraska.

The foundation for James Milton Bonham's education was laid in the public schools of Osceola and Weldon, Iowa, and when he entered upon his career it was as a telegraph operator for the Western Union Telegraph Company, a line in which he came into connection with the Associated Press, with headquarters at various points in Nebraska, Wyoming and Kansas. However, during this time he had merely used the telegrapher's calling as a means toward an end, for it had been his ambition from his youth to follow a medical career, and only waited until he could himself earn the means necessary to take him through college. In 1898 he entered the Kansas City Medical College, Kansas City, which is now the medical department of the University of Kansas, and was graduated therefrom in 1901, with the degree of

Doctor of Medicine. Later he pursued courses of a post-graduate nature at the New York Post-Graduate School, in 1904, at Rochester, Minnesota, with the Mayo brothers, and at the Chicago Polyclinic and other Chicago hospitals.

Doctor Bonham began practice in 1901 at Hobart, as the pioneer physician of the place, and has since built up a very gratifying professional business, having at this time well-appointed offices in the Neff Building, on Fourth Street. The high place which he occupies in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-practitioners is evidenced by his incumbency of the position of secretary of the Kiowa County Medical Society, having been the first to hold that office. He is also a member of the Oklahoma State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and of the latter was counsellor of his district for several years. A republican in his political views, Doctor Bonham's only public office has been that of health officer, which he held under the territorial government. Fraternally, he belongs to Hobart Lodge No. 198, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Hobart Chapter No. 37, Royal Arch Masons; Hobart Commandery No. 10, Knights Templars; and Hobart lodges of the Knights of Pythias and the Modern Woodmen of America. He has been successful in a material way, being the possessor of a high order of business ability, and is president of the Tucumcari Ice Company, of Tucumcari, New Mexico, and a director in the Home State Bank, Hobart, in addition to having other interests.

In 1892, at Kansas City, Missouri, Doctor Bonham was united in marriage with Miss Priscilla Haigh, of that city, and to this union there has been born one child: William L., who is now a freshman in the Hobart High School.

PRESLEY H. GALLION. When the Cheyenne-Arapaho reservations were opened in Oklahoma in 1892, Presley H. Gallion came to this section of the country, and since that time he has been identified more or less conspicuously with the growth and development of the district. His career has been a widely varied one, and has led him into many fields of occupation, in as many different states in the Union. When he came to the Indian Territory, however, he found a country that made an appeal to him that he was unable to withstand. He was appointed postmaster at Arapaho in 1912, and is still occupying that position.

Presley H. Gallion is of German and English ancestry, though his family has been identified with American life since Colonial days, when the first of the name settled in Virginia. He was born in Middletown, Henry County, Indiana, on July 12, 1847, and is the son of Thomas N. and Ellen (Smith) Gallion. The father was born in Ohio in 1820, and died in Wayne County, Indiana, in 1858. The mother, born in Ohio in 1823, died in Howard County, Indiana, in 1912.

Thomas N. Gallion moved from his native habitat into Wayne County, Indiana, in young manhood, and was there married, after which he located in Howard County. That move took place in 1848, and soon after he returned to Wayne County. He went to Minnesota in 1856, but trouble with Indian outbreaks caused him to return to Wayne County, where he died. He was a blacksmith, and was a member of the United Brethren Church and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He was a man of excellent habits of life, and he stood well in those communities where he made his home.

Presley H. Gallion attended the schools in Howard County, Indiana, in his boyhood, and it will be recalled that in the '50s and '60s the educational advantages to be had in the country schools were not as valuable as

those found in similar communities today. At the early age of thirteen he went to work for himself, and he was employed on farms in that vicinity as a helper, receiving a small monthly wage. He continued in that work until he was almost sixteen years of age, and in the summer of 1863 he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. He was then barely sixteen years of age, and he served for a year, being mustered out on March 4, 1864. He took part in several important engagements during that time.

In 1864 the boy went to Hagerstown, Indiana, and there applied himself to the task of learning the trade of a stonemason. He was occupied in that work until 1869, when he went to Clinton, Missouri, and there ran a coal mine for one winter, after which he resumed his trade as a stone mason and worked at it for the balance of the year. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Gallion went to Lawrence, Kansas, and until 1872 he was employed at his trade in the summer months, and in the winter seasons he taught school. In 1873 he went to what is now known as Elk County, in Kansas, and there he took up a preemption claim, on which he lived until 1889. He then went to Moline, Kansas, and ran a general store for a year, after which he changed his line to hardware and continued in business.

In April, 1892, Mr. Gallion came to Oklahoma, the opening of the Cheyenne-Arapaho reservations attracting him to the new place. He secured a claim of 160 acres eight miles distant from Arapaho, and he still owns that property. He lived on it until 1902, when he moved into Arapaho and took up his residence in town, securing employment in a tin shop, where he worked until 1904. He then returned to his farm, and for three years gave his undivided attention to that well established enterprise. In 1907 he was offered a position in the Arapaho post office, which he accepted, and in 1912 he was appointed postmaster under President Taft. He has continued in that office down to the present time, his appointment having been confirmed under the democratic administration that followed. Mr. Gallion himself is republican in his politics, and has always been prominent in local politics wherever he has lived. He has been the friend of the public school system all his life, and has served many years as a member of school boards in his various communities. He is a member of the G. A. R., Custer City Post, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Lodge No. 42 of Arapaho. He is past noble grand of the local order, and belongs to the canton and encampment as well.

On January 1, 1871, Mr. Gallion was married near Lawrence, Kansas, to Miss Anna Bailey, daughter of John A. Bailey, now deceased. He was a prominent farm owner and oil operator. Nine children have been born to the Gallions. Fred B. is a resident of Artesia, New Mexico, and is a farmer there. Fannie M. married J. C. Brower, and they live in Wichita, Kansas, where Mr. Brower is engaged in church work. Heury is a prominent rancher in California. Tom and John, twin brothers, are farmers at Fallon, Nevada. Roslyn is a teacher, and lives with her parents. Presley H. Jr. lives in California, and Robert I. is with him. Paul, a recent graduate of the Arapaho high school, is now at home with his parents.

OLIS L. PRICE. One of the well fortified and representative lawyers of the younger generation in Oklahoma City and now serving as judge of the Municipal Court, Mr. Price has shown marked ability and discrimination in the handling of the affairs of his court, which is one of very important order in connection with the ordering of governmental and general civic affairs, for the minor causes presented in such tribunals often touch more

closely the specific social welfare of the community than do those offered for adjudication in the higher courts.

Judge Olis LeRoy Price was born at Benton, the judicial center of Marshall County, Kentucky, on the 15th of September, 1880, and is a son of John P. and Elizabeth Gertrude (McLeod) Price, the former a native of Missouri and the latter of Kentucky. Judge Price was afforded the advantages of the public schools of the beautiful and historic little City of Bowling Green, Kentucky, and in preparation for his chosen profession he entered Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, in the law department of which admirable institution he was graduated in 1906, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Immediately after his graduation he came to Oklahoma and established his residence in Oklahoma City, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and where he thus became a member of the bar of the new state, as Oklahoma was admitted to the Union in the following year. For a time he was associated in practice with D. B. Welty, and his ambitious efforts in his profession brought in their train a success and prestige that gained him strong vantage place in popular confidence and esteem, so that when the commission form of municipal government was adopted in Oklahoma, in 1911, he was recognized as a most eligible and logical candidate for the office of judge of the Municipal Court, to which position he was elected by the city commissioners in that year and of which he has since continued the efficient and valued incumbent. In the handling of the multifarious cases that have been presented before him he has manifested true judicial ability and also that humaneness and abiding sympathy which cause him to temper justice with mercy without sacrificing the principles of equity and of law and order. Concerning him the following statements have been made by one who knows him well and is able to place a true estimate: "Judge Price is blessed with a sunny, optimistic and buoyant disposition,—a temperament that makes for subjective happiness and that promotes the happiness of others. No matter what may be the conflicting purposes or motives of those about him, he maintains a gracious equipoise, is genial, considerate and courteous, with the result that he soon proves to all that he is master of himself and worthy of the respect and confidence of those with whom he comes in contact in the varied relations of life. Such attributes make him specially strong and resourceful in the judicial office in which he is serving."

Judge Price is actively identified with the Oklahoma State Bar Association, is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife are members of the Baptist Church.

At Mayfield, Kentucky, on the 27th of June, 1911, Judge Price wedded Miss Myra Davis, daughter of Robert T. and Sarah Elizabeth Davis, well known citizens of that place. Judge and Mrs. Price have one daughter, Sarah Elizabeth.

GEORGE L. ZINK. Senior member of the firm of Zink & Cline, attorneys at Hobart, George L. Zink is like his partner one of the pioneer lawyers of Southwestern Oklahoma. He and Mr. Cline have been associated in partnership as lawyers since 1907.

Born at Litchfield, Illinois, March 27, 1875, George L. Zink is a son of George L. and Gillie R. (Cave) Zink. The Zink family is of German descent, with an admixture of Irish stock, and Mr. Zink is also related to the old Pennsylvania Quaker family of Browns. George L. Zink, Sr., was born in Smithfield, Ohio, in 1838, and died at Litchfield, Illinois, in 1902. He was a lawyer, and early in his career moved to Litchfield, where he married and where he practiced his profession until his death.



O. L. Price

In 1861 he enlisted in the Sixty-second Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, but was incapacitated after only a short service. His wife was born near St. Louis, Missouri, in 1840, and the only child is George L., Jr.

He received his education in the public schools of Litchfield, graduating from high school in 1893, and then completed the junior year in the collegiate department of the University of Illinois, having specialized in chemistry. In 1896, after leaving university, he took up the study of law in his father's office and was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1901. At the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche Reservation in 1901 he came to Hobart as one of the first lawyers, and also was a lucky drawer of a claim of 160 acres eleven miles southeast of the town. He developed that claim and sold it in 1907, but in the meantime had carried on a general law practice ever since coming to Hobart. Mr. Zink is also a veteran of the Spanish-American war, having enlisted in 1898 in Company K of the Fourth Illinois Regiment, and saw some duty in Cuba, being mustered out May 2, 1899. He went out as a lieutenant in his company and returned as captain.

Mr. Zink is a republican and is now a member of the Republican State Committee and has served as chairman of the County Central Committee of Kiowa County. He belongs to the County and State Bar associations and has served on several important committees of each association. His fraternal affiliations are with Lodge No. 881 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Hobart.

At Hillsboro, Illinois, in 1904, he married Miss Nellie I. Miller, daughter of John Miller, who was at that time sheriff of Montgomery County, Illinois, but is now living retired at Hobart. Mrs. Zink died on the 30th of March, 1916, after a brief illness. They have one daughter, Marguerite Rebecca who was born September 4, 1905, and is a student in the Hobart public schools.

JOSEPH H. CLINE. In those eventful days of August, 1901, when a throng of people were seeking new homes in the recently opened Kiowa and Comanche reservations, one of those who selected Hobart as their place of residence was a young man bearing the stamp of a professional education and who soon hung out his sign in the little village as a lawyer. From that time to the present Joseph H. Cline has continued a member of the bar, and is now one of the oldest in point of continuous service in Southwestern Oklahoma. Mr. Cline is a lawyer of sound learning and unquestioned ability and has been more or less constantly a leading figure in the republican party in the old territory and the new state.

His birth occurred at Belle Center, Ohio, in Logan County of that state in 1881. While the name now has an American spelling, his great-grandfather was a native of Germany, where the name was spelled Klein, and was an early settler in Virginia. Mr. Cline's father was H. M. Cline, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1834 and died at Belle Center, Ohio, in 1899. After leaving Cleveland he located in Auglaize County, Ohio, and then went to Belle Center, where he married, and in 1881 was elected sheriff of Logan County. The duties of that office took him to Bellefontaine, the county seat, and he continued as sheriff five years. Returning to Belle Center, he became a merchant, was owner of an elevator, and also had extensive interests as a farmer and stock raiser. He made a notable record as a soldier during the Civil war, having enlisted in 1861 in the Forty-fifth Ohio Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. In 1862 during the campaign through Eastern Tennessee he was captured at Philadelphia in that state, and thenceforward for nearly three years endured the perils, discomforts

and hardships of Confederate prison life, in Andersonville, Libby, Belle Island, Raleigh, Columbus and other places where the Federal soldiers were confined. He was not released until the close of the war, and thus while four years elapsed from the time of his enlistment until his honorable discharge he had been a member of his company and regiment actually only about a year. The notable fact about his service is that only one other Federal soldier endured imprisonment for a longer time during the War of the Rebellion. His rival in this record was a soldier from Augusta, Maine, but his term of imprisonment was only twenty days longer than that of Mr. Cline. H. M. Cline was a republican in politics and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married Margaret Conley, who was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, in 1844, and died at Belle Center, in 1913. Their children were: C. H., who is a traveling salesman with home at Rushsylvania, Ohio; G. H., a merchant at Springfield, Ohio; Blanche, who married John Mains, railroad station agent at Belle Center, Ohio; Clara, wife of O. F. Dodds, who is interested in mining in the State of Arizona; Joseph H.; and Hugh M., who is on the police force at Springfield, Ohio.

Joseph H. Cline received his early education in the public schools of his native county, and graduated from the Belle Center High School in the class of 1897. His early law studies were in the office of Judge William H. West at Bellefontaine, and for one year he was in the Ohio State University and was admitted to the bar in 1900. After a brief experience as a lawyer in Charles City, Iowa, he came to the Southwest and participated in the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche reservations in 1901, and in August of that year settled at Hobart, where as one of the pioneer attorneys he has enjoyed a large general civil and criminal practice. Soon after arriving at Hobart he was appointed deputy county attorney of Kiowa County and acted in that capacity a year and a half. Before statehood he was one of the assistant attorney generals of the territory, and in 1909 began a two-year term as city attorney of Hobart. His offices are in the Farmers and Merchants Bank Building.

As an active republican Mr. Cline was for a number of years state committeeman from Kiowa County, also served as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, and for several years was a member of the State Executive Committee. He belongs to the County Bar Association and fraternally is affiliated with Hobart Lodge No. 881 of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1905, four years after his arrival in Hobart, he married Miss Kathryn Ziegler, whose father is A. O. Ziegler, a cotton buyer at Hobart. To their marriage have been born four children: Margaret, born August 7, 1906, a student in the public schools; Kathryn, born September 11, 1909, and also in school; Mildred, born October 17, 1911, and Ralph, born April 3, 1913.

H. P. WHITE. The work by which Mr. White has chiefly identified himself with Oklahoma has been as a successful lawyer and a live and public spirited citizen of Pawhuska, which has been his home since 1905. He has lived in Oklahoma since 1903. Mr. White is a lawyer who has gained at the same time a substantial stake in business affairs and is also one of the local leaders in the republican party in his part of the state.

An Indiana man, H. P. White was born in Daviess County, March 8, 1871, a son of John A. and Mary (Harris) White. His parents were born in the same county, and his father, who was a farmer, died there in 1905 at the age of fifty-seven. He made a gallant record as a soldier in the Civil war, though he was only a

boy at the time. His service was first with the Twenty-fourth Indiana Regiment of Infantry, and he afterwards veteranized and was with the Eightieth Indiana Regiment. Early in his career as a soldier he was severely wounded at Shiloh, where he lost an eye and received a bullet through his lung. Mrs. White died February 11, 1916. Her father, John Harris, also served four years in the Civil war and was a comrade of his son-in-law, John White. Mr. Harris was a sergeant, and did not altogether escape wounds and many hardships during his service. He is now living, past ninety years of age, at Alfordsville, Indiana. Both these old soldiers took much interest in the Grand Army of the Republic, and several times attended the National Encampment. H. P. White was one of a family of seven children, five sons and two daughters, a brief record of them being as follows: W. L., who is in business at Owensville, Indiana; Etalia, wife of Florian Webber of Alfordsville, Indiana; H. P.; Mollie, deceased wife of W. M. Winninger; Charles Otis, who was a farmer in Indiana and is now deceased; Horace, also deceased; and Ray O., a farmer at Alfordsville.

The first twenty-one years of his life Mr. White spent on the farm with his parents in Indiana. Most of his education was paid for by his own efforts and earnings as a teacher. For two years he was a student in the State Normal School at Terre Haute, and for five years was employed as a teacher in the public schools of his home town and county. He employed the intervals of his terms as a teacher in continued study; and following out an early ambition to become a lawyer was graduated from the University of Indiana, LL. B., in 1900. In that year he was admitted to the Indiana Supreme Court and to the Federal Court, and in 1911 was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

After three years of experience as a lawyer at Salem, Indiana, Mr. White moved to Oklahoma in 1903, first locating at Hobart, and from there moving to Pawhuska in 1905. He has since looked after a large general practice, and was also one of the organizers and is secretary of the Acacia Oil & Gas Company of Pawhuska. Other interests include the ownership of lands in Osage County.

Ever since coming to Oklahoma Mr. White has been locally influential in the republican party. He was at one time an unsuccessful candidate for the office of district judge. He was a member of the Pawhuska School Board when its first and most important school building was being constructed. His name is found on the rolls of membership in both county and state bar associations.

In 1908 Mr. White married Miss Idona B. Elrod. She was born at Salem, Indiana, in August, 1876, a daughter of A. W. and Lydia L. Elrod. Her father moved to Oklahoma in 1904, locating at Hobart, where he still resides on his farm. Mrs. White's mother died about three years ago. To their marriage have been born two children: Ralph Waldo, eight years of age; and Mary Elizabeth, four years old.

FRED G. PRIESTLY, M. D. A resident practitioner of Frederick since the year 1902, Dr. Fred G. Priestly has become well known in medical circles of Southwest Oklahoma, and particularly in Tillman County, where he has attracted to himself a large and representative professional business and has built up a reputation as a thoroughly learned and conscientious physician and surgeon. Doctor Priestly was born at High Point, Missouri, January 25, 1864, and is a son of E. T. and Polly Ann (Sun) Priestly. On his mother's side he is a member of an old family of Kentucky, where her grandfather settled

on his arrival from Germany, and also descends from some of the earliest settlers of Arkansas.

E. T. Priestly was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1829; died at Siloam Springs, Arkansas, in 1903. He was reared and educated in his native land, where he prepared for the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was twenty-one years of age when he emigrated to the United States. For a number of years he was engaged in preaching in Missouri and filled various charges, but in 1867 removed to Fayetteville, Arkansas, and later went to Siloam Springs, in the same state, where his death occurred. Mrs. Priestly was born in Arkansas in 1830, and died at Siloam Springs in 1904, the mother of four children: Harriet Louisa, who is the wife of Mr. Shelton, a farmer of Pleasant Hill, Illinois; Dr. Fred G., of this notice; Maggie, who married George T. Thurmon, a merchant of Siloam Springs, Arkansas; and George, who was a machinist and died in the State of Montana in 1904 at the age of twenty-six years.

The public schools of Fayetteville, Arkansas, furnished Doctor Priestly with the foundation for his education, and when his preliminary training was completed he went to the University of Fayetteville, which he attended for three years. He left that institution in 1885 and began to clerk for a merchant, being thus engaged until 1889. In the meantime, however, he had taken the first course in medicine at the Memphis Hospital Medical College, subsequently took the second course, and finally took the third course and was graduated in 1892, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has taken post-graduate courses at the Chicago Post-Graduate College, and in 1914 took a like course at the Chicago Polyclinic. Doctor Priestly entered upon the practice of his profession in Benton County, Arkansas, in 1892, and there remained until the fall of 1902. By this time he felt he had the experience, knowledge and training to fit him for service in a wider field, and he accordingly came to Frederick, Oklahoma, where he has since been engaged in a general medical and surgical practice, his office now being located in the McFadden Building, 214½ Grand Avenue. He holds membership in the Tillman County Medical Society, the Oklahoma State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and stands high in the esteem of his fellow practitioners. He is politically a democrat, and served as health officer of Tillman County until his resignation, January 1, 1915. He has various business connections at Frederick, and is a director and stockholder in the National Bank of Commerce. He stands high in Masonry, and at this time is a member of Frederick Lodge No. 349, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; Frederick Chapter No. 41, Royal Arch Masons, and Frederick Commandery No. 19, Knights Templar. With his family he attends the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Doctor Priestly was married in 1885, while a resident of Arkansas, to Miss Virginia Frances McMullen, of Texas, who died in Arkansas. Three children were born to this union: Mack, who is postmaster at Decatur, Arkansas; Nolia, who is a trained nurse and resides in the State of Washington; and Thomas, who is a student in the preparatory college at Clarence, Oklahoma.

HON. JAMES J. HUNTER. After completing an unexpired term in the office of mayor of Hobart, in the spring of 1915 Hon. James J. Hunter was elected by the people of this thriving Kiowa County municipality to represent them in the chief executive's chair for a full term of two years. A resident of Hobart since 1904, and here engaged in a prosperous business venture, he had favorably impressed himself upon the people of the community as a solid and substantial citizen, and the faith

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J. Ross Bailey

which they displayed in his ability and integrity has been thoroughly vindicated during the comparatively short period of his incumbency of the mayoralty chair.

Mayor Hunter belongs to a family which came to America from England during early Colonial times and subsequently became pioneers of Tennessee. He was born in Dallas County, Texas, January 1, 1872, and is a son of W. L. and Elizabeth (Boardman) Hunter. His father was born in Illinois, in 1847, and was eight years of age when taken by his parents to Texas, where after some years passed in farming he entered mercantile lines at Garland, Dallas County. In 1893 Mr. Hunter left Texas to come to Oklahoma, and until his recent retirement was engaged in farming and stock raising, but at the present time is living quietly at his home at Warren, Oklahoma. A democrat in his political views he is one of the strong and influential men of his community and at the present time is serving in the capacity of justice of the peace. He is an active member of the Christian Church and an elder therein, is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity, and in every connection is known as a progressive and thoroughly reliable citizen. Mr. Hunter married Elizabeth Boardman, who was born in Indiana, in 1853, and they have been the parents of nine children, as follows: James J., of this review; L. R., who resides at Warren, Oklahoma, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits; Minnie, who married W. P. Bryant, and resides at Chickasha, Oklahoma, where Mr. Bryant is engaged in the mercantile business; Grace, who is the wife of T. L. Willis, a farmer of Warren, Oklahoma; Roy B., who is associated with his father in business; Rex and Jay, who are engaged in farming ventures at Warren; Jewel, who is the wife of Milton Biddy, a farmer of Warren; and Miss Anna May, who is unmarried and makes her home with her parents.

James J. Hunter received his education in the public schools of Dallas County, Texas, being graduated from the Garland High School in the class of 1889, in the meanwhile having also prosecuted a business and commercial course at Garland, Texas. When he was eighteen years of age he became self-supporting, securing a position in the freight department of the Santa Fe Railroad, at Garland, Texas, with which he was connected from 1889 until 1892. In the latter year he removed to Greer County, Oklahoma, as a pioneer, there filing on a claim and working as a cowboy for several years. His claim, which consisted of 160 acres, and was located near Old Trail Crossing, in the vicinity of Warren, he retained until 1905 and then sold at a handsome figure. Mr. Hunter entered the laundry business at Mangum, in 1903, and continued there for nearly a year when, believing opportunities to be more attractive at Hobart, he moved to this rapidly-growing little city. Here he established his present laundry business in partnership with Geo. W. Caldwell, this being now located in a handsome, modern plant at 316-318 Washington Street, and being the only steam laundry in Kiowa County. As a business man, Mr. Hunter has impressed himself upon his associates as an alert, progressive, energetic business man, of sound, practical judgment and enlightened views. He has been successful in the development of a substantial and paying business, generally accepted as one of the established institutions of Hobart and filling an accepted place in the life of the people. He is also identified with a number of other ventures and is a director in the Hobart Building and Loan Association.

A democrat in his political views, Mr. Hunter has always taken an active interest in civic and political affairs, and his record as a public official is an excellent one. After serving on the school board for two terms and as a member of the city council of Hobart for a like period, in 1914 he was chosen to complete the un-

expired term of Mayor R. B. Ash, and acquitted himself so efficiently in that capacity that in 1915 he was elected to the mayoralty for a term of two years. He has already shown himself possessed of an earnest and conscientious desire to contribute to the welfare of his community in every way, as well as the ability to carry his plans through to a successful issue. Mayor Hunter is a member of the Christian Church. His fraternal connections include membership in the Modern Woodmen of America, in which he has been banker of the Hobart Lodge for one term; Hobart Lodge No. 2775, Brotherhood of American Yeomen, in which he is past foreman; and Hobart Lodge No. 881, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In March, 1898, while a resident of Mangum, Oklahoma, Mayor Hunter was united in marriage with Miss Eulalia Smith, daughter of the late Dr. Sanders J. Smith, formerly a physician of Martha, Oklahoma, who is now deceased. Eight children have been born to this union, namely: Miss Ruth, who is a sophomore in the Hobart High School; Miss Tina, who is a member of the freshman class at the same institution; Irma, Byron, Marguerite and Lenora, who are attending the graded schools; and Lovena and Mary Nell.

HON. J. ROSS BAILEY. In 1912 the citizens of Hughes County chose one of the most capable younger members of the local bar to the office of county judge. Judge Bailey is now serving his second term in that office and his administration has been marked by progressiveness and efficiency in all departments at the same time by proper economy of resources, and has been of special benefit to the fiscal welfare of the county.

Judge Bailey is a graduate in law from the Texas University Law School, and has been in practice in Oklahoma for the past nine years. He was born at Lindale in Smith County, Texas, November 16, 1884, a son of J. B. and Emily (Copeland) Bailey. His father was born in Smith County, Texas, in December, 1850, while his mother was born near Chattanooga, Tennessee, in 1852. She was reared in Texas, and both parents are still living at Lindale, where the father is a farmer and fruit grower, and has long been actively interested in local politics. For fifteen years he was superintendent of the Convict Farm in Smith County. Judge Bailey is the oldest of six children. His sister Stella is the widow of Leslie Sikes and lives at home with her parents. Rena is the wife of Dr. J. T. Landum of Holdenville, Oklahoma; Lurlene is the wife of Sid Lowe of Holdenville; W. S. Bailey lives in Lindale; J. B. Jr. is at home with his parents.

J. Ross Bailey grew up on his father's farm in Smith County, Texas, and lived there until 1900. In April of that year he graduated from the high school at Lindale and soon afterward entered the University of Texas, beginning with the fall term of 1900. At the university he pursued both the academic and the law courses, and in June, 1907, was graduated with the well earned degrees Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Law. In the fall of 1907, coming to Oklahoma, he was admitted to practice at Chickasha, and for one year was an agent in the United States Indian service.

In December, 1909, Judge Bailey moved to Holdenville and for a year and a half was deputy county attorney under W. P. Langston. He then became a member of the law firm of Crump, Skinner & Bailey, and his qualifications as an attorney were quickly recognized. In November, 1912, he was elected county judge of Hughes County, beginning his official duties January 1, 1913. In 1914 he was re-elected and has now served more than a year of his second term. Judge Bailey has been a democrat ever since casting his first vote. In

Masonry he has attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite and belongs to the Indian Consistory No. 2 at McAlester.

SAMUEL H. LITTLE. One of the old names in America today is that of Little, the family having been established in the South in early colonial times, and being identified with American history in a worthy manner from that time down to the present date. The house of Little supplied many of the pioneers that have figured so prominently in the development of the new places within our borders and much history has been written around certain picturesque and immortal souls connected with this family, as a result of their lives of aggressive and progressive activities.

Samuel H. Little has carried the pioneer spirit that dominated his ancestors into one of the most recent developed sections of our country. He came to Custer County, Oklahoma, a pioneer in the best sense of the word, and from then to now he has been identified in a creditable manner with the development of this district. He is mayor of Custer City, and president of the Peoples State National Bank, and altogether, is one of the foremost men in the county today. He was born in Lincoln County, Tennessee, on November 5, 1858, and is a son of Samuel and Sarah (Jones) Little.

Samuel Little is a native son of North Carolina, born there in 1810, and he died in Lincoln County, Tennessee, in 1888. From North Carolina he moved to Smith County, Tennessee, and then to Lincoln County, where he was married, and where he spent the remainder of his life. He was a successful farming man and stockgrower, and was a leader in his community all his days. He was a relative of Daniel Boone, that historic old character, and was himself an interesting raconteur of pioneer tales. He was a lifelong member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was for forty years a steward in its service. He was married to Sarah Jones in 1840. She was born in Tennessee in 1820 and died in that state in 1898.

The son of these worthy people, Samuel H. Little of this review, attended the common schools of Lincoln County, Tennessee, in seeking the elements of an education. Beyond that his educational advantages were negligible. He remained on the home farm with his parents until he was twenty-two years old, and from 1880 to 1900 he farmed on his own responsibility in Lincoln County.

The year 1900 saw Mr. Little's advent into Custer City, Oklahoma, where he was drawn by the irresistible call of a new country to a man of pioneer ancestry and instincts. He filed on a government claim of 160, six miles southeast of Custer City, lived on it until 1904 and sold it advantageously. He then moved to Elk City, where he held an interest in the telephone exchange there until 1906, and in that year he went to Deaf Smith County, Texas, and operated a ranch for two years. In 1908, however, he returned to Custer City, and here he engaged in cattle buying and selling. He is still active in that line, though his numerous other interests make heavy demands upon his time and attention. In the same year of his return to Custer City, Mr. Little entered the Peoples State National Bank in an official capacity, and since 1909 he has held the office of president of that institution. The bank was organized in 1903 as the Peoples State Bank, under the direction and management of C. O. Leeka and the Messrs. Peckham. In 1911 it was nationalized under the name of the Peoples State National Bank. Its present officers are as follows: Mr. Little, president; vice-presidents, Dr. K. D. Gosson and G. G. Hostutler; cashier, Tom Chatburn, and assistant-

cashier, Herman Klinger. The bank has a capital stock of \$25,000, and a surplus of \$5,000.

Aside from his banking activities, Mr. Little owns and operates an extensive livery business in Custer City. He is the owner of some real estate in the city, and has an interest in a fine farm in the county. He recently disposed of a part of his farm property.

Mr. Little is a democrat, and he has served the city two years as a member of its council. In the spring of 1915 he was elected to the office of mayor on the democratic ticket, and is now filling that office in a highly creditable manner. He is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church, and he is a Mason and a Woodman of the World. His Masonic affiliations are with Custer Lodge No. 258, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is past master of that lodge.

Mr. Little was married in 1877 in his native state, to Miss Maggie George, who died in 1899, the mother of five children. They are: Samuel Jesse, a practicing physician in Minco, Oklahoma; John Lee, a farmer in Custer City; J. B., similarly occupied here; W. P., a hardware merchant in this city; Thomas Boone, a Custer County farming man.

In 1902 Mr. Little was married in Custer County, to Miss Anna Chalfant, daughter of W. F. Chalfant, a prominent farmer of the county, now deceased. Two children were born to them: Helen and Aaron, both attending school in Custer City.

The Littles have a pleasant home in Custer City, and enjoy the friendship of a wide circle of the best people in the county. They are prominently identified with the leading social activities of their community, and are reckoned to be representative people in the city and county.

DR. CHARLES E. HOUSER. America has lately been designated in a celebrated cartoon as "The Melting Pot That Wouldn't Melt." Whatever the truth of that statement may be, every thinking individual can locate in his mind one or more instances to prove the contrary—that foreign blood will, with the passing of time, melt into genuine American citizenship. This is notably true in the case of the Houser family, of German ancestry, coming to American shores in Revolutionary times, and identified with America and her history down through the changing years, to the present day.

Dr. Charles E. Houser, practicing physician and surgeon of Vici, Oklahoma, is a representative of that family. He was born in Putnam, Illinois, March 18, 1860, and is the son of John Houser, born in Ohio in 1836, and the grandson of Phillip Houser, born in Pennsylvania in 1804.

Phillip Houser moved from his native state to Ohio and thence to Missouri, where he was a pioneer stock raiser and general farmer. He was a successful man, and a man who was held in general high esteem throughout his section of the country. He died in 1864. His son, John Houser, moved out of his native state, Ohio, and settled in Putnam, Illinois, when he was still a very young man. He married in Putnam, and in the year 1866 he made his way with his family to Missouri and settled in Mercer County. He lived there, engaged in rural pursuits, until 1894, when he went to Texas. Five years later he left that state and came to Oklahoma, settling in Dewey County, on a homestead tract of 160 acres. This land he sold after he had proven title to the satisfaction of the government, and at the present time he is living on his farm one mile east of Vici. This is a well cultivated tract of 120 acres, which he acquired soon after he had disposed of his government land. He has been a farmer and stockman all his life, and has

always enjoyed a great deal of success in that line. He is a Mason, and in politics is republican.

Mr. Houser married Nancy Bailey, born in New York State in 1833. She died in Mercer County, Missouri, in 1880, leaving four children, the eldest of them being Doctor Houser of this review. Morris L., the second born, is a farmer and lives nine miles southeast of Vici. Oswin W. is also an Oklahoma farmer, and Williams B. has a fine farm adjoining that of his father, one mile to the east of Vici.

Charles E. Houser attended the public schools in Mercer County, Missouri, and was graduated from the high school in Lineville, Iowa, with the class of 1880. Following that he studied telegraphy and was with the Metropolitan Lines in Chicago for two years, and later was assistant to the operator at Lineville, Iowa, for the Rock Island Road. Each of these positions gave him a valuable experience. In 1881 he became engaged in teaching and for the next eight years he was occupied in the teaching profession in the public schools of Missouri and Kansas. In 1889 he began the study of medicine in the Keokuk Medical College, and he was graduated with the class of 1891, degree of M. D. In the same year he established a practice in Millgrove, Missouri, where he remained until 1896. He then located in Marion, Missouri, spending two years there, and in 1898 he settled in Aulville, Missouri, where he was occupied professionally until 1906. It was in that year that he severed connections with that community and came to Vici, where he has since been engaged in practice along general medical and surgical lines. He has his offices in the Houser Building, on Broadway.

Doctor Houser has augmented his training by a post-graduate course in the Chicago Medical College and Polyclinic, and has constantly studied to keep abreast of the times in his profession, so that he is one of the best equipped medical men to be found in this section of the state.

In 1912 Doctor Houser, a republican in politics, was appointed under President Taft, postmaster of Vici, which office he held until August, 1914. He is a member of numerous fraternal orders, prominent among them being the Masonic order, in which he has Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and Eastern Star affiliations. Other fraternal societies in which he has membership are the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Gentry, Missouri; the Modern Woodmen of America, Vici Camp No. 11310, and the Mystic Workers, of Aulville, Missouri. He was at one time a member of the Knights of Pythias, but has lately withdrawn from that order. In all these societies Doctor Houser is prominent and popular, and he has a wide circle of friends in and about the city.

Doctor Houser was married in Ravenna, Missouri, in 1896, to Miss Dora E. Coates, daughter of Jesse Coates, a farming man of Kansas, now deceased. One child has been born to Doctor and Mrs. Houser—Jessie Gwendolyn, born March 5, 1902. She is now a student in the Vici High School.

REV. DENZIL CLARKE LEES. In the Episcopal ministry of Oklahoma, a name which is becoming well and widely known is that of Rev. Denzil Clarke Lees, rector of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church at Enid. Still a young man, he has gained a distinguished position, not alone as a minister of the gospel, but as an author of articles on Palestine and Syria, and as a lecturer whose services are constantly in demand on the platform.

Doctor Lees was born October 22, 1884, at Clayton West, Yorkshire, England, and is a son of the Rev. G. Robinson Lees, M. A., F. R. G. S., now vicar of St. Saviour's Church at Brixton Hill, London, England.

The latter was born October 19, 1858, in Yorkshire, England, where his father, Ezra Lees, was a manufacturer of cloth, and was given good educational advantages, graduating from the University of Durham, England, and at the age of twenty-three years adopting the profession of teaching. After two years thus spent at London, he was appointed to the principalship of a college in Jerusalem, where he was stationed for six years, and at the same time carried on explorations for the Royal Geographical Society of England. He is the discoverer of a Roman road across Southern Bashan, as shown now on the maps of Palestine and Syria. On leaving Jerusalem, Reverend Lees returned to England, where he took up theological work, entering the ministry of the Church of England, and progressing until he became vicar of St. Saviour's Parish. In 1914 he toured the United States, lecturing on the Chautauqua platform, in this way becoming personally acquainted to those who had known him before as the author of six different works on Palestine and Syria. Reverend Lees was married in 1882 to Miss Edith Ann Clarke, who was born in 1863, in Yorkshire, England, and died in Jerusalem in 1888. She was a woman of deep religious convictions and while she lived was of the greatest assistance to her husband. Two children were born to this union: Denzil Clarke and Victor Robinson, who was born May 29, 1887, in London, England, and died in Jerusalem, July 8, 1888.

Denzil Clarke Lees was educated at Christ's College, London, and next entered Cambridge University, where he applied himself to the study of theology. In 1910 he came to America, locating first in Canada, where for two years he was engaged in missionary work in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and in 1912 came to the United States, having been called to the Oklahoma Diocese to work as a missionary under Bishop Brooke. Stationed at Alva, in charge of the missions at that place, Woodward and Carmen, he continued in this capacity until July 1, 1915, when he was appointed rector of St. Matthew's Protestant Episcopal Church at Enid. Doctor Lees, who has endeared himself to every man, woman and child in the large district under his control, is a man of varied gifts. He is an eloquent preacher, and as a speaker for national and other gatherings is in request to an extent that it is not possible for him to gratify, and his lectures on the life and customs in Palestine and Syria, where he lived five years, have been heard and enjoyed by thousands. A thirty-second degree Mason, he is widely known as a speaker upon Masonic topics.

On December 25, 1912, Reverend Lees was united in marriage with Miss Monica Daisy Lloyd, Reverend and Mrs. Lees are the parents of one daughter, Jane Marie Monica, who was born November 23, 1913.

COLONEL L. CLAY. As a lawyer and as president of the Kiowa County Abstract Company, Col. L. Clay has been an active factor in the life of this section of Oklahoma since the opening of the country to settlement fifteen years ago. His family were among the Oklahoma eighty-niners, and as a boy he attended some of the first public schools opened in the original Oklahoma Territory.

For the origin of his family in America it is necessary to go back four generations to his great-grandfather who ran away from his home in England and came to America with Burgoyne's army during the American Revolution. He was taken prisoner by the Americans when Burgoyne was forced to surrender in Northern New York, and as he had been fighting more for a spirit of adventure than as a matter of principle, he soon afterwards deserted the English and during the rest of the war fought on the American side. After the war he settled in New York State, and his descendants have

since been identified with a number of western states and territories.

Col. L. Clay was born in Charlotte, Michigan, December 31, 1875, a son of Charles E. and Louisa Clay. His father was born in Auburn, New York, in 1824, and died at Kingfisher, Oklahoma, in 1890. The mother was born in 1838 and died at Kingfisher in 1902. From Auburn, New York, Charles E. Clay removed to Charlotte, Michigan, was married there and in 1889 participated in the opening of the original Oklahoma Territory, first locating at Guthrie, and in the spring of 1890 removing to Kingfisher, where he secured and began as a farmer and stockman, his career being soon cut short by death. He was a member of the United Brethren Church and in politics a democrat. Colonel L. was the second in a family of three children. The oldest is Evaline I., wife of Charles A. Perry, a machinist living at Charlotte, Michigan, while the youngest is Lacy H., a jeweler at Drumright, Oklahoma.

Col. L. Clay attended the public schools one winter in Guthrie, Oklahoma, and after that was a student in the public schools of Kingfisher, until graduating from the high school there. He grew up on his father's farm near Kingfisher until 1899, and in the meantime had pursued a course of law studies in Col. John T. Bradley's office at Kingfisher and was admitted to the Oklahoma bar April 26, 1899, and admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the territory February 5, 1903.

Beginning in 1899 he was in practice at Weatherford, Oklahoma, for a year and a half, then returned to Kingfisher and was a partner with D. K. Cunningham until August 6, 1901, and on that date located as one of the pioneer attorneys at Hobart. Mr. Clay continued to practice law at Hobart until 1904, and has since given his chief attention to the abstract business, being president of the Kiowa County Abstract Company. The vice president and treasurer of this company is W. B. Cuppy, and the secretary is John R. Williams. The offices are in the Abstract Building, which is owned by the company, and they maintain the only complete set of abstracts for Kiowa County.

Outside of his business Mr. Clay has been active in political affairs and is especially prominent in Masonry. He is a democrat, and in the fall of 1899 was elected city attorney of Weatherford, serving one year until he resigned. He is now secretary of the County Election Board of Kiowa County, and has held that office since statehood. In Masonry he is past master of Hobart Lodge No. 198, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; is thrice illustrious master of Hobart Council No. 322, Royal and Select Masters; a member of Hobart Chapter No. 37, Royal Arch Masons; is past eminent commander of Hobart Commandery No. 15, Knights Templars. He also belongs to India Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Oklahoma City, and other affiliations are with Hobart Lodge No. 881, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks in which he is exalted ruler, and with the Knights and Ladies of Security.

On December 31, 1902, at Hobart Mr. Clay married Miss Edna Finley. Her father was the late Judge Harris Finley, who was the first county judge of Kiowa County after that jurisdiction was organized. Mr. and Mrs. Clay have three children: Lillian Irene, Donis Louise and Leslie Bruce, all of whom are students in the public schools at Hobart.

HARRY C. CYPHERS. One of the most complex, intricate and interesting studies among the Choctaw Indians relates to the matter of ancestry and heirship. The problematic phase of the study arises from the character of the records that were kept for several generations in the tribal government, and the lack of records in many

cases. Issues involving Indian heirship are matters of daily encounter in business dealings, for practically every business transaction of the Indian requires a research into the records that show his standing in the tribe. In addition to the intricate records as a hindrance to business transactions the lack of business capacity in the average Indian and his almost utter disregard of the golden rule, present a problem to the other parties to such transactions. For instance, there are cases where Indians have made transfers to the number of twelve to fifteen times, involving the identical parcel of property, receiving a consideration in each case, and each transaction, of course, adding something to the density of the cloud on the title. Clouded titles have been a bar to what would otherwise have been a profitable business to firms and individuals dealing in farm mortgages.

Farm mortgages have been numerous during recent years in the Choctaw country, but 90 per cent of them are liens on property that has passed from possession of the Indian. Harry Cyphers has made comparatively few loans on Indian lands in McCurtain County and each has been troublesome and expensive. The loans are all made on Indian land but not to the Indians direct. Reference to the tribal rolls made by the department of the interior is always necessary to the establishment of heirship, and heirship is the fundamental basis of property title. Frequently long journeys and many interviews have been necessary to the execution of a loan, and indeed, in some cases proof of marriage must be obtained. Before statehood common law marriages were frequent, and that fact meant to the searcher of titles that probably no record ever was made, and the only method of establishing title in that case would be by personal testimony, a service that could not always be acquired. Marriages were contracted by ministers, and of these there usually was a record made. But where to find the record has been a task not easily consummated. Mr. Cyphers recalls a case in which it was necessary to go back through the family and tribal records of three generations to find proof of the marriage of certain Indians, the apparent heir to whom had applied for a land loan. Indians of half blood and more have restrictions both on their homesteads and surplus lands, and are not permitted to obtain loans of this character, but death removes the restrictions from some lands and enables the loan agent, if he have the courage and patience to penetrate the gloom of ancestry, to execute a loan.

These facts are illustrative of a phase of current life in McCurtain County, which has an Indian population of 3,500, and in which Indian transaction constitute an important part of business activities. The Indian is always a borrower, and the impression prevails that could he obtain money from legitimate farm mortgage firms, the interest paid would not rob him of so much of his income as do some other systems.

Mr. Cyphers entered the insurance and farm loan business in Idabel in 1909, and he is of that class of young men who came into Oklahoma in response to the call of almost unlimited sources of business success. He is a special agent for the New York Life Insurance Company. He was born in Illinois in 1884 and is a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Jackson) Cyphers. His father, who is yet a resident of Illinois, was born in West Virginia, but was an early settler to his section of Illinois. He was a contractor in early life, but is now retired, living in Fairview, Illinois.

Harry C. Cyphers had his education mainly in the public schools of his native state. His first employment after his school days was as a fireman in the employ of the Burlington Railroad for a year or more, after which he spent four years as a salesman in the northern states.

He was married at Madras, Texas, March 12, 1911, to Miss Bonaugh Fulton. He is a member of the Idabel Commercial Club, a live organization of the community, and in it he has done some good work in the interests of the town. Mr. Cyphers has a healthy interest in the advancement of his city and county, and his activities have contributed an important share to the progress of this section, as many will attest.

WILLIAM P. KEEN. In any field of human endeavor the ultimate criterion of ability is success, and determined by this one effective gauge Mr. Keen is consistently to be designated as one of the leading younger members of the bar of Beckham County, his achievement in his profession marking him as a true devotee of his exacting vocation and as one whose powers have enabled him to win success and prestige of unequivocal order. He is engaged in the practice of his profession at Elk City, the thriving metropolis of the county, his offices being eligibly located on Broadway. His law business includes both civil and criminal practice and he is the attorney for Oklahoma of the Pittsburgh Mortgage Investment Company, an important Pennsylvania Corporation. He has been a resident of Oklahoma from boyhood and is thoroughly in touch with the progressive spirit of this vigorous young commonwealth.

William P. Keen's original American ancestors on the paternal side immigrated to this country from England in the colonial days, and representatives of the name were sturdy pioneers in both Tennessee and Illinois. Mr. Keen was born in Wright County, Missouri, on the 27th of December, 1886, and is a son of James E. and Addie (Parker) Keen, who now maintain their home at Cheyenne, the judicial center of Roger Mills County, Oklahoma, the father having been born in Illinois, in 1863, and the mother being a native of Tennessee, where she was born in the year 1859. Of the children the eldest is Flora B., who is the wife of Arthur Smith, a prosperous lumber dealer at Elmer, Jackson County, Oklahoma; Mamie, Nona and Freda remain at the parental home, the first named being a trained nurse and the other two successful and popular teachers in the public schools; Paul is a member of the class of 1917 in the Southwestern State Normal School at Weatherford, Oklahoma; Clifford is in the preparatory department of the same institution; and Thelma is attending the public schools.

James E. Keen was reared and educated in his native state, and as a young man he removed from Illinois to Missouri, first locating in Texas County and thence removing to Wright County, where his marriage was solemnized and where he continued his activities in the lumber business and the operating of a saw mill until 1898, when he came to Oklahoma Territory and entered claim to a homestead of 160 acres eleven miles northwest of Cheyenne, the present county seat of Roger Mills County. He reclaimed this land into a productive and valuable farm, and he still owns the property, though he is now living practically retired in the Village of Cheyenne. He is known and honored as one of the representative citizens of Roger Mills County, has served as county treasurer and held other offices of local order, and is a staunch advocate of the principles and policies for which the democratic party stands sponsor. He is affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

William P. Keen, immediate subject of this review, acquired his rudimentary education in the district schools of his native county, in Missouri, and was a lad of about ten years at the time of the family removal to Oklahoma Territory, where he was enabled to continue his studies in the village schools of Cheyenne. There he was grad-

uated in the high school as a member of the class of 1905, and for the ensuing three years he was a student in Southwestern Normal School, at Weatherford, where he completed the work of the junior year. In the meanwhile, in consonance with his well defined ambition, he had given considerable attention to the preliminary reading of law, and after leaving the normal school he was matriculated in the law department of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, in which he was graduated as a member of the class of 1909 and from which he received his well earned degree of Bachelor of Laws.

After his graduation Mr. Keen was engaged in the practice of his profession at Cheyenne, Roger Mills County, until November, 1913, when he removed to Elk City, which place has since continued the stage of his specially active and successful professional activities. He was elected city attorney in 1915, but resigned this office in the early part of 1915, owing to the demands placed upon him by his private law business, which has touched both the civil and criminal calendars of the courts of this section of the state. His political allegiance is given to the democratic party, he is affiliated with the masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and both he and his wife hold membership in the Baptist Church.

In January, 1914, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Keen to Miss Lela Jones, whose father, William W. Jones, now resides at Fairfield, Texas, in which vicinity he owns and operates a valuable farm.

WILLIAM RALPH COCHRAN. The Cochran family is of Irish ancestry, as the name would indicate to any one even slightly versed in nomenclature, and William Ralph Cochran's grandsire, William Cochran, was the first of this line to quit old Ireland's shores for those of America. He first settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and in 1853 moved to Sullivan County, Missouri, where he became a prominent farmer and stockman, and where he died in well advanced years.

The son of this Irish emigrant was R. H. Cochran, father of the subject. He was born in Philadelphia, in 1851, and when the family came to the West in 1853 he came with them, an infant in arms. He was reared in Sullivan County and saw that community advance from an almost barren waste to its present high state of productiveness, and aided largely in bringing about the great change, for he has devoted his life to the business of farming and stock raising, and is still active in the business, being one of the foremost men of the county in that enterprise. Mr. Cochran is a member of the Presbyterian Church and an elder therein. He is a republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity. He married Isabelle Swanger, born in Pennsylvania in 1857, and she died in Sullivan County in 1889, young in years, and the mother of four children. Bruce, the first born, is a naval officer in charge of the naval recruiting station at Omaha, Nebraska. William Ralph, of this review, was the second child. Ray lives at Lane, Kansas, where he is a well-to-do farmer. John, born in 1889, died in 1891.

In later years Mr. Cochran remarried, Lydia Reger, a Sullivan County girl, becoming his wife. Two children have come to them: Cash and Vera, both of them at home as yet.

William R. Cochran attended the Sullivan County public schools in his boyhood, and in 1904 he entered the State Normal School at Kirksville, Missouri, where he spent two years in diligent study. Finishing his normal course he began teaching, and he gave four years of his life to that work, in which he was especially success-

ful, and in which he would undoubtedly have made a name for himself in educational circles.

In March, 1907, Mr. Cochran came to Cestos, Dewey County, and continued teaching until December, 1911, when he entered upon a new enterprise, establishing the Vici Beacon, of which newspaper he has since been editor and publisher. The paper is one of the live sheets of the county, and circulates in Ellis, Woodward and other neighboring counties, besides its home county of Dewey. It is a republican organ, voicing the sentiments of its editor and the party in general, and in all its phases exercises an influence for good in those communities where it circulates that will not be gainsaid.

Mr. Cochran has been town clerk of Vici since the town was incorporated, and is one of the more public spirited citizens of the thriving little city in which he has his interests. He was a member of the school board while resident in Cestos, and takes a wholesome interest in educational affairs in Vici as well. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Oklahoma Press Association, and in a fraternal way is associated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Cestos Lodge No. 447, of which he is past noble grand.

In 1907 Mr. Cochran was married in Green City, Missouri, to Miss Mabel Terry, daughter of P. F. Terry, a prominent farmer and stockman of that place. Three children have come to them: Randall, born May 9, 1908; Carroll B., born October 1, 1909, and Annabel, born January 10, 1913. Mr. and Mrs. Cochran are popular young people in their home town and have a host of staunch friends in the city and county. They are sought in the best social circles of the community and have a leading part in the social activities of the place.

A. J. RITTENHOUSE. During the past eighteen years no one name has been more conspicuous in the legal profession in Oklahoma than Rittenhouse. The late A. J. Rittenhouse was a lawyer of broad experience and many years of practice in various states, having moved to Oklahoma in 1897. He practiced at Chandler until his death. One of his sons is Hon. George B. Rittenhouse, now one of the justices of the Supreme Court Commission of Oklahoma. Another son, F. A. Rittenhouse, was in practice with his brother as a member of the firm of Rittenhouse & Rittenhouse at Chandler until Judge Rittenhouse went on the bench, and is now carrying on a large practice alone. Thus father and sons have contributed a great deal by their respective ability to the early associations of the Oklahoma bar.

The late A. J. Rittenhouse, a son of James and Rebecca (Wells) Rittenhouse, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania and of old Pennsylvania stock, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, in 1850, and was reared and educated in his native state. He was admitted to the Ohio bar, and after some practice there moved to Centerville, Iowa. At Seymour, Iowa, he married Louise Jane Brown. Mrs. A. J. Rittenhouse, who is still living at Chandler, was born in Huron County, Ohio, a daughter of E. J. and Maud (Sturgeon) Brown. Her father was born in Ohio, was a Presbyterian and prominent in the Masonic Order and is now deceased, while her mother died at the age of forty-five. Of the Brown family, one son, Montreville Brown, survives his parents, besides three daughters.

After their marriage A. J. Rittenhouse and wife removed to McCook, Nebraska, where he practiced law. For a time he was also identified with the Colorado bar and later was a resident of Bellingham, Washington. From there he returned to McCook, Nebraska, but in 1897 located in Chandler, Oklahoma. He practiced in all the courts, had many cases in the Federal courts,

and his knowledge and attainments and skill as an advocate had few superiors among his contemporaries. In Chandler he practiced with his son, George B. For a time he had as partner Charles Barnett of Shawnee.

A. J. Rittenhouse died at Hot Springs, Arkansas, April 24, 1909. During the twelve years of his residence in Oklahoma he identified himself closely with affairs where he could be influential and helpful outside of his own profession. He served as a member of the board of regents of the state university. He was an Odd Fellow and was a man of many social qualities as well as high professional attainments. A close student of the law, he was rated as an unusually able speaker whether before court and jury or on public occasions.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Rittenhouse had the following children: Olive Rebecca, who is docket clerk and bookkeeper for the firm of Keeton, Wells & Johnston at Oklahoma City; George B., of the Supreme Court; May Maria, now deceased; F. A.; and Robert R., who was born May 23, 1896, and lives in Chandler.

Hon. George B. Rittenhouse was born at Aurora, Nebraska, December 25, 1879. He graduated from the McCook High School, and obtained admission to the bar in 1901. He was in practice from that year until 1909, associated with his father, and from 1909 to 1914 was senior member of the firm of Rittenhouse & Rittenhouse, his partner being his younger brother, F. A. Rittenhouse. Since 1914 he has been one of the justices of the Oklahoma Supreme Court Commission, and was one of the youngest men ever elevated to that high dignity. He is prominent in Masonry and in 1915 received the highest honors of the Scottish Rite when he was made a thirty-third degree Mason. In 1906 Judge Rittenhouse married Mignone A. Ashton, daughter of Francis Allen and Maggie Ashton. They have one daughter, Margaret May. Judge Rittenhouse and family now reside in Oklahoma City.

F. A. Rittenhouse was born in Aurora, Nebraska, January 8, 1885, being six years younger than Judge Rittenhouse. He received most of his education in Nebraska, in the public schools of McCook, and has lived in Oklahoma since he was nineteen years of age. His higher education was attained in the University of Missouri, where he graduated in the law course, receiving the degree LL. B. Beginning practice at Chandler with his father and brothers, this relationship was interrupted by the death of his father, and since his brother took his seat on the bench at Oklahoma City he has been alone. He has fine offices in Chandler and one of the best law libraries in the state.

On June 22, 1910, at Cortez, Colorado, Mr. Rittenhouse married Miss Alma Hocking. She was educated in the states of Oklahoma and Kansas and is a daughter of Scott A. and Sarah Hocking. Mr. and Mrs. Rittenhouse have one son, Austin J. Mr. Rittenhouse has taken thirty-two degrees in Scottish Rite Masonry and is also a Knight Templar. He is a man of striking presence, stands over 6 feet 1 inch high, and has both the learning and talents requisite for a high position in the bar. He is a member of the executive council of the State Bar Association.

GEORGE W. STEWART, M. D. While the professional position and attainments of Doctor Stewart are such as to command respect throughout Kiowa County, where he has lived since the opening of the reservation to settlement, and over the state at large, it is a matter of knowledge to comparatively few how vigorously he contended with difficulties and embarrassments in his early youth to gain what his ambition craved. Doctor Stewart is a Southerner by birth and training, and his early youth was spent in the section of the South ravaged by

the Civil war. It was only after reaching his majority that he was able to take up his long deferred plans for gaining an education, and was a farmer, a merchant and teacher before beginning the practice of medicine.

His great-grandfather Charles Stewart emigrated from Scotland to Virginia in the closing years of the eighteenth century. From Virginia he moved into Georgia, and thence into Alabama, followed his vocation as a farmer in those various localities, and died in Pickens County, Alabama, but near the city of Columbus, Mississippi. Doctor Stewart's grandfather was John Stewart, who was born in Georgia in 1795, and died in Milam County, Texas, in 1860. He was likewise a farmer, lived in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, and a short time before the war moved to Texas, where he died.

Doctor Stewart was born in Itawamba County, Mississippi, September 10, 1856. His father was Wiley S. Stewart, who was born in Pickens County, Alabama, in 1831, and died at Fulton, Mississippi, in 1872. He was a farmer and stock raiser all his active career, and from Pickens County removed to Itawamba County, Mississippi, and was living there when the war came on. He saw four years of service in the Thirty-second Mississippi Regiment of Infantry, was shot through the arm in the Battle of Chickamauga, and returned home from the war a physical wreck, and never fully regained his health. He married Mary A. Cobb, who was born in North Carolina in 1833 and is now living at the venerable age of eighty-two with her son Doctor Stewart at Hobart. There were eight children in the family, a brief record of them being as follows: John A., a farmer at Hobart, Oklahoma; Dr. George W.; Wiley M., a farmer near Hobart; Sidney Jackson, a farmer at Denton, Texas; Mary, who is now living at Gorman, Texas, the widow of T. L. Gates, who was a merchant in Gorman, Texas, and died there; W. P., who is with the Warden Printing Company at Oklahoma City; R. L., a farmer at Sentinel, Oklahoma; and L. F., who is an educator and is vice president of the Panhandle Agricultural School at Goodwell, Oklahoma.

As one of the older members of this family and with his youth passed in the time and under the conditions briefly suggested above, Doctor Stewart had a youth of many cares and responsibilities besides those immediately concerned with his individual advancement. His common school education was derived from the schools of Itawamba County, Mississippi, and in 1878, at the age of twenty-two, he graduated from Fulton Academy in that county. For a few years he combined merchandising with farming and was a teacher for six years. In 1888, with such savings as he had managed to accumulate in addition to supporting his own home and family, he entered the Memphis Hospital Medical College at Memphis, Tennessee, and was graduated M. D. in 1890. Doctor Stewart is still a close student of his profession, and in 1908 took a post-graduate course in the Chicago Post Graduate School.

His practice began at Fulton, Mississippi, in 1890, and in 1893 he removed to Gause in Milam County, Texas, practiced there until 1896, and practiced in Hill County, Texas, until 1901. In that year he came to Hobart as one of the pioneer physicians to locate in Kiowa County, and has since enjoyed a large general medical and surgical practice. Since Oklahoma entered statehood he has been county superintendent of health of Kiowa County, and is also prominent in medical organizations, having served two years as president of the Kiowa County Medical Society and is now its vice president, and is a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His offices are in the Jones Building on Fourth Street.

Doctor Stewart is a democrat and served three terms on the Hobart City Council. He is a member and president of the board of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is a charter member of Hobart Lodge No. 198, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, being a past master by service; and is a charter member of Hobart Chapter No. 37, Royal Arch Masons, and is also affiliated with Hobart Camp No. 84, Woodmen of the World.

Doctor Stewart in 1883, when a young man still struggling to fit himself for his chosen work back in Mississippi, was married at Fulton to Miss Margaret E. Nabors. She died in Fort Worth, Texas, in 1907. Oscar Stewart, the oldest child of this marriage, is now one of the prominent men of Oklahoma, and is superintendent of the State Institute for the Blind at Muskogee. He is a graduate of the School for the Blind at Austin, Texas, afterwards attended Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, is an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and in 1914 was urged to take the nomination for Congress from his district, but refused that honor, though his abilities insure him many substantial distinctions in public affairs. He is an active democrat. Oscar Stewart married Miss Jane Robertson of Virginia, and their two children are Wilhelm, born August 12, 1907; and Virginia Elizabeth, born in October, 1908, these being the only grandchildren of Doctor Stewart. Otho, the second child of Doctor Stewart, is a graduate of the Southwestern University at Georgetown, Texas, and is now pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Coweta, Oklahoma; Oland, the youngest child, is now a student in the University of Oklahoma at Norman. Doctor Stewart was married at Hobart in 1908 to his present wife, Miss Ida Wilkie, who is of German descent and came to Oklahoma from Wisconsin.

JOHN DAVIS GARNER. While his name is now most familiar to the people of Custer County as president of the Farmers' State Guaranty Bank at Thomas, Mr. Garner was one of the real pioneers of this section of the state and has been variously identified with farming, merchandising, banking and public affairs for fully fifteen years.

The family which he represents is of old colonial American stock, the Garners having come from Ireland to South Carolina, and the great-grandfather of the Thomas banker lived at Pendleton, South Carolina, and from that locality offered his services as a soldier during the Revolutionary war. John Davis Garner is a Georgia man by birth, born at Gainesville in Hall County, October 22, 1868. His father, Joseph A. Garner, who spent his active career as a farmer and stock man, was born at Gainesville in 1846 and died there in 1891. For eighteen months he was a soldier in the Confederate army. His church was the Baptist. Joseph A. Garner married Louisa Whelchel, who was born in Gainesville in 1847 and died in 1886. Their children were; John D.; India, the wife of W. S. Huff, an attorney at Dahlonga, Georgia; Eula is the wife of Herbert S. Blackwell, of Lula, Georgia, and Mr. Blackwell for twenty-one years has been an engineer in the service of the Southern Railway and the company ranks him No. 1 for efficiency; Cynthia married George W. Shackelford, an attorney living in Florida; Henry A. is a railroad man at Lula, Georgia; Robert C. is a farmer at Price, Georgia; and Joseph E. died in infancy.

The educational training with which Mr. Garner started life was acquired in the public schools at Gainesville, and he was graduated from the high school with the class of 1886. The next fourteen years he spent as a Georgia farmer. In January, 1900, he came to Okla-

homa, for about three weeks was located at El Reno, and then went out to Dewey County, where he spent twelve months in preparing the first and only map of its kind showing in red ink the allotments of every Indian of the Kiowa, Comanche and Caddo reservation. Obviously this was a work of great value to the early settlers there. Having perfected this map, Mr. Garner bought a farm of 320 acres three miles northwest of Fay. He still owns that property, though it has been operated under a renter since 1906. In 1905 Mr. Garner moved to Thomas, and was actively engaged in the mercantile business there until 1910. The greater part of that year he spent on the old home farm of 350 acres near Gainesville, Georgia, and this estate is now included in his property holdings. Returning to Thomas in October, 1910, he resumed his merchandising activities, and gave them his active supervision until August 12, 1913. At that date he became identified with the Farmers State Guaranty Bank as cashier. A few weeks later, October 15, 1913, he reorganized the bank, and has since been its executive head. Mr. Garner is an excellent financier, and under his management the bank has prospered as never before in its history, and the State Banking Department has had occasion to comment most favorably several times upon its management.

The Farmers State Guaranty Bank of Thomas was established July 12, 1909, as a state institution. The present officers are: John D. Garner, president; A. E. Stevenson of Enid, vice president; Ray Wycoff, cashier, and W. D. Alexander, assistant cashier. The capital stock is \$25,000, and surplus \$5,000. The quarters for the bank and for offices were built of brick and stone in 1910 at the corner of Main Street and Broadway. Mr. Garner owns a half interest in this bank building aside from his share as a stockholder.

Politically he has always been a democrat, and for two years was mayor of Thomas. He belongs to the Baptist Church, and has taken much interest in Masonry. For four years he served as master of Thomas Lodge No. 265, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; was high priest five years of Thomas Chapter No. 53, Royal Arch Masons; and is a member of Weatherford Commandery No. 17, Knights Templar, and India Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Oklahoma City. He also belongs to the Thomas Chamber of Commerce and the Oklahoma State Bankers Association.

At his old home at Gainesville December 18, 1889, he married Miss Mellie Thompson, a daughter of the late Andrew J. Thompson.

DR. VICTOR CLIFFORD TISDAL, a widely known and highly successful surgeon of Elk City, and member of the firm of Tedrowe and Tisdal, owners of the Frances Hospital, has been engaged in practice here only since April, 1913, but has already established himself firmly in the confidence of a large clientele and of his professional brethren. Prior to entering upon the practice of his calling he received a thorough and comprehensive training, and has never ceased to be a student, his constant devotion being one of the reasons for his success in his profession. He is a Texan by nativity, born January 3, 1886, in Fannin County, and is a son of Carroll Watson and Mollie E. (Morehead) Tisdal.

The Tisdal family is of Irish origin and its first American settler located in Pennsylvania prior to the Revolutionary war. From the Keystone State the family moved to Tennessee, where, in 1862, was born Carroll Watson Tisdal. As a young man he went to Arkansas, where he was married and engaged in farming and stock-raising, and in 1885 went to Fannin County, Texas, there

continuing to be engaged in the same vocations until September, 1893, when he removed to Cordell, Oklahoma, where he now resides. Since 1906 he has devoted his activities exclusively to stock buying. He is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a democrat in his political views. Mr. Tisdal married Miss Mollie E. Morehead, who was born in Arkansas, in 1866, and they became the parents of the following children: Victor Clifford; Wilmoth, who is the wife of Lot M. Jones, an educator of Cordell, Oklahoma; Carroll, who has charge of a gentlemen's furnishing store at Hennessey, Oklahoma; Velma, a teacher, who resides with her parents; Chesley, who is a sophomore in the Cordell High School; Willie, who is in the seventh grade of the public schools at Cordell; and William, a pupil in the fourth grade.

Victor C. Tisdal, after graduating from the Cordell High School, entered the University of Oklahoma, and was duly graduated therefrom. His medical studies were prosecuted in the medical department of Fort Worth (Texas) University, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1910. In 1913 he took a post-graduate course in the Chicago Post-Graduate School, specializing in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, and in 1914 took another course in the same institution, specializing in surgery. In the meantime, in 1910, he had commenced practice at Hammon, Oklahoma, from whence, in April, 1913, he came to Elk City. Here he has carried on a general medical and surgical practice to the present time, specializing in the latter branch of his calling, in which he has won something more than a local reputation. The Frances Hospital, owned by the firm of Tedrowe & Tisdal, was established in 1913, and has accommodations for twenty patients. It is a modern institution, located on West Broadway, and is equipped in every way for the care and handling of the most delicate and important cases. Doctor Tisdal's offices and those of the firm are located on Broadway. The esteem in which the doctor is held by his professional brethren and their appreciation of his abilities are shown by the fact that he is at present serving in the capacity of president of the Beckham County Medical Society. He belongs also to the Oklahoma County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the Southwestern Medical Society, the Southern Medical Society, the Western Oklahoma Medical Society and the Fort Worth (Texas) Medical Society. He is a stockholder in the Wichita Southern Life Insurance Company. Fraternally, the doctor is well and widely known, belonging to Elk City Lodge No. 182, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Elk City Chapter No. 50, Royal Arch Masons; Elk City Commandery No. 15, Knights Templar; and Shriner Lodge No. 1144, Elk City, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and the local lodges of the Modern Woodmen of America, the Woodmen of the World, the Woodmen's Circle, the Royal Neighbors and the Tribe of Ben Hur. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in the work of which he has taken an active and helpful part, being president of the board of stewards and a member of the board of trustees. He is a democrat in his political views, and at present is serving Elk City in the capacity of health officer.

Doctor Tisdal was married at Cordell, Oklahoma, in 1907, to Miss Inez Smith, daughter of J. H. Smith, a farmer of Cotton, Georgia. They have one son: Clifford Victor, Jr., born December 24, 1910.

ROBERT H. SPECK. The present postmaster of Vici, Oklahoma, is Robert H. Speck, a resident of the place since 1902, and for years engaged in a mercantile enter-

prise until his appointment to his present position on September 14, 1914. Mr. Speck is a native of the State of Iowa, born in Wapello, Louisa County, on September 29, 1885. He is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Brown) Speck.

Henry Speck was born near Winston-Salem, North Carolina, in 1837, and he died at Vici in April, 1914. He came of an old German family that had been identified with North Carolina for several generations, and he left his native state for Iowa when quite a young man. It was in Iowa he met and married his wife, who survives him. The family moved to Oklahoma in 1902 and bought a relinquished land claim of 160 acres, lying one-half mile west of the Town of Vici, and that acreage is still a part of the estate he left. Mr. Speck was all his life a farmer and stock man, and he enjoyed a good deal of success in his work. He came to Oklahoma when it was in the pioneer stage, and in the years of his activity in this vicinity he did his full share toward the development of the community. He was a lifelong democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a trustee for many years. To him and his wife were born four children. Elmer A. is the owner of the Vici Telephone Exchange. Dora married George S. Marshall and lives in Louisa County, Iowa, where Mr. Marshall is agent for the Overland Automobile Company. Rosetta married John H. Beard, and both are now deceased. The fourth child was Robert H., the subject of this review.

Robert Speck was reared on his father's farm to the age of eighteen years, securing what education he might in attendance on the schools of the home community. When he was eighteen he branched out for himself, working independently of his father for two years. When the family moved to Oklahoma, in 1902, young Speck came with them, and in the years of 1905-6-7 he was associated with his brother in the mercantile business in the old Town of Vici. In 1908 Vici was wiped out by a cyclone. Mr. Speck did not join his brother in a new mercantile venture, but secured a position with a wholesale house and traveled for it for two years. In 1910 he once more joined his brother in business, and two years later they sold out to Cuberly Brothers, after which Mr. Speck traveled for the Angidle Scales Company for two years, resigning his position on his appointment to the postmastership of Vici on September 14, 1914.

Mr. Speck is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Vici Camp No. 11310, and at one time was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is the owner of considerable real estate in Vici, including the post office block, his own residence and some building lots in the town.

On September 28, 1910, Mr. Speck was married in Vici to Miss Jessie M. Schranling, daughter of D. J. Schranling, a prominent rancher of this community, living on his property four miles east of Vici. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Speck. Claudine E. was born August 4, 1911, and Daniel Woodrow was born on March 20, 1913.

It is perhaps unnecessary to add that Mr. Speck is a staunch democrat in his political faith.

EZEKIEL E. TAYLOR. One of the oldest residents of Paden, Okfuskee County, is Ezekiel E. Taylor, now retired after a long and strenuous career which began with his service as a Confederate soldier and which has taken him into various sections and activities of Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma during the past half century.

He was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, October 21, 1842, a son of Garland and Nancy (Hammack) Taylor.

The paternal grandfather Taylor came from England when a boy and located in North Carolina, and the family was afterwards located in Tennessee, where Garland Taylor was born. In 1818 the family moved from Tennessee to Benton County, Arkansas, and Garland Taylor, though quite an old man at the time, gave two years of his service to the Confederacy. He died October 2, 1865, when forty-eight years of age. He was a farmer, an active man in the democratic party, and a member of the Baptist faith. His widow survived many years and died in Benton County, Arkansas, in 1901, at the age of seventy-six. Ezekiel E. was the oldest of their children. A brief record of the others is as follows: James W., who served three years and nine months in the Confederate Army in the same company and regiment as his brother Ezekiel, being in the First Missouri Battery in Cockrell's Brigade, and he is now living in Benton County, Arkansas. Elizabeth, the third child, is now deceased. E. P. Taylor lives in Texas and was also in the Civil war with his father. Eliza Ann Mitchell lives in Benton County, Arkansas. Nancy J. Mitchell is deceased. Garland resides in Rogers, Arkansas, and that is also the home of his sister, Polly Kelley. R. E. L. Taylor, born May 5, 1866, lives at Grant, Oklahoma. William J. is deceased, and John lives in Benton County. Another child died in infancy.

Ezekiel E. Taylor grew up in Benton County, Arkansas, gained a common school education, and in February, 1862, enlisted in the Confederate army, becoming a member of the First Missouri Battery. He was in active service for over three years, and finally surrendered with the troops under Joseph Johnson at Greensboro, North Carolina. Following the war he returned home and applied himself to the rehabilitation of the neglected farm.

On October 18, 1865, in Benton County, Mr. Taylor married Mary Braden. She was born in McMinn County, Tennessee, July 3, 1844, a daughter of Hunt and Nancy (Greene) Braden, both of whom were natives of Tennessee. Her mother died in McMinn County, and in 1854, at the age of ten years, she came with her father to Arkansas and her father passed away at Pine Bluff in that state a victim of cholera. A brother of Mrs. Nancy (Greene) Braden, mother of Mrs. Taylor, was Capt. Matthew Greene, who was in active service during the Civil war under Gen. Stan Waitie and was in the fight at Cabin Creek, Oklahoma. Captain Greene's father was William Greene, a soldier of the War of 1812, and was in turn related to General Greene of Revolutionary fame.

After his marriage Mr. Taylor spent four years in Benton County, Arkansas, on a farm, then moved into the famous fruit section of Northwestern Arkansas, Washington County, and continued farming there until 1870. He then went out to the frontier of Northwest Texas, Parker County, where he farmed for a time, and in 1886 he was made first deputy in the office of sheriff and served four years. For about seven years he was employed with the secret service force for great cattle raisers of Western Texas.

It was in October, 1905, that Mr. Taylor removed to Paden, Oklahoma, and has since been one of the leading men of that community. For some years he continued to follow his trade as carpenter but is now living in comfortable retirement. He is a democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

On October 18, 1915, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor celebrated that impressive and interesting event, a golden wedding anniversary. Two of their three children are still living. W. H. is a well known resident of Okfuskee County and is mentioned in succeeding paragraphs.

Nancy J. Tims is also the subject of an individual sketch on other pages. The youngest child, Theodosia, died at the age of two years.

William H. Taylor, son of Ezekiel E., was born in Benton County, Arkansas, October 1, 1866, and was still a child when he moved with his parents to Parker County, Texas. He grew up in that then frontier district of Northern Texas and his early life was spent on a farm. He had an education in the country schools, and in 1887, at the age of twenty-one, he went out to the Panhandle of Texas and became a veritable cowboy. For a quarter of a century he was active in the work of the ranch and range and for two years of that time was with the noted Panhandle rancher, Charles Goodnight. He was also with the Continental Land and Cattle Company, and has had to do with every phase of the cattle business. At one time he had charge of an entire division of the large cattle corporation just mentioned. In 1911 he removed to Paden, Oklahoma, for about two years was in the mercantile business, and he also acquired some local interest in banking and became a director of the Peoples State Bank. He has since disposed of these interests and now gives much of his time to his good farm north of Paden and the management of his town property, and he has done much in the way of building improvement. He is a democrat, a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Eastern Star.

In 1897, in Texas, William H. Taylor married Sarah Jane Merrill, who was born in San Saba County, Texas, October 9, 1878, and died in Hall County of that state October 10, 1911. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were the parents of three children: Ray, Anna May and Robert. On October 2, 1912, in Stephens County, Oklahoma, William H. Taylor married Grace Rains, who was born in Benton County, Arkansas, August 1, 1881, and lived in her native state until removing to Oklahoma in 1906. By this marriage there is one child, Jewell Juanita, born January 24, 1915.

CHARLES GUY KEIGER. In a new state like Oklahoma, where town sites are being developed from the raw prairie in a remarkably brief time into flourishing cities, one of the most important professions is that of municipal engineering and those that practice it have splendid opportunities for service both to the present and to the future generations. A young man who has already reached no small distinction in this field is Charles Guy Keiger, who is now county engineer of Kiowa County, is a graduate engineer from the University of Oklahoma, and since leaving the university has been continuously identified with engineering work in connection with various Oklahoma cities.

The family of Keiger belongs among the pioneers of Oklahoma. The Keigers came originally from Germany, and Mr. Keiger's father is a well known attorney at Norman. Charles Guy Keiger was born in Sumner County, Kansas, October 25, 1886. His father, C. M. Keiger, was born in Indiana in 1861 and was married in that state to Miss Nannie Guy, who was born in the same state also in 1861. The Guy family originated in England and settled in Virginia during the Colonial days. After his marriage C. M. Keiger moved from Indiana to Sumner County, Kansas, and in 1893 participated in the opening of the Cherokee Strip and located in Grant County, Oklahoma. His home for several years has been in Norman, where he has a successful practice as an attorney. He has served as city attorney at Norman and takes an active part in civic and political affairs. He is a republican, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Of the two children, the daughter Nina is a grad-

uate of the University of Oklahoma at Norman and is now a teacher in the Sapulpa High School.

Charles Guy Keiger was about seven years of age when brought to Oklahoma and gained his early education in the public schools of Grant County, graduating from the high school there in 1904. In 1908 he completed the regular collegiate course in the University of Oklahoma, gaining the degree A. B., and specialized in civil engineering. On leaving the university he spent the years 1908-10 as a civil engineer in municipal work at Oklahoma City, was employed in a similar capacity for one year at Norman, and then in various other cities of Oklahoma until June, 1911, when he removed to Hobart. Since coming to Hobart he has taken up his duties as county surveyor of Kiowa County, an office to which he was appointed May 6, 1914, for a term of two years. His offices are in the courthouse at Hobart.

Mr. Keiger is a democrat, and is affiliated with Hobart Lodge No. 881, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Norman Lodge No. 38, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Hobart Chapter of the Eastern Star.

ROBERT CHOWNING. From the time of his earliest residence at Oklahoma City, Robert Chowning has been recognized as one of the stable, capable men of character and activity, and a member of that class which has had much to do with the material development of this ideal city in the few years it has been in existence. Long a member of the firm of Blackwelder & Company, as such he has been accounted one of the prominent realty men of the Southwest, while in various public capacities he has rendered capable service to the city of his adoption, and at the present time is contributing of his best energies in the office of inspector of paving and sewerage.

Mr. Chowning was born at Lathrop, Missouri, February 10, 1857, and is a son of Levi and Sarah A. (Dunlap) Chowning, natives of Kentucky. Just before his birth, his parents removed from Owen County, Kentucky, to Clinton County, Missouri, where the family resided for many years. The public schools of Lathrop furnished him with his education, and when he completed his literary training and entered upon his career, he turned his attention to farming and stockraising in that rich section of Missouri, where he resided until July, 1897. At that time he sold out his holdings and came to Oklahoma City, at once investing in Oklahoma City real estate extensively and identifying himself with the real estate firm of Blackwelder & Company, of which concern he is still a member. For many years this company was one of the real active factors in the advancement of Oklahoma City, purchasing acreage, platting it into lots, and selling to the buying public. Mr. Chowning himself purchased a tract of land at that time adjoining the city on the south, platted it and sold it in lots to the public. Practically every pair of lots on the Orndale Addition to Oklahoma City, as this tract is known, has upon it today brick blocks and valuable homes. Through the company with which he is identified, Mr. Chowning has been interested in platting and selling such additions as Vernon Heights, Guernsey Park, West Main, Orchard Park, Parker & Colcord, Wheeler Park and several other more remote additions to the growing city he had chosen as a permanent home.

Mr. Chowning was a member of a special committee created by the Oklahoma City Council when the present city water works system was in course of construction, and the large sewerage system of the city built throughout the business section. The members of this committee were accorded a vote in the council on every question connected with this big improvement made at that time. He also served as a member of the



W H Channing

board of the Carnegie Library for four years, only leaving that position when the commission form of government was adopted by the city, in 1911. In 1910 he was elected a member of the Charter Writers' Commission, chosen to prepare a charter, which was subsequently adopted, and under which the city administration has been operated since 1911. Being one of the best posted men on paving and sewerage in the city, after passing the civil service examination Mr. Chowning was appointed as superintendent of paving and sewerage, which important position he still holds, with over 125 miles of paving and a greater number of miles of sewerage under his personal care and direction.

At Lathrop, Missouri, March 6, 1879, Mr. Chowning was married to Miss Ella E. Ramp, daughter of John and Martha Ramp, natives of Pennsylvania, and to this union there were born one son and three daughters, namely: Anna Bell, born January 15, 1880, now Mrs. A. J. Hunt, of Davis, Oklahoma; Harry L., born July 12, 1883, now clerk of Oklahoma City; Eva, born February 26, 1896 (leap year), a graduate of Oklahoma City High School, class of 1915; and Ida May, born March 20, 1897, who died at the age of six years. The mother of these children died at Oklahoma City, in 1910. Mr. Chowning was married there a second time, December 24, 1912, when united with Mrs. Alice A. (Murdock) Thompson, daughter of Dr. William and Mrs. Murdock, natives of South Carolina, but now residents of Ralston, Oklahoma. Mrs. Chowning has one son by her former marriage: Nathan A. Thompson, who is a machinist connected with the Oklahoma Gas Engine and Auto Repair Company, 317 N. Western Avenue, Oklahoma City. Mr. and Mrs. Chowning are members of the First Baptist Church of Oklahoma City and earnest workers therein. The pleasant family home is at No. 712 West California Avenue.

ROBERT JAMES FRENCH: One of the vigorous young business men of Boise City, where he is an expert abstracter, Robert James French has a distinction such as belongs to comparatively few young men already enjoying a substantial position in business affairs in Oklahoma. He was born in Oklahoma, September 10, 1894, in a log house on a farm in Lincoln County.

His parents are Hugh R. and Mary Elizabeth (Davidson) French. His father was born in Virginia in 1856, a son of Jehu F. and Sarah (Hazlett) French. In 1860 the French family moved from Virginia to Kansas, and acquired land in Johnson County, where Hugh R. French was reared and engaged in farming until 1889. Though he was a participant in the first rush for Oklahoma lands in April, 1889, he failed to secure a claim at that time, but in 1891, on the opening of the Sac and Fox reservation he settled on a claim in Lincoln County. In that section of the state he enjoyed the position of a substantial farmer until 1906, when he came out to the extreme western part of the state and located in Cimarron County. Since then his home has been on a farm five miles northwest of Boise City. His activities as a farmer and stock raiser have enabled him to provide liberally for his growing family and secure a competence against his declining years. He is active in democratic politics and belongs to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

In 1882 at Lawrence, Kansas, Hugh R. French married Miss Mary Elizabeth Davidson, who was born June 30, 1857, at Tazewell, Virginia, a daughter of Samuel P. and Millie (Taylor) Davidson, who were also natives of Virginia. To their marriage were born seven children, four sons and three daughters, namely: Edward Patton Hugh, born in Johnson County, Kansas, April 23, 1883, is now a farmer in Baca County, Colorado, and is a

veteran of the Spanish-American war, having served for three years with the American troops in the Philippines; Ressa L., born December 4, 1885, in Coffey County, Kansas, was married in 1906, to E. Alpha Leggitt, who died in 1913; Lawrence Charles, born January 29, 1887, in Leavenworth County, Kansas, is now a farmer and livestock man in Cimarron County, Oklahoma; Joseph Oscar, born in Leavenworth County, Kansas, April 3, 1890, is a cattle man in Las Animas County, Colorado; Robert J., who was the fifth in the family; Hazel Dell, born in Lincoln County, Oklahoma, April 14, 1896, is now deputy county treasurer of Cimarron County; Louis Billy, born in Lincoln County, Oklahoma, August 13, 1900.

Robert James French like the other children received most of his education in the public schools of Cimarron County, and in 1909 graduated from the Boise City High School. He taught school one year, and since then has followed the business of abstracting. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is active in church and social affairs, and in politics is a democrat.

JOSEPH TAYLOR BROWN. One of the largest and most ideally situated ranches in Oklahoma is that owned by Joseph Taylor Brown, a property in the extreme northwest part of the state, twelve miles south of the Colorado line and six miles east of the eastern boundary of New Mexico. Here Mr. Brown has 10,000 acres, one-half of which he owns, while the other half is leased from the United States Government. While it is primarily a stock ranch, Mr. Brown has also carried on extensive operations in the line of alfalfa and feed growing, and has met with well-merited success in both lines of activity.

Mr. Brown was born September 17, 1868, in a log house on a farm in Morgan County, Missouri, and is a son of Moses P. and Cynthia J. (Bills) Brown. His father, the youngest and only one living of a family of nine children, was born in the same county in 1846, and in 1885 removed to Kansas, where he took a leading part in the organization of Wichita County and continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until the original opening of Oklahoma, April 22, 1889. At that time he located among the earliest settlers at Oklahoma City, homesteading 160 acres of land adjoining that city on the northwest, and west of the present site of Belle Isle. He took a leading part also in the upbuilding and development of Oklahoma City, where he still makes his home, being one of the substantial citizens of the community. Mr. Brown is a Mason and a consistent member of the Christian Church. In 1865 Mr. Brown was married to Miss Cynthia J. Bills, who was born in Morgan County, Missouri, in 1848, the eldest daughter of Dr. J. T. Bills, who migrated from Kentucky at an early day and became a well known physician and surgeon of Morgan County, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Brown became the parents of three sons and two daughters, namely: Mollie F., who is the wife of George G. Hunt, of Oklahoma City; Joseph Taylor, of this review; Alfred T., president of the Arkansas River Beds Oil Company, of Tulsa, Oklahoma; Claytie Bills, deceased, who was killed in the cyclone that swept Cimarron County, Oklahoma, October 18, 1908; and Lorena, who is the wife of DeWitt Allen, a traveling salesman of Oklahoma City.

The early education of Joseph T. Brown was secured in the public schools of Morgau County, Missouri, and when he was seventeen years of age he accompanied the family to Kansas. He joined his father in coming to Oklahoma, April 22, 1889, and when he had attained his majority settled on land in Pottawatomie County, where he resided for three years. Later he bought land adjoining Oklahoma City, but this he sold to the Classen

Company, this being the land on which Belle Isle is now situated. He has always devoted his attention to farming and stock raising. In 1907 Mr. Brown came to Cimarron County and purchased 500 acres, his present property, located in the vicinity of the town of Wheelless, an ideal spot for a large ranch, on which the site of old Fort Nichols is located. His 10,000-acre property is all enclosed in fence, and is also cross-fenced, the land being divided into summer and winter pastures. The land abounds in native building stone, of which his ranch house and other buildings are constructed and every modern appliance and convenience has been installed to assist him in his work. Few men have become better known in stock circles during recent years than has Mr. Brown, whose name is an honored one on commercial paper, and whose reputation has extended far beyond the limits of his immediate community. Each year he raises large crops of alfalfa and feed, and he has always found a ready market for his product.

Mr. Brown was married in 1892 to Miss Grace R. Daily, who died without issue in 1901. In 1903 he was again married, being united with Miss Theodosia L. Landon, who was born in Vernon County, Missouri, a daughter of Elisha Landon, a native of Illinois. They have three children: Alfred Clay, Ruth and Cynthia J. Mrs. Brown is a college graduate and a woman of culture and refinement, who has assisted her husband signally in his activities. Mr. Brown is a valued and popular member of the local lodges of the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A democrat in politics, he has taken some interest in public affairs, and in November, 1914, was elected a member of the Cimarron County Board of Commissioners. His public spirit has led him to support actively every good and beneficial movement launched in his community.

ALBERT FRANKLIN PADBERG, M. D. In the little City of Canton in Blaine County the physician longest established in his profession is Dr. A. F. Padberg, who has practiced there consecutively for the past six years. Doctor Padberg is a thoroughly trained and well qualified physician and surgeon, and is also a man who thoroughly understands by personal experience the struggles which many young men pass through in order to equip themselves properly for professional service.

An Illinois man by birth, he was born at Dallas City in that state October 1, 1875. His father, August Padberg, who was born in Germany in 1836 and died at Dallas, Illinois, in 1892, lost his father in the old country, and when still a child came with his mother to America, locating first at St. Louis, afterwards at Warsaw, Illinois, and from there August Padberg moved to Tioga, Illinois, where he married, and his mature career was spent in Dallas City. He was a cooper by trade, a man of good business ability, and established and owned for a number of years a larger cooper shop. While prominent in a business way, he also exercised a large influence in democratic politics, and served as mayor of Dallas City for two years. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity. His wife's maiden name was Rebecca Allen. She was born at Quincy, Illinois, in 1842, and died at Canton, Oklahoma, in 1912. They had a large family of children, a brief record of them being as follows: Elizabeth, who lives at Dallas City, Illinois, married first Frank Frice, formerly a brick manufacturer, and afterward was married to J. C. Balsley of Dallas City in 1900; May, of Dallas City, married first Arley Gittings, a farmer, and in 1894 married A. C. Gittings of Dallas City; Ellen, who lives at Wichita, Kansas, married William Giddings, who was a farmer, and in 1916 she was married to T. Martain in Wichita; Edward died in infancy; John is a graduate of the

College of Physicians and Surgeons at Dallas, Texas, and is now a practicing physician at Carnegie, Oklahoma; Charles is a decorator still living at the old home in Illinois; the next in order of age is Dr. Albert F.; Leah married Charles Hinekey, a plasterer, and they lived at Dallas City, Illinois; Golden, the youngest, died at the age of seventeen.

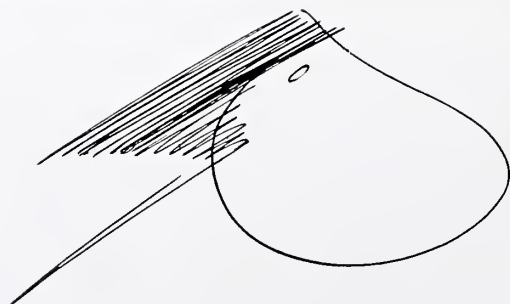
As a boy Doctor Padberg attended public schools in Dallas City, but early found need to support himself and paid all his expenses while gaining a medical education. For nearly four years he clerked and worked for the B. F. Black Lumber Co. in Dallas City. He learned carriage painting and worked at that trade for three years off and on in a local carriage factory, and for 2½ years worked in a button factory. The first three years of his medical education were passed in the Physicians and Surgeons College at Keokuk, Iowa, but he took his senior year of work in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at St. Louis, where he was graduated M. D. with the class of 1909. A few weeks after graduation in July, 1909, he came to Oklahoma and located at Canton. While some other physicians had preceded him and were in practice at that time, Doctor Padberg is now the oldest in point of continuous service among the representatives of the medical profession at that town. He enjoys a very profitable general practice both in medicine and surgery, is a member of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association, and his offices are in the Bank of Canton Building.

In politics he is a republican. Doctor Padberg is affiliated with Hancock Lodge No. 56 of the Knights of Pythias at Dallas City, Illinois, and with Canton Lodge No. 418, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. In July, 1911, at Wichita, Kansas, he married Miss Mayme Thomas, whose former home was in Vermilion, Kansas. They have one daughter, Louise.

SMITH H. BABCOCK. In financial circles and among investors generally the name Central Investment Company, Incorporated, is known pretty well all over the country. It has been highly successful in bringing the stable securities of Oklahoma, based on the rapidly rising farm values, to the attention of investors both in and out of the state, and it is now the largest company of its kind in the farm loan business in the state west of Chickasha. Its home offices are on Main Street at the corner of Third Street in Hobart and the present company is the outgrowth of the first business of the kind established at Hobart upwards of fifteen years ago by Smith H. Babcock, who is now president of the Central Investment Company.

Mr. Babcock is an Oklahoma pioneer. Born at Clyde, Wayne County, New York, January 23, 1853, his first twenty years were spent on his father's farm, and the year 1871 marked his graduation from the Clyde High School. His first independent venture was the purchase of a farm of ninety acres in Wayne County, New York, and he made that the basis of his livelihood and business career until 1883. In 1884, selling his property in New York and coming to the West, he bought a farm of 160 acres in McPherson County, Kansas, and was one of the men who persisted through the many difficulties which beset Kansas agriculture during the '80s, and eventually profited by his experience. In 1893 he sold his Kansas farm and on September 16, 1893, made the race at the opening of the Cherokee Strip. On that day he rode a hardy cow pony, thoroughly acclimated and accustomed to the plains, and led the run for twelve miles before he decided to stake his claim. His homestead of 160 acres was located a mile and a half northeast of Medford, now the county seat of Grant County. Mr. Babcock pursued his vocation as a farmer on the





old homestead claim until 1902, then sold out and removed to Hobart in Kiowa County, where he followed shortly after the pioneer rush into that district. He opened his office as a dealer in farm lands, and was the first in Hobart to take up that line of business. Since then he has organized the Central Investment Company, now incorporated under the state law, and is directing its operations as president.

The Babcock family for several generations lived at Sag Harbor on Long Island, a port which in the flourishing days of the American merchant marine was one of the most important points of outfitting for ships engaged in the whaling industry. Three Babcock brothers named Hedges, Jonathan and Benjamin, had emigrated from England and settled in Sag Harbor just prior to the War of 1812, and all of them subsequently engaged in that war on the side of the United States. The ancestor from whom the Hobart business man is descended was Hedges Babcock. Mr. Babcock's father was Job Babcock, who was born at Sag Harbor, Long Island, in 1809, and died at Clyde, New York, in 1887. He moved out to Wayne County, New York, in 1851 and lived there quietly as a farmer the rest of his life. Previous to 1851, however, for twenty-two years he had been captain of a whaling vessel that hailed from Sag Harbor. He was not the only member of his family engaged in that industry. He had six brothers, named Benjamin, Hoyl, Henry, Lyman, Jonathan and Hedges, all of whom were captains of whaling vessels that called Sag Harbor their home port. All these veterans of the seas are now deceased. Job Babcock was a republican in politics, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He married Mary Ann Hull, who was born at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1817, and died at Clyde, New York, in 1897. She also had seven brothers and all of them were seafaring men. Smith H. was the older of two sons, and his brother George is now a farmer at Clyde, New York.

Since casting his first vote Mr. Babcock has been steadily a republican in politics, and while living in New York and in Kansas served on school boards. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in Hobart Lodge No. 176 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows is past noble grand and was a member of the encampment and canton of that order in Kansas.

At Clyde, New York, in 1872, Mr. Babcock married Miss Cora Gibson, who is a native of Fort Edward, New York, a daughter of D. G. Gibson, who is now living retired at Clyde, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Babcock can take a reasonable degree of pride in their fine family of children, numbering nine in all. Charles, the oldest, was cashier in the bank at Medford, Oklahoma, at the time of his death in 1892; Benjamin, the second son, is a graduate of the Kansas City Veterinary College and is now a veterinary surgeon at Kirksberg, Idaho; Alice is the wife of Mr. Birdsteen of Los Angeles, California; May, also a resident of Los Angeles, married George Sharp, who is cashier for the Southern Pacific Railroad; Ford is vice president of the Central Investment Company of Hobart; Mattie is the wife of Park Siple, cashier for the United States Express Company at Little Rock, Arkansas; Edith is the wife of Temple Kirkpatrick, who is secretary of the Central Investment Company; George lives in Hobart and is in the vulcanizing business; Harold, the youngest, is now a freshman in the Hobart High School.

G. R. McKINLEY. In point of enterprise, energy and determination, G. R. McKinley is looked upon as one of the leading men of Bartlesville, to which place he came in 1905 as agent for the Santa Fe Railroad.

He may be termed what is known as a "hustler," for he has made his own way in the world since boyhood, and has now attained a position of independence and prominence in his community, being cashier of the Bartlesville State Bank, and one of his community's most public-spirited and useful men.

Mr. McKinley was born at Lawrence, Kansas, February 24, 1869, and is a son of James B. and Julia A. (Porter) McKinley. His grandfather, George McKinley, for whom he was named, was a native of Scotland and was brought to the United States as a child by his parents, the family settling in Pennsylvania, where the grandfather passed the remaining years of his life, dying when his son, James B., was a lad of eight years. The latter, a second cousin to the father of the late President William McKinley, was born in Venango County, Pennsylvania, and there grew to manhood on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools. He was but seventeen years of age when he entered upon his career as a teacher in the country schools, then becoming a bookkeeper for a Pittsburgh concern, with which he was connected until the outbreak of the Civil war. On two occasions he attempted to enlist in his native state, but both times was rejected because of his small stature, and he finally, in 1861, removed to Kansas, where he succeeded in enlisting in Company I, Fourteenth Regiment, Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. He served with this organization until the close of the war and was promoted to orderly sergeant, and during his service participated in numerous engagements, but never suffered a wound or was captured by the enemy. When he had received his honorable discharge he established a lumber yard at Lawrence, Kansas, and also engaged in farming in the vicinity of Burlington, Kansas, but was finally compelled to retire on account of ill health, at that time taking up his residence at Burlington, where he died in 1900, aged sixty-three years. He was reared in the faith of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics was always a staunch republican from the time he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. Mrs. McKinley, who was born at Findlay, Hancock County, Ohio, still survives her husband and resides at Burlington, Kansas, the mother of four sons and three daughters, all living.

George R. McKinley was reared on the home farm, but an agricultural life did not appeal to him, and while he was securing his education in the district schools he applied himself assiduously to a study of telegraphy, with the result that when still in his 'teens he secured employment as a telegrapher with a railroad company. He was later made station agent and then rose to be chief clerk in the trainmaster's office of the Southern Kansas Division of the Santa Fe. In 1905 he came to Bartlesville, Oklahoma, as station agent, a capacity in which he continued until 1907, when he entered the Bartlesville National Bank as assistant cashier. Seven months later he was elected cashier of this institution, and after the bank was sold to Phillips Brothers he remained with the new owners until 1909, when he accepted his present position, that of cashier of the Bartlesville State Bank. Under his careful supervision, the affairs of the bank, which already occupies an important position in the monetary circles of this part of the state, are in a flourishing condition, and a steady and constantly increasing business denotes the high favor in which it is held by the people. Mr. McKinley is a staunch and uncompromising republican. His fraternal connections include membership in the Scottish and Shrine Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In September, 1892, Mr. McKinley was married to

Miss Nannie A. Chesnut, a native of Indiana, whose mother was a cousin of Stephen A. Douglas. Two sons have been born to this union: George J., born May 28, 1893, assistant general superintendent Wichita Gas & Oil Company; and William, born January 29, 1898, the birthdate of President William McKinley, after whom he was named and from whom he received three letters during the administration of that martyred president. He is now a high school student, and on April 23, 1915, as the representative of his school, lectured at Coffeyville, Kansas, on "The Cost of the War," in an oratorical contest between the high schools of Washington County, Oklahoma, and Montgomery County, Kansas, and on April 21, 1916, lectured at Dewey, Oklahoma.

ZILPHA A. MCCLAIN. In the new country of Oklahoma opportunities for work in business and the professions have been freely extended to women. There are a number of Oklahoma women whose work outside the domain of the home has attracted wide attention, and one of these is Miss McClain, now county superintendent of schools in Cimarron County. Miss McClain is an educator who has been connected more or less closely with Oklahoma schools for the past ten years. She also has the distinction of having taken up and improved a claim in Western Oklahoma.

Several members of her family are well known in this section of Western Oklahoma. Her father is William McClain, now a retired farmer living at Davenport, Nebraska. William McClain was born March 6, 1846, on a farm in Ohio, a son of John McClain, and at the age of three years the family moved to Indiana. William McClain was reared in Adams County of the latter state, attended the public schools, and has made farming his lifelong career. In 1873 he moved out to Kansas, and the same year went to Nebraska, taking up his homestead in Fillmore County. In 1904 he gave up the major responsibilities of farming and has since lived retired at Davenport. In 1869 he married Miss Deborah Jane Plummer, who was born in Ohio February 26, 1852, a daughter of William and Martha (Jones) Plummer, who were also natives of Ohio. Mrs. McClain died January 20, 1898. Their six children, five daughters and one son, are all living: Lodeana Jane, born December 10, 1871, was married in 1888 to Thomas S. Wade, and they live at Nelson, Nebraska, and their nine children are named Earl E., Vernon C., Eva E., George W., Vessie, Lela, Helen, Mercedes and Geraldine. Arthur Plummer, the only son, was born January 9, 1873, and is now a farmer in Cimarron County, Oklahoma. Emily Alice, born November 22, 1875, married in 1903, Theron F. Child, and their three children are Paul, Anna and Cecil. Mabel Josephine, born September 29, 1881, was married August 18, 1909, to David Jurgensen, and they have a child Ruth, born November 29, 1910. Ada Ellen, born March 21, 1883, was married May 5, 1911, to W. H. Shepherd, and her two children are Mareda, born February 29, 1912, and William McClain, born February 5, 1915.

Zilpha Arrilla McClain was born April 2, 1886, at Oak, Nebraska. She attended the public schools in that state and also York College at York, Nebraska. It was in 1904 that she began teaching and she has made her work count as a strong force for enlightenment in several different communities. In 1905 she came to Oklahoma, taught one year in Garfield County, and in 1906 moved to Cimarron County. In 1907 she took up her homestead claim in this section of the state. She was active in the schoolroom until 1915. On November 4, 1914, Miss McClain was elected county superintendent of Cimarron

County and entered upon the duties of her office July 5, 1915. She has already transformed that office by her vigorous personality and her high ideals in educational affairs.

MOMAN H. SHEPARD. During the winter of 1916 the Oklahoma Journal of Education devoted several of its pages to a leading article concerning the work which Moman H. Shepard is doing in Grady County as superintendent of schools. He entered upon his duties as superintendent in the summer of 1915. Mr. Shepard has always demonstrated that he is thoroughly practical in his profession, but like all practical men who make a real success he has ideals, and some of his ideals when he entered his present office were in increasing the length of the school term, in securing better equipped school rooms, and better trained and better paid school teachers. One of his first steps in carrying out this ambitious program was in calling a general meeting of the school boards of the County of Chickasha. That meeting was a source of inspiration and encouragement to everyone who attended it. State Superintendent Wilson was the principal speaker, but many others, including school board members themselves, participated in the discussion of local school problems. Superintendent Shepard himself gave a very intelligent exposition of his own ideas and plans for the improvement and betterment of the local school system, insisting particularly that it was a good investment to pay larger salaries for teachers whose services were worth the money, since a few dollars increase in monthly wages would mean an increased efficiency of from 50 to 200 per cent.

Concerning his work after taking the office of superintendent, the Journal of Education published some instructive paragraphs, and a few of these should be quoted: "Three months ago Superintendent Shepard informed his teachers that school rooms must look like they were meant to live in if they were to 'get by' inspection. There are curtains on every rural school window in Grady County today, and every district in the county but eleven has already had a visit from the superintendent. These visits are another hobby of Superintendent Shepard. He bought a Ford car just for the purpose of being able to make the rounds quicker, and he starts out each week on a schedule he knows he can make. He writes to the district school board to be at the school house at a certain hour of a certain day, and together with the teacher they inspect the work being done and discuss improvements. The superintendent insists upon seeing the board members. 'If I have to miss seeing either the school or the board members,' Mr. Shepard says, 'I miss the school. I want to get the point of view of the patron.'

"One of the biggest tasks Mr. Shepard set out to perform during the two years he will be superintendent was the absolute elimination of illiteracy in Grady County by working through the moonlight school movement. The census shows that there were 614 illiterates in the county in 1910. Moonlight schools were organized in 39 districts, in which the total enrollment was 685 men and women, ranging in age from youngsters to a grandmother seventy-six years of age. The county is declared to be the 'champion moonlight school district in Oklahoma.' A complete check has not yet been made, but Superintendent Shepard says he will hold his teachers responsible for reaching every one of the original 614 illiterates by the end of next year.

"A seventy thousand school bond issue carried in Chickasha a few weeks ago. The reason it carried with many already complaining of high taxes was that every one knew in the first place that school money always

reaches the place it is intended for, and in the second place that money invested in schools is well invested. The bonds carried by a big majority.

"Education Month meant a lot to Grady County last November. The superintendent himself made fifty-one addresses. The county demonstration agents each made seventeen educational talks in three days. An educational sermon was preached from every pulpit and the superintendent got lawyers, real estate men, merchants, doctors, whomsoever he could, to go out to rural school houses and speak to farmers on the importance of building up the rural school system.

"While Superintendent Shepard is progressive and quick to take hold of any movement that promises better conditions for the farmer, his experience of the past ten years has taught him that one impractical movement can do more harm to the cause of education than two successful movements can remedy. He is a strong believer in the principle of consolidated schools, but he doesn't believe the plan is practicable until the county has better roads. 'A child will not do very efficient school work,' he declares, 'if he is compelled to be jounced about over rough roads for two hours each morning and night.' But he also thinks that the road problem is a part of the school problem, and that it is a part of the teacher's work to get up enthusiasm for good roads and scientific agriculture in his or her district. 'These are all necessary to the thrift of a rural community' Mr. Shepard declares, 'and the school will not have filled its mission until it has taught Oklahoma farmers how to make a better living and make it easier and more pleasantly than they make it now, at the same time that the school is educating the farmer's children.'"

It was on the basis of his accomplishments for six years as superintendent of the public schools of Verden that the people of Grady County acquired such a favorable impression of Mr. Shepard's work and showed their confidence by electing him superintendent of schools. At Verden he broadened the course of study and raised the general efficiency of the schools. By adopting for the public schools of Verden a lecture and demonstration course on physiology, conducted by Dr. Frederick W. Jones, Mr. Shepard initiated a movement in school work that is spreading over the state and promises to become an established feature of public school work. During the school year that closes in May, 1915, Doctor Jones made regular visits to the school and delivered lectures on personal and school hygiene, sanitation, first-aid treatment in accidents, prevention of contagion, treatment of contagious diseases, etc. He donated a skeleton to the school laboratory and illustrated subjects with his microscope that was loaned to the school. This feature of public school work has given the Verden school an enviable reputation over the state.

Superintendent Shepard, however, was not content with that. During his administration he established a regular four-year high school course, which was unique for a town of the population of Verden; emphasized athletics so that the school became a leader in the county in that line; established and equipped a school library; and in other ways made this small town school nearly the equal in equipment and efficiency of city schools in Oklahoma.

An interesting feature of his work in Verden is the fact that all pupils who were in the seventh grade when he began teaching there remained in school to the eleventh grade in high school. This record is remarkable in view of the fact that a large per cent of pupils were from the country and that only a small per cent of the seventh grade pupils in Oklahoma complete the high school course. Athletics was partially responsible for

this. The Opera House was leased for athletic exhibitions and training, and supervised athletics met with high popular favor. In two years the school has been awarded three cups in county scholastic contests, one in track and field athletics, another in basket ball and another in intellectual work. The last was won in 1915 with a score of sixty-two points against twenty-seven for the next highest school. These features of the work almost eliminated tardiness, and during the school year of 1914-15 with a total enrollment of 283 only twenty cases of tardiness were reported. The average attendance during the year was 230, and out of that number forty-five were in high school. This is a larger percentage for the high school than is shown in many city schools. There were five other teachers in the Verden School, all of whom were selected by Superintendent Shepard for their educational and efficiency qualifications. The school building, a brick structure, was erected at a cost of \$15,000 during his administration. It contains a modern heating plant and is excellently ventilated. Scientific agriculture is successfully taught in the school and is growing in importance. During the last year the school conducted one of the best lyceum courses held in that section of the state.

Moman H. Shepard was born in Narrows, Virginia, August 10, 1866, a son of Charles L. and Dora G. (Brown) Shepard. His father was also engaged in merchandising in Virginia and for a number of years shipped tobacco down the James River to Richmond, bringing back shiploads of merchandise. Some years ago he removed to the western part of the state, where he is now living engaged in farming. Superintendent Shepard has one sister, Mrs. Ruth Asbury, wife of an engineer at Roanoke, Virginia.

After gaining a primary education in the public schools of his native county, Mr. Shepard entered the Collegiate Institute, of which his uncle, the Rev. Charles A. Brown, was president. He spent four years there and did janitor service to pay for his board and tuition. Later he had a year in Emory and Henry College and took summer courses in agriculture at the University of Virginia. His first school was taught in his home county, a district school. His salary was \$28 a month. The following year he was elected assistant principal of the high school at Narrows, his native town, and he held that office three years. Commenting on this stage of his career, and showing the progressive ideas which have always dominated his work, the Oklahoma School Journal said: "He was assistant superintendent and high school principal all in one at a salary of sixty dollars a month. He taught all four grades in high school, classes in Latin, Algebra, English, German, Physics and History. They were holding school in an old wooden building. There wasn't a brick school building in the county, but the young schoolmaster told the school directors that they had to have a better building. It couldn't be built from taxes, because most of the people who paid taxes wouldn't stand for any extra burden, but ten days of canvassing among the people of the district brought donations of twenty thousand dollars in work and money, and Narrows erected the first rock school house in the county."

On coming to Oklahoma he taught for half a school year in the high school at Enid and at the end of the term was elected superintendent of schools at Verden, a position he held six years. He resigned in 1915 to take up his duties as superintendent of schools of Grady County, a position to which he was elected on the democratic ticket in 1914. There were four teachers in the race for the democratic nomination for superintendent in 1914, and Mr. Shepard won by a plurality of 614

votes. Mr. Shepard has derived constant encouragement and much practical assistance in his career from his capable wife. He was married in Graham, Virginia, to Miss Zelma May Burton, who is a graduate of the Graham High School and of the Virginia Institute at Bristol, Virginia, receiving degrees in literary, music and elocution courses. She has been principal of the high school at Verden. Her maternal grandfather established a colony at the present site of Peterstown, Virginia, and afterwards laid out the town, which was named in his honor. Mr. and Mrs. Shepard have a son Kenneth, aged six years. Mr. Shepard is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of the Masonic Lodge, the Verden Commercial Club and the Grady County and Oklahoma State Teachers' Association.

A. D. DAILEY. A newspaper editor and publisher and postmaster of Edmond, A. D. Dailey has for ten years been one of the men of action and leadership in that thriving university and business center of the state.

A. D. Dailey was born October 20, 1870, in Rock Island County, Illinois, a son of L. M. and Mary Elizabeth (David) Dailey. His father was born in Illinois and served as a soldier in the Civil war. The maternal grandmother of Mr. Dailey was a cousin to Robert Fulton, one of the first of America's eminent inventors. On both sides of the family the ancestry runs back to the days of the Revolution, in which members of the family participated.

A. D. Dailey received his early education in the public schools, and graduated from the high school at Port Byron, Illinois. He had already gained some acquaintance with the printing business, working as a school boy around printing shops, and gained his first regular position on the Port Byron Globe. After leaving school he continued newspaper work as a career. He was connected with a number of journals, but before coming to Oklahoma his principal position was as city editor and later as editor-in-chief of the Clinton Daily Herald at Clinton, Iowa. He resigned his position with that paper to come to Oklahoma in 1905. Locating in Edmond, he bought the plant of the Edmond Sun, and has since been its editor and publisher. In August, 1912, Mr. Dailey was appointed postmaster at Edmond, under a republican administration, and still has more than a year to serve. Before statehood he served as a member of the board of regents of the Territorial Normal School, and has been republican member of the Oklahoma County Election Board and secretary of the Oklahoma County Republican Central Committee.

Mr. Dailey was married May 29, 1895, to Miss Maude E. De Munbrun of Rock Island County, Illinois. They have two children: Miss Hazel, a student in the Ellis-Day School of Dramatic Art in Chicago, preparing for a professional career; and Lawrence, aged sixteen, a student in the Central State Normal School at Edmond. Mr. Dailey is a member and past master of Edmond Lodge No. 37, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Edmond Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons No. 36; and of the Scottish Rite Consistory at Guthrie. He belongs to the Methodist Church. For several years he has ranked among the progressive citizens of the town, taking an active interest in public uplift and civic work. Edmond is the seat of the Central State Normal School, the largest of the six state schools of that character, and Mr. Dailey has been among those who have sought to make the town conform to the best ideals of that novel combination of a good school and good business community.

ANDREW L. WAGONER, M. D. Since locating at Hobart in 1908, the year following statehood, Doctor Wagoner has gained a prestige as one of the leading physicians

and surgeons of Kiowa County. He enjoys an excellent practice among the best families of the county and largely in the line of his profession has performed considerable public service and is a citizen whose presence in the community is greatly appreciated.

The Wagoner family to which he belongs located in Virginia during Colonial times, and subsequently crossed the mountains and were numbered among the early settlers of Kentucky. Doctor Wagoner was born at Scottsville in Allen County, Kentucky, April 2, 1868. His father, W. P. Wagoner, was born in the same place in 1827 and died there after a long and active career as a farmer and stock raiser in 1905. He was a veteran of the war between the states, and spent four years with a Kentucky regiment in the Confederate army. He was under the command of General Beauregard at the Battle of Shiloh and fought in a number of other historic engagements of the war, being twice wounded. He was a democrat in politics, and always was an interested member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and served as a steward in his home society. W. P. Wagoner married Harriet Foster, who was born near Scottsville, Kentucky, in 1832, and is still living in that community, now a venerable woman of eighty-three. Their children were: Molly, who died unmarried at the age of thirty-seven; Doctor Andrew L.; Leslie, who is a farmer at Alexander, Kentucky; Roy, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church now stationed at Campbellsville, Kentucky; and T. W. Wagoner, who manages the old homestead farm and lives with his mother.

Doctor Wagoner had to surmount difficulties in his youth in order to realize his ambition for professional life. The first twenty-one years of his life were spent on his father's farm and he had much of the experience and hard labor that goes with country life. In the meantime he had attended the public schools of Allen County, and in 1887 began teaching school, a vocation he followed four years. In 1891, largely with the earnings he had gained by his own labors, he entered the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, and remained until graduating M. D. with the class of 1894. Ten years later, in 1904, he took further work in the New York Post Graduate School of New York City.

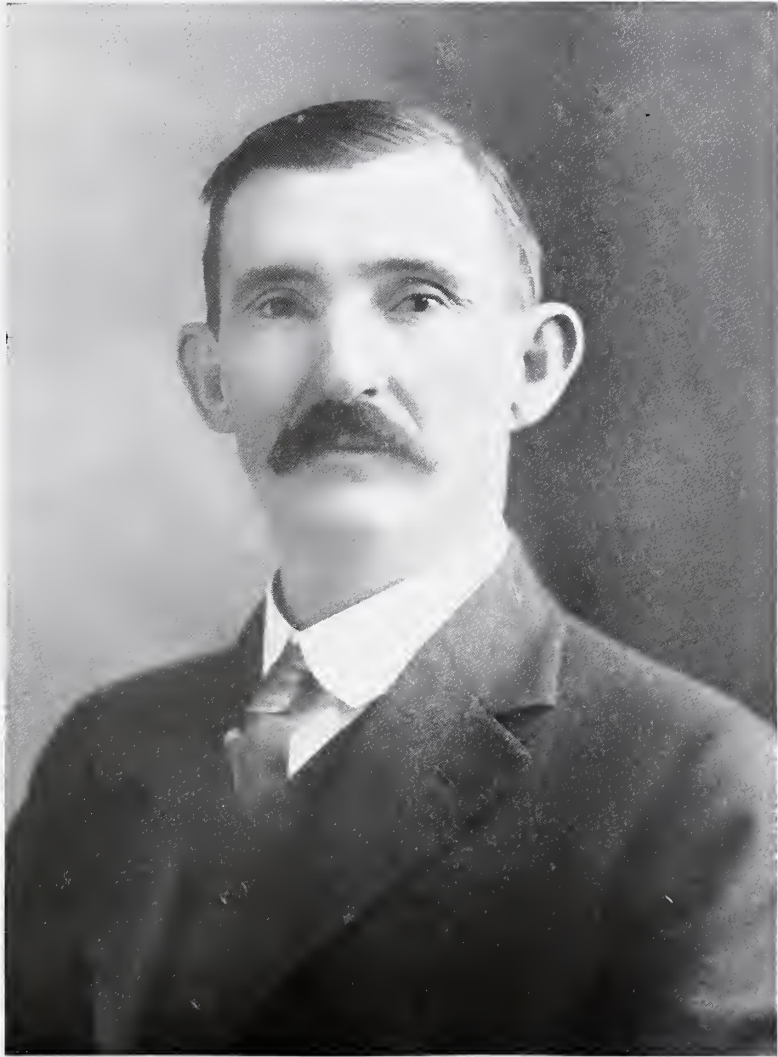
His practice began in 1894 at Pondsboro, Tennessee, where he remained two years, and from 1896 to 1908 was in practice at Scottsville, his native village. Doctor Wagoner came to Hobart in 1908, and his offices are now in the First National Bank Building of that city. For three years he served on the Hobart School Board, and for the past four years has been county physician of Kiowa County. He stands high in professional circles and is a member of the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association and is on the board of censors for Kiowa County. In politics Doctor Wagoner is a democrat, is serving as a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Hobart, and is affiliated with Hobart Lodge No. 198, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with Hobart Camp No. 84, Woodmen of the World, and with the Fraternal Aid at Hobart.

In the fall of 1894, soon after beginning practice of medicine, Doctor Wagoner was married at Scottsville, Kentucky, to Miss Lillian A. Read, a daughter of Emory H. Read, who is now a retired farmer at Scottsville. They have one daughter, Lula Mae, who was graduated as valedictorian of her class from the Hobart High School in 1915.

ROBERT GALBREATH. Aside from the opening of the lands of old Indian Territory to white settlement and to the unlimited possibilities of progress which have followed that event, the most significant phase of Oklahoma's industrial history has come from the uncovering and exploitation of its vast and seemingly limitless



ONE OF THE MANGANESE AND IRON MINES OF THE GALBREATH IRON & MINING COMPANY, BROMIDE, OKLA.



Robert Galbreath

mineral resources. First in point of time among these were oil and gas, and more recently, and probably with a longer promise of productiveness, come the basic minerals and metals found in different sections of the state.

One of the most conspicuous figures in this latter day development of Oklahoma is Robert Galbreath of Tulsa, who was one of the Oklahoma pioneers of 1889, and was identified with nearly all the successive land openings in the old territory. Perhaps his most important claim to distinction rests upon his successful efforts in bringing to the attention of the world the untold wealth of the famous Glenn Pool oil district near Tulsa. For the past ten years he has been one of the foremost oil operators in the Southwest, and his interests as a capitalist and promoter have also extended into other fields, and his name is also well known over the state and in the national councils of the democratic party as the present Oklahoma national committeeman.

Robert Galbreath was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, a son of Robert and Sarah A. (Hill) Galbreath. The ancestry is Scotch and Scotch Irish, the Galbreaths having lived in America about 300 years, their first place of settlement having been in Pennsylvania. Mr. Galbreath's father located in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1804, less than two years after the admission of Ohio to the Union. It was on a farm in that county that Robert Galbreath grew up, with a training in country schools and the discipline of farm labor, and since reaching his majority he has been almost continuously on the frontier of men's civilized activities.

In 1888 he made a trip to Southern California, and returned in the fall of that year by way of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway through old Indian Territory. At that time he became convinced of the fertility as well as the beauty of Eastern Oklahoma, and was particularly taken with the district about Eufaula and South McAlester and Muskogee. This gave him the incentive which caused him to take his station along the outer line when the day was set for the opening of the original Oklahoma region. He made the rush with other pioneers on April 22nd, and after a few days at Kingfisher, located at Edmond in Oklahoma County. He was postmaster at Edmond in 1893. He was engaged in the real estate and town site business, and in that capacity was connected with the various successive openings—the Sac and Fox, the Iowa and Pottawatomie reservations in 1891, the Cheyenne and Arapahoe in 1892, the Cherokee Strip in 1893, and the Kickapoo Reservation in 1895. For several years his home was at Shawnee.

His enterprise was first drawn into the operations of oil production following the great strike at Spindletop near Beaumont, Texas, and later he was one of the first prospectors in the Creek Nation of Indian Territory, drilling some wells at Red Fork. His preeminent success has been well ascribed to the persistency with which he has followed up his prospects, and when once convinced as a matter of faith he has never let up until his faith was rewarded by practical results. Thus when he came to the vicinity of Tulsa he brought with him broad experience and some capital, though insufficient to accomplish what he set out to do. His prospecting at Glenn Pool was more expensive than his resources could bear, and he finally secured additional backing from Frank Chesley, a merchant at Keystone. A study of the country had caused him to select this spot for his prospecting operations four miles from where Kiefer, the renowned tent city, was later established. As soon as permission was gained from the Government's representatives, drilling was begun on the allotment of Ida E. Glenn, a one-eighth Creek Indian. Having selected

his location Mr. Galbreath went ahead with the persistency characteristic of the man, and was quite as ready to risk his own judgment and borrowed capital as his own money. Early in the morning of November 22, 1905, the drill sank into the oil sands, and the first well in that vicinity began producing at the rate of about 100 barrels a day. The name Glenn Pool, which was almost at once given the field, is in honor of the Glenn family on whose land the discovery was made. This strike at Glenn Pool produced commotion among oil operators all over the country. Purchase of land was impossible because of its native ownership, and restrictions in the transfer of titles. But in two years time a forest of derricks covered that section for miles around, some fifty or sixty flowing wells were in operation, the Prairie Oil & Gas Company had established an immense tank farm, pipe lines had been constructed, and yet with the daily production of about 100,000 barrels, as the figures stood in the fall of 1907, it was impossible to market more than a fourth of the oil owing to inadequate shipping facilities.

Mr. Galbreath and associates, among whom was C. F. Colecord, the well known Oklahoma City capitalist, secured leases on several hundred acres at Glenn Pool, and now for a number of years he has been one of the largest individual producers of oil and one of the wealthy men of the Southwest. It was his fixed policy during those years never to sell an oil property developed by him, and for that reason he was essentially a producer rather than a speculator. After his fortunate exploits at Glenn Pool, Mr. Galbreath took up the development of what is known as the Bald Hill district in Okmulgee County, about ten miles southwest from Haskell. He and his associates had the distinction of striking the first wild-cat well in the new State of Oklahoma at Bald Hill on Severs Ranch November 21, 1907, five days after the admission of the state.

In recent years the capital and enterprise of Mr. Galbreath have been directed in part to the development of the splendid mineral resources in that attractive and picturesque section of Oklahoma of which the Town of Bromide is now the center. The varied resources of that district are well described on other pages of this work, but among them it is said that probably the richest manganese ore beds in the entire country are found in that locality. Mr. Galbreath is doing a great deal to build up that section both as a health resort and as a center for mineral production.

For a quarter of a century Mr. Galbreath has been identified with democratic party politics in Oklahoma and was particularly prominent in that way before statehood. For some time he was county chairman of his party in Pottawatomie County, and in 1896 was chairman of the Territorial Democratic Central Committee. In that capacity he planned the campaign by which J. Y. Callahan was elected to Congress, defeating Dennis T. Flynn for the first time. As already stated Mr. Galbreath is now national committeeman of the democratic party from Oklahoma and is undoubtedly one of the strongest leaders of that party in the entire Southwest.

Mr. Galbreath was married at Edmond, Oklahoma, to Miss Mary E. Kivlehen. To this union were born four children: Robert Jr., Leona, George Francis and Glenn Pool. Mrs. Galbreath was born at Elmira, New York, and was a member of the first graduating class in the Territorial Normal College at Edmond.

Here is illustrated an opening into the body of manganese and hematite iron ore uncovered by Robert Galbreath of Tulsa, who is seen in the foreground of

the picture. This mine is located near Bromide, at the corners of Johnston and Coal counties, in Southern Oklahoma—a wonderful mineral section. Mr. Galbreath, who has been operating an oolitic stone quarry there for several years, in his investigations for minerals discovered evidences of manganese and hematite iron ore, and began working into it until he satisfied himself that the deposits were very extensive. An analysis by the Oklahoma School of Mines at Wilburton demonstrated that the ore carried 60 per cent of manganese and hematite, and samples have been examined—a carload—by representatives of the big steel interests at South Chicago. The Galbreath Iron and Mining Company of Tulsa has been organized to handle and operate the mines.

The United States steel mills use 365,000 tons annually of manganese, all but about 1,000 tons of which is imported, most of it from Germany and Belgium. War having demoralized this source of supply, the necessity for the home production becomes apparent. This ore is used exclusively, with other iron ores, to increase their strength and to harden steel used in the manufacture of armor plate, safes, cylinders, spark-plugs and many other finished iron and steel products. Just at this time the European war, calling for increased consumption of steel, is shutting off the dependable supply of manganese; hence the importance of the discovery of extensive deposits of the ore in Oklahoma.

Mr. Galbreath and his organization have proceeded very cautiously in investigating and exploiting these great quantities of minerals, and have employed expert advice to prove the high grade quality and the practicability of mining them economically and quickly. There has never been any question about the urgent demand for them. All the things that pertain to the mining and smelting of ores are at hand in Southern Oklahoma, forming an ideal place for smelters and mills, located in the center of the United States, convenient for distribution. Now that the value of the deposits is determined, all that remains is to provide for development and the utilization of the output for trade demands. The immense quantities of steel products consumed in the oil fields of Oklahoma would absorb a large output of steel mills. This is one of the most interesting discoveries ever made in the state and its development will be closely watched by many interests.

SWAN C. BURNETTE. Political, social and religious upheavals in foreign lands have ever resulted in an influx of old-world citizenship to American shores. The persecution of Protestantism in France was no exception to this rule, and among the many French families that found sanctuary in America were the Burnettes, who fled from their native land at the time of the Huguenot massacre and settled in Jamestown, Virginia. Swan C. Burnette is the direct descendant of this family. He was born in Hamburg, Iowa, and is the son of J. B. S. and Rebecca (Young) Burnette.

J. B. S. Burnette was born in Cocke County, Tennessee, in 1825 and died in Atchison County, Missouri, in 1903. He was married in Tennessee, in his native county, and after the war moved into Fremont County, Iowa, settling at Hamburg. It was not until 1873 that he took up his residence in Atchison County, Missouri, where he spent the remaining years of his life. He was a prosperous farmer and stockman and was well known wherever he made a home. His wife was born in North Carolina in 1828, and she died at the family home in Atchison County, Missouri, in 1904. They were members of the Baptist Church throughout their lives, and were highly esteemed of all who knew them. They had a family

of ten children. Ann the eldest, married Charles Greer, and they live near Fullerton, Nebraska, where he has a farm. Jane married Henry Eubanks. He is a ranchman in Higgins, Texas. William lives at St. Joe, Missouri, where he is a carpenter and builder. John lives in Mitchell County, Kansas, and is engaged in farming there. Jesse A. is a practicing lawyer at Topeka, Kansas. James is a ranchman in Canadian, Texas. Sara is the wife of G. W. Arrington, a ranchman of Canadian, Texas. Mr. Arrington has been captain of the Texas Rangers and is ex-sheriff of Wheeler County, and the attached counties forming the Panhandle. He is a man of valor, widely known in Texas for his daring, and was the terror of law-breakers in his territory. Thomas left home in early life and his whereabouts are unknown. Swan C. was the ninth of the family, and Susie, the youngest, married V. Stickley, a rancher in Canadian, Texas.

Swan Burnette had his early education in the public schools in Atchison County, Missouri, and up to the age of nineteen years lived at home on his father's farm. He then taught school for a year, and read law in the office of his brother in Caldwell, Kansas. He was admitted to the bar in Wellington, Kansas, in 1891, practiced there successfully until 1903, and on March 1, 1903, came to Cordell, Oklahoma. He is a pioneer attorney in this community, and has been busily engaged in a general practice from the beginning to the present time.

In 1909 Mr. Burnette was elected to the Second Oklahoma Legislature, serving two years, and he is now city attorney, having served for the past four years. He was president of the Cordell School Board in 1910 and 1911, and has always been a leader in the civic life of the community.

Mr. Burnette is an owner of farm land in Washita County, and has two nice farms aggregating 320 acres. He also owns a farm of 160 acres in Beckham County, Oklahoma, all of which yield him a nice income yearly.

Mr. Burnette is a Mason of high degree. His Masonic affiliations are with Cordell Lodge No. 127, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is past master; Cordell Chapter No. 75, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is high priest; the Wellington (Kansas) Commandery of Knights Templar; and the Consistory of Guthrie, Oklahoma. With his family he has membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In Rockport, Missouri, Mr. Burnette married Miss Louise Luja, born in Arago, Nebraska, the daughter of Dr. Charles F. Luja, well known in that locality, but now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Burnette have an adopted child, Claudia (Kellam) Burnette, now attending the public schools at Cordell.

SAMUEL TULLOSS ROBERSION. A young attorney of El Reno who has been in successful practice for the past seven years, Samuel T. Roberson has established himself securely in the estimation of the people of Canadian County, where his influence counts as that of a progressive leader. He possesses youth, ambition and energy, together with a broad sense of responsibility of the individual to the community, and has a large career of usefulness before him. Mr. Roberson is now serving as county attorney of Canadian County.

Samuel Tulloss Roberson was born November 12, 1877, in Bledsoe County, Tennessee, son of James and Penelope P. (Spears) Roberson. He comes of a well known family of Tennessee, and both his parents were natives of that state. When he was sixteen years of age the family located at Jasper, in Marion County, Tennessee, and that is still the home of his father and mother. His father has for many years been a lawyer.

Samuel T. Roberson attended the People's College and in 1899 was graduated from the Pryor Institute of Tennessee. Then followed a number of years of self-supporting industry and the study of law as opportunity offered. After teaching school one year in Tennessee he came to Oklahoma in 1901, and his home has been in El Reno practically ever since that time. For three years he was a teacher in Canadian County, and did several other kinds of work while pursuing his law studies. Mr. Roberson was admitted to the Oklahoma bar in 1908, and has since had his law offices in El Reno, where for a time he was associated with his older brother, James N. Roberson.

Mr. Roberson served during a part of 1909 and all of 1910 as deputy county attorney, and in 1912 was elected to the office of county attorney, and secured an endorsement of his work in that office by re-election in 1914. He is a democrat in politics, and is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His church home is the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. In February, 1914, at Cleveland, Ohio, Mr. Roberson married Miss Emma M. Gobel.

LEWIS GADDY, M. D. Engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery at Stratford since 1910, Dr. Lewis Gaddy has succeeded in winning the confidence and regard of the people of his adopted community and in building up an excellent professional business of a most representative character. He is a native of Van Buren County, Arkansas, and was born September 1, 1870, being a son of James and Elizabeth (Hensley) Gaddy.

The Gaddy family, which originated in Ireland, emigrated at an early day to America and took up its residence in Georgia, where the grandfather of Doctor Gaddy, Ezekiel Gaddy, passed his life as a planter and died. James Gaddy was born in Georgia, in 1844, and was six years of age when he lost his parents. He was subsequently taken to Van Buren County, Arkansas, where he was reared in the home of a family named Martin, and when the Civil war came on enlisted in the Union army and served four years, going safely through that struggle and returning to his Arkansas home. His subsequent life, with the exception of several years at Johnsonville, Indian Territory, was passed in Van Buren County, Mr. Gaddy following the pursuits of farming and stock raising, and there his death occurred in 1907. He was an active member of the Christian Church, being on the official board for many years, and fraternized with the Masonic Order. He married Elizabeth Hensley, who died at Johnsonville, Indian Territory, in 1893, and they became the parents of two children: Newton, who was born in 1868, passed his life as a farmer, and died in 1908, in Stone County, Arkansas; and Dr. Lewis.

Lewis Gaddy attended the public schools of Van Buren County, Arkansas, and was reared on his father's farm, being associated with his father until he was eighteen years of age, at which time the family moved to Johnsonville, Indian Territory, near which place the young man farmed for himself for about three years. Farming, however, did not appeal to him, and he eventually resumed his education in the high school in Van Buren County, Arkansas, which he attended for two years. During the school years of 1898-99-1900 he studied medicine in the medical department of the University of Arkansas, and in 1902 and 1903 practiced in Pope County, Arkansas, at Atkins. He next re-entered the University of Tennessee at Nashville for further training and was graduated therefrom in 1905, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. From 1905 until 1910 he was again engaged in practice in Pope County, Arkansas, but June 3d of the latter year gave up his

practice there and came to Stratford, where he has built up a large and profitable professional business, his offices being located in the Bayless Drug Store. Doctor Gaddy is a republican and a consistent member of the Christian Church. His fraternal connections include membership in Stratford Camp No. 2, Woodmen of the World, for which he is examining physician.

Doctor Gaddy was married at Eglantine, Arkansas, in 1895, to Miss Henrietta Eldridge, daughter of J. E. Eldridge, a retired citizen of Roberta, Oklahoma. Of the children born to this union, three are living: Ila, who is the wife of Rex G. Grant, connected with the First National Bank at Ada, Oklahoma; Mamie, who is a member of the sophomore class of Stratford High School; and Edwin, who is a pupil in the first grade of the public school at Stratford.

THOMAS B. REEDER. One of the prominent lawyers of Southern Oklahoma is Thomas B. Reeder, since 1907 located in practice at Duncan. Mr. Reeder has been a member of the bar for many years, having entered the profession and practiced for a long time in his native State of Indiana, whence he came to Oklahoma. His chief ambition has always been within the limits of his profession and he ranks high among the learned and skillful attorneys in the Stephens County bar.

Thomas B. Reeder was born December 28, 1858, on ground now included in the City of Kokomo, Howard County, Indiana. His parents were Walter Scott and Martha M. (Rader) Reeder. Concerning the origin of the family in America the account is that three Reeder brothers came from England prior to the Revolution and settled in Pennsylvania. On the maternal side Mr. Reeder is a grandson of James Rader, who was one of the early farmer settlers in Howard County, Indiana, and died there at the age of about fifty-five. He married a Miss Kinser, whose father was a large planter and slave holder in South Carolina. Walter Scott Reeder was born in Indiana in 1832 and died in Clinton County of his native state in 1912. For a number of years he lived in Howard County, moved from there to Madison County in 1873, and still later to Clinton County. He was an old soldier, having served in the Union army from 1862 to 1865 in Company C of the Seventy-fifth Indiana Regiment. While in the army he was taken down with typhoid fever and also injured his leg by a fall. This injury interfered so much with his activities in later years that he abandoned farming and became a millwright, and by these different occupations gained his livelihood and provided for his family. He was reared as a Methodist. His wife, Martha (Rader) Reeder was born in South Carolina in 1837 and died in March, 1915. Their children were: James J., who is Circuit Court clerk at Delphi, Indiana; Thomas B.; Taylor, who died young; Frank, who died at the age of seventeen; Josephine, wife of William Hobbs, a farmer in Clinton County, Indiana; Lulu, a widow who lives in Russellville, Indiana; Nettie, who died at the age of nine years; Walter S., a hardware merchant in Illinois; Mattie, who died at the age of seventeen; John, who died in infancy; and Roxie, who is married and lives on a farm in Russellville, Indiana.

Thomas B. Reeder attended the common schools of Howard and Cass counties, Indiana, and in 1873, graduated from a high school in Madison County of that state. His early experiences in life were of a varied nature, partly farming, partly other work, but he gradually concentrated his attention and ambition upon the law. He studied law in the office of Justice & Lairy at Logansport, Indiana, was admitted to the Indiana bar, and in time had a satisfying practice at Logansport.

In 1894 he interrupted his practice to enter the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, where he remained until graduating LL. B. from the law department on June 25, 1896. He then resumed practice at Logansport and remained a prominent member of the Cass County bar until the fall of 1906. He then sought new fields in the Southwest, and was located at Ardmore, Oklahoma, for a time but in April, 1907, established himself permanently at Duncan, where he has since enjoyed a rising reputation and a large general civil and criminal practice. His offices are in the First National Bank Building.

Mr. Reeder is a democrat, and in the spring of 1909 was elected mayor of Duncan, to which office he gave two years. He is a member of the English Lutheran Church, and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks at Logansport, Indiana, with the Duncan Lodge of Ben Hur, with Mistletoe Lodge No. 117, Knights of Pythias at Duncan, besides which he is active in the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the County and State Bar associations.

In Carroll County, Indiana, in 1884, Mr. Reeder married Miss Minnie B. Wharton, whose father, John Wharton, was a retired farmer at Camden, Indiana, now deceased, having died at that place on March 12, 1916, at the age of seventy-seven.

Gov. JOHN F. BROWN. The little village community of Sasakwa in Seminole County is largely interesting because of the fact that it is the home and the village was founded by Gov. John F. Brown, who for thirty years or more has been the principal chief or governor of the Seminole Nation.

Governor Brown is now past seventy years of age. He was a first lieutenant in the Indian Territory contingent of the Confederate army during the Civil war. His mother was a fullblood Seminole Indian woman, and he has given the greater part of his life to the interests and welfare of his own people. Repeatedly during the past half century he has visited Washington either alone or as member of delegations to present the causes of the Seminoles before the president and before the different departments of the national government, and he has stood valiantly for the right, for justice, and for the preservation of all the wholesome attributes of the Indian character.

He has not only been a civil leader among his people, but has been a pastor or shepherd of his flock, and has kept the Seminoles true to religion and has officiated as leader of the Indian church for many years. In a business way he has been a merchant and farmer, and it can truly be said that he has worked for the benefit of others rather than for his selfish interests.

He was born near Tahlequah, Oklahoma, October 23, 1843, a son of John F. and Lucy (Graybeard) Brown. His father was a white man and was distinguished in the early days of Indian Territory. He was born at Charleston, South Carolina, was liberally educated for the profession of physician, and graduated in medicine from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland. On returning to America he took up practice, and soon became an army surgeon. He served in that capacity with General Jes-up in the Seminole war in Florida. It was about 1838 that he came west to Indian Territory and located at Fort Gibson as a contract physician to the Government for the troops at different times. He married in Indian Territory and spent the rest of his days there as a practicing physician to his adopted people. He died about 1868 at the age of sixty-eight. The mother died about 1865 when fifty-five years of age. Of their four sons and four daughters three are now living: Governor Brown; Andrew Jackson of Wewoka; and Stanton, who lives near Holdenville.

Governor Brown has spent all his life in Indian Territory, and gained his education in Indian schools at Tahlequah, Park Hill and Wright's Chapel. When still young the family moved into the Creek Nation in the vicinity of where the City of Muskogee now stands at the beginning of the war. In 1862 he joined the army and for a year was a member of a light horse cavalry. For a time he was under the command of Col. D. N. McIntosh, and then was attached to the brigade commanded by General StanWatie, the famous Cherokee military leader. This brigade consisted of two Creek regiments, one Seminole regiment and three Cherokee regiments. Ever since the war Governor Brown has been closely identified with the Seminole people. He has served as superintendent of schools, and as principal chief, and with the exception of one year has held the position of principal chief or governor for thirty years. This official position caused him to go to Washington frequently as a delegate, and during the past half century he has met many of the presidents of the United States, and was in Washington when President Wilson was inaugurated.

Governor Brown succeeded Col. John Jumper as Principal Chief and also as pastor of the Spring Baptist Church of the Seminole Nation. This church is the oldest Baptist institution and is situated about a mile and a quarter west of Sasakwa, a town which Governor Brown founded. He has been in the mercantile business for the past forty-five years, and still has a store at Wewoka and also one at Sasakwa. His own home is on a fine farm two miles west of the town, where he has 140 acres. On this farm and on a commanding elevation from which a fine view of the surrounding country can be obtained he built in 1890 a very commodious and comfortable fourteen-room house, where he and some of his children now reside.

Governor Brown is remarkable for his splendid constitution and rugged health, and he has enjoyed the best of health all his life. After the war he married Elizabeth Jumper, a daughter of Col. John Jumper, and all of their four children, two sons and two daughters, are deceased. In September, 1875, he married Elizabeth Alexander. Of that union there are now living two sons and two daughters named: Mrs. Alice J. Fleet; Mrs. Josie Hargo; and A. J. Brown, Jr., all of whom reside at Sasakwa, and Lewis C., lives with his father and is manager of the store at Sasakwa. By still another marriage Governor Brown has a daughter, Mrs. Henrietta Howell, who lives at Konawa. His present wife before her marriage was Sarah Cullie, and their four children, all of them at home, are named Ruth, Martha, Solomon and James.

MILO H. GUNSENHouser. The man who settled in Cordell, Oklahoma, as early as 1902 is rightfully regarded today as a pioneer of the community. Milo H. Gunsenhouse was one of these. He took over the management of the Herald-Sentinel in Cordell, of which he is the editor and owner.

The Gunsenhousers are of Swiss origin, and the paternal grandsire of the subject, as well as the first of the family to seek America, was John Jacob Gunsenhouse. He left his home in Switzerland when a lad of twelve years and settled in Ohio, where he found others of his own blood. Later he went to Indiana, settled on a farm of 160 acres located two miles east of Butler, and there he spent practically the remainder of his life. He sold the farm a short time before his death, which took place in Butler in 1873 when he was ninety-four years old. This pioneer married Betsy Stroll, a native of the State of Pennsylvania, and she died near Butler. Their son, John, father of the subject, was born in



John A. Brown



Ohio in 1830. He was still quite young when the family moved into Indiana, and there he was reared, and later married. He was a carpenter and passed his life in that work. A member of the United Brethren Church, he was an itinerant preacher of his day, and it is probable that he would have been ordained and entered the service as a full-fledged minister but that he lost his life in battle during the Civil war. He enlisted in the Forty-fourth Indiana Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in action at Chickamauga. He married Lucinda Williams, who was born in Ohio in 1833, and she died at Grand Ledge in March, 1893. Four children were born to them. Frank M. is living in Webb City, Missouri. Milo H. was the second child. Rachel married Fred Dayton, a newspaper man of Chicago, who is now deceased, and she makes her home in that city. Ida married J. J. Tankersly, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, now deceased, and she has her home with her widowed sister, Mrs. Dayton.

Growing up on the home farm, Milo H. Gunsenhouse attended the district schools of DeKalb County and began work on his own responsibility at the early age of fourteen years. In 1868 his widowed mother moved to Sigourney, Iowa, and there he worked on the farm on which they settled until 1875, when he entered the printing office of the Sigourney News. He spent five years in the general work of the office, and when he left was considered an all around printer. He went to Chicago and for six months worked at the trade there, after which he went to Auburn, Indiana, and took a position in the office of the Auburn Republican, where he continued for eighteen months. For the next seven years he was with the Hillsdale Leader, in Hillsdale, Michigan.

In 1889 Mr. Gunsenhouse felt himself well enough advanced in the printing business to do something on his own responsibility, and he established the Waldron Echo, at Waldron, Michigan. After six months of ownership the town was wiped out by a fire. Mr. Gunsenhouse decided not to rebuild there, but went to Grand Ledge, Michigan, bought the organ of the socialist party there and converted it into the Grand Ledge Republican, which he edited until 1902, when he sold it and came to Cordell, Oklahoma.

Mr. Gunsenhouse bought the Herald-Sentinel and under his management it is a staunch republican paper, and circulates in Washita and neighboring counties, with a foreign circulation of considerable scope. The plant and offices are in the Bunghardt Building on Main Street.

Mr. Gunsenhouse was married in 1880, at Sigourney, Iowa, to Miss Ida Ames, daughter of J. W. Ames, a farmer of that place. He died in 1913 at the age of eighty-seven years.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gunsenhouse have been born three children. Fred, the first born, died in Cordell, when he was eighteen years old. Ruth married A. R. Pribble, assistant cashier of the Cordell National Bank, and they live in Cordell. Rhea lives with her parents. She is a capable young woman and has a position as stenographer in a local office.

MRS. LUCY L. (MORRIS) EASTON. One of the best known newspaper women of Oklahoma is Mrs. Easton, proprietor and editor of the Chattanooga News. She and her husband were pioneers in the Cherokee Strip, and while they have one of the fine farms in the vicinity of Chattanooga, Mrs. Easton has shown her exceptional enterprise and qualifications as a leader of opinion by her work in the journalistic field. The Chattanooga News was established by Colonel Bayne in 1905, and has been under the proprietorship of Mrs. Easton since 1911. It

is an independent paper in politics and has a substantial circulation in Comanche, Cotton and Tillman counties, with a weekly issue. The plant and offices are on Third Street and Mrs. Easton owns both the building and the grounds.

Mrs. Easton has been in the newspaper field for the past nine years. For five years she published the Advocate at Geronimo, Oklahoma, and for three years of this time also published the Leader at Faxon. She is the state editor for the National Mizpah, the official organ for the Order of the Eastern Star in the State of Oklahoma. She has been a member of the State Press for nine years, and second vice president twice, and twice was on the executive board. She is also a member of the National Editorial Association.

Born near Junction City, Kansas, Mrs. Easton is a daughter of the late James B. Morris, who was for many years one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Junction City, Kansas. He died there in 1893, after a very successful career as a farmer and stock man. His estate comprised 930 acres of land near Junction City, several hundred head of cattle and other stock, and his name is one that is still spoken with respect and honor among the old settlers. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. The children who survive him are: Charles W., now engaged in the real estate business in Colorado; Abraham Lincoln, a farmer at Wreford, Kansas; William, a contractor and builder at Oklahoma City, who is a member of India Temple of the Mystic Shrine in that city, and whose wife, Sarah, is now past worthy matron of Oklahoma City Chapter No. 10, of the Order of the Eastern Star; Mrs. Easton, who is a twin sister of William; Katie, wife of Austin Hazenbook, a contractor under the United States Government; Charles, a painter in Denver, Colorado; Nancy, wife of A. W. Conover, of Junction City, Kansas; and Benjamin Franklin, who owns a valuable farm on which oil has been discovered, near Rumford, South Dakota.

The early years of Mrs. Easton were spent in and about Junction City, Kansas, where she attended the country schools, the Morris schoolhouse, near Wreford, and the high school at Junction City. For seven years altogether she was a teacher, and her work in that profession was then near Mankato, in Jewell County, Kansas, in the Morris school, at Dry Creek, and at the Olson school, and other places in Kansas.

In 1889, at Junction City, she married Mr. Frank B. Easton, who was born July 15, 1866, at Maysville, Kentucky, was reared and educated in that city, and in the schools of Rowan County, Kentucky. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Easton lived on a farm for two years near Junction City, then spent about three years at Geuda Springs, Kansas, and in 1893 participated in the rush for settlement in the Cherokee Strip. Mr. Easton secured a claim of 160 acres on Chiloece Creek, two miles east of the Indian Reservation, and situated in the Gray Moret School District. He improved that land and cultivated it until 1901, when he secured another quarter section near Geronimo, Oklahoma, and transferred his operations as a farmer upon the new location until 1908. In that year they removed to West Cache, Oklahoma, five miles north of Cache, and bought 160 acres on which they carry on diversified farming and stock raising. They own another farm of 160 acres at Post Oak, three miles west of the first mentioned farm. Both their places comprise a large amount of rich soil, located in bottom land.

Mr. Easton in politics is a republican, is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is a past master by service of Chattanooga Lodge No. 349, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is also affiliated with Faxon

Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Chattanooga Camp of the Woodmen of the World, the Brotherhood of American Yeomen at Faxon, and Chattanooga Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star. Four children comprise the family of Mr. and Mrs. Easton: Ben. W. is now a sergeant at the United States military post at Fort Riley, Kansas, is employed in the government printing and bindery works, and is affiliated with Junction City Lodge of the Masonic Order; James Chrichton is a farmer near Junction City and a member of Tinney Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in Oklahoma; Walter Blair lives at home with his parents; and Dorothy is now in the fifth grade of the public schools.

Mrs. Easton among other activities is prominent in fraternal affairs. She is past grand Electa of Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star, and for three years has served on the finance committee of the grand chapter, and is still on that committee. She has served as matron of Chattanooga Chapter of the Eastern Star, and in April, 1915, instituted a chapter of this order at Geronimo and one at Devol, Oklahoma. She is also a past grand of the Rebekahs, a member of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and of the Royal Neighbors at Faxon.

HON. WILLIAM JASPER FARRISS. Among the old and honored members of the Garvin County bar, one who is held in high esteem is Hon. William Jasper Farriss, of Stratford, now retired, who as jurist and attorney has ever been a worthy representative of his learned calling. Judge Farriss was born in White County, Tennessee, December 9, 1829, and is a member of a family which originated in Ireland and early settled in Virginia, his great-grandfather being the emigrant. His grandfather was twelve years old when he came with the family to the United States.

Richard Farriss, the grandfather of Judge Farriss, was born in the Old Dominion, was a farmer and stockman, enlisted in the War, of 1812, fighting under General Jackson at New Orleans, and died in Hawkins County, Eastern Tennessee, at a ripe old age. L. B. Farriss, the father of Judge Farriss, was born in Virginia, in 1800, and as a young man accompanied his parents to Hawkins County, Tennessee, later going to White County, Tennessee, where he followed farming until his early death, November 27, 1839. He was a devout member of the Presbyterian Church and in politics a democrat. Mr. Farriss married Hannah Simms, who was born in 1808, in White County, Tennessee, and who died there in 1895.

The early education of William Jasper Farriss was secured in the district schools of White County, Tennessee, following which he attended Burrett College, in Van Buren County, Tennessee, for nearly four years, completing the major part of the senior year's course. He then studied law in White County under the preceptorship of Colonel Combs and was admitted to the Tennessee bar January 1, 1855. Beginning practice at Sparta, he followed his profession there until 1861, when he enlisted in the Sixteenth Regiment, Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and spent three years in the Confederate army, was wounded in the hand at the battle of Corinth, and took part in the battle of Murfreesboro, other noted struggles and numerous skirmishes. After three years of service he was appointed to a lieutenantancy in Col. Sidney Stanton's regiment, but while he was absent on duty at Murfreesboro the regiments were consolidated, and Judge Farriss was given his honorable discharge, as had been promised in the case an officer's rank could not be given him.

After the close of the Civil war Judge Farriss resumed his law practice at Sparta until December, 1905, and

during that period rose to a place of acknowledged distinction in his profession, serving for a time as judge of the courts of his circuit for Judge Smallman. On December 1, 1905, he came to Center, Indian Territory, where he remained for six months, and in 1906 located on the present site of Stratford, although this town had not yet come into existence at that time. Here he followed a general civil and criminal practice until his retirement in 1914. At the beginning of the town he acted as attorney for the board of trustees of Stratford, served as city judge for two years, and for a like period acted as clerk of the County Court. He has never lost his interest in his old army comrades, and at present is adjutant of Stratford Camp, United Confederate Veterans. Judge Farriss is a democrat. While at Sparta, Tennessee, he belonged to the greenback party, and in 1880 was chairman of the executive committee when that party nominated Weaver for the presidency, being himself a candidate for Congress on that ticket. He has written many articles on the currency question which have been widely read, the judge favoring the abolishing of all banks and the Government's issue of full legal tender greenbacks.

Judge Farriss was married in 1872, in White County, Tennessee, to Miss Martha Southard, daughter of the late Rev. D. M. Southard, a Methodist Episcopal preacher. Mrs. Farriss, who was born in 1849, still survives. There were five children in the family, as follows: Dovie, who is the wife of W. W. Hyden, a justice of the peace at Stratford; Miss Simmie, who is postmistress at Stratford; Miss Mollie, who is unmarried and resides with her parents; Thomas; and Helen, who is the wife of a farmer and stock raiser near Kingston, Oklahoma.

Thomas Farriss, son of Judge Farriss, was born at Sparta, Tennessee, September 8, 1882, and there attended the public schools, being graduated from the high school in 1901. He subsequently attended Burrett College at Spencer, Tennessee, and taught school in White County for four years, and in 1904 came to Ada, Indian Territory, where for a short time he engaged in farming. In 1905 he resumed educational work when he became principal of schools at McGee, Oklahoma, and in 1906, at the beginning of the town, came to Stratford, where he soon became city marshal. He later was made deputy sheriff and still later city clerk, edited the Stratford Tribune for several years, and in 1909 attended the Oklahoma State University Law Department and was admitted to the bar in 1910. Since that time he has followed a general law business, his offices being located in the State Bank Building. Mr. Farriss is a democrat, has served as chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee and is now chairman of the Garvin County Election Board. Fraternally he is affiliated with Stratford Lodge No. 119, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Stratford Lodge No. 311, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is past noble grand; and Stratford Camp, Woodmen of the World. He is unmarried.

ROBERT NEWBERRY is a young business man of Northwestern Oklahoma, a homesteader in old Woodward County, and for the past six years cashier of the Speermore State Bank.

The Speermore State Bank was established March 14, 1910, at Speermore in Harper County, but on October 7, 1912, was removed to Laverne, when the Wichita Falls and Northwestern Railroad was built. This is one of the flourishing financial institutions of Harper County, has a capital stock of \$10,000 and deposits of about \$90,000.

Robert Newberry was born November 3, 1877, on a farm in Montgomery County, Illinois, a son of Charles H. and Elizabeth (Rarer) Newberry. His father was born in the same county of Illinois June 24, 1852, and



W. W. W. W.

spent his active career as a farmer and breeder of blooded stock. In 1900 he removed to Oklahoma, locating on Government land in what is now Ellis but was then Woodward County, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of May. His death occurred there June 2, 1904. In 1872 he married in Montgomery County, Illinois, Miss Elizabeth Rarer, a daughter of George Rarer, a native of Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Rarer was born in Ohio, January 7, 1855, and died September 27, 1904. She was a woman of education and devout in attention to her religious duties. She became the mother of six children, three sons and three daughters, namely: Ella, deceased; Robert; Bertha B., now an expert stenographer at Oklahoma City; the fourth child, a daughter, died in infancy; Ray E. is now a book-keeper at Wichita, Kansas; and the sixth child, a son, died in infancy.

Robert Newberry received his early education in the public schools of Irving, Illinois, and spent his youth on a farm. Coming to Oklahoma with his parents in 1900 he located a claim in Ellis County, and while improving it and getting a start in an agricultural way he wrote insurance. In 1910 with L. L. Stine and others he organized the Speermore State Bank, of which he became cashier and has since been its chief executive officer. Thus the flourishing condition of the bank stands to the credit of his ability and financial judgment.

On August 14, 1910, in Harper County, Oklahoma, Mr. Newberry married Miss Mabel Hopingardner, a daughter of Charles A. and Ida May (Woodmansee) Hopingardner, who were natives of Michigan. Mrs. Newberry was born August 17, 1889, in Harrison County, Missouri, and came to Oklahoma with her parents in 1901. For two years prior to her marriage she was a teacher in Ellis County. Mr. and Mrs. Newberry have three children, one son and two daughters: May Elizabeth, born August 25, 1911; Walter B., born July 2, 1913; and Roberta B., born November 3, 1915. All are natives of Harper County. Politically Mr. Newberry is a republican and several times has filled minor local offices in Ellis County. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a member of Oklahoma Consistory No. 1 at Guthrie and also affiliates with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen of America.

GILBERT G. MERRY. A section of the old Military Highway, which was the route of United States Government officials, explorers, adventurers, prospectors and others into Indian Territory as early as 1835, is to be restored by the county commissioners of McCurtain County in the building of a state highway from east to west across the country. Practically all of the old highway will be traversed between Broken Bow and the Arkansas line, touching Eagletown, which was one of the first settlements made by the Choctaws when they entered Indian Territory in the early '30s. The road will also pass through Valliant, Bismark and Glover, the latter of which is the site of an early Indian settlement. Surveys have already been made of this highway, under the direction of the county commissioners.

Pioneer explorers who selected the route for the military highway east of Eagletown were not possessed always of compass and chart, but when the sun shone they were able to travel in a general direction toward a point of destination. Part of the advance crew carried a bugle and the blasts of this instrument were followed by men with axes who blazed the trees. Calvin Merry, who died about twenty years ago, at Goodland, Oklahoma, and who was reared in Arkansas near the old military highway, accompanied some of the pathfinders on their early explorations, a fact which makes of especial interest the fact that his son, Gilbert G. Merry, of Valliant, who is a member of the board of county

commissioners of McCurtain County, is taking an active part in the work of restoring sections of this famous old road.

Gilbert G. Merry is himself somewhat of a pioneer, having been born at Chapel Hill, Arkansas, seven miles from the Indian Territory line, in 1879, and has been reared principally in the Indian country. His mother was Eliza McGregory, and her parents were among the early settlers of the border of Indian Territory. Mr. Merry entered the Indian Territory as a permanent citizen at the age of thirteen years, locating at Eagletown. Later he lived at Lukfada, another of the pioneer settlements of the Choctaws, and while living there, in 1903, witnessed the first net proceeds payment to the Indians by the United States Government. This payment was accompanied and followed by an era of lawlessness the like of which had never before occurred in the history of the Choctaw Nation. Each Indian drew \$103 and the men of the tribe proceeded to make investments in horses, saddles, guns and whisky. The drunken ones terrorized the country, many were killed or wounded, and a number of large trees were stripped of their bark in sections by bullets from revolvers. Near Tonika one night, shortly after Mr. Merry had left the place, drunken Indians engaged in a fight with axes that resulted in the death of six of their number. Mr. Merry lived also at Garvin where he was employed first by J. W. Kirk, pioneer merchant of that section, as manager of his general store, and later by Dr. Ben Denison, one of the town's pioneer citizens and druggists. In 1906 he located at Valliant, where he has since been engaged in business as a pharmacist. He was a member of the town board of trustees before statehood and is now a member of the board of school trustees. As an influential citizen of the town of his adoption, he has contributed much to its development.

The first democratic club in what is now McCurtain County was organized at Garvin, in 1904, by Gilbert G. Merry, Thomas Carr and Colonel Adair. This organization was in preparation for the election of delegates to the territorial convention at Durant that year, which elected Robert L. Williams, now governor of Oklahoma, democratic national committeeman, the last before the granting of statehood. Mr. Merry took an active part in democratic politics in 1906 and 1907 when delegates were elected to the constitutional convention and the constitution was adopted and the first state officers elected. Until he was elected county commissioner, in 1914, he served continuously from the time of statehood in the capacity of state committeeman from McCurtain County. The board of commissioners now has under way plans for proposing a bond issue of approximately \$60,000, out of the proceeds of which it intends to build modern bridges in various parts of the county.

The father of Mr. Merry was a poor man, and this discouragement to a lad with ambition was accentuated by the lack of educational facilities. At the age of seventeen years, when he went to school in the State of Arkansas, Mr. Merry read in the second reader. He was studious and industrious, however, made rapid progress in his studies, and later materially assisted in the education of his younger brother. There are four of these, namely: F. L., who is engaged in farming in Cherokee County, Oklahoma; B. F., who is a land owner and county commissioner of Hemphill County, Texas; J. L., who is a general merchant at Golden, Oklahoma; and Reverend Robert, who is a minister of the Baptist Church, at Garvin.

Mr. Merry was married April 4, 1906, to Miss Annie Oaks, of Grant, Oklahoma, who was of one-fourth Choctaw blood and whose ancestors were prominent in tribal affairs. She died in April, 1915, and was the mother

of two children: Gilbert Roy, aged nine years; and Mildred, who is seven years of age. Mr. Merry is a member of the Baptist Church. His fraternal connections are with the local lodges of the Masons, in which he has attained the Royal Arch degree, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias and the Woodmen of the World, and he holds membership also in the Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association. Mr. Merry is the owner of some valuable agricultural land along Red River, in McCurtain County, as well as town property at Valliant, having expressed his confidence in the future prosperity and development of this section of the state by wise investments in real estate.

JACKSON R. DUNZY. A lifelong resident of the Creek Nation, Jackson R. Dunzy had as much to do with the early activities of the little City of Wetumka as any other man. Through his mother he has citizenship in the Creek tribe and has enjoyed a number of official honors and distinctions from his people.

It was Mr. Dunzy who gave the name to both the old and new Town of Wetumka. He selected the name as a Creek word meaning sounding water. He served as the last postmaster of old Wetumka and moved the post-office to the new town and was the first to hold office there. When the railroad was built the town was moved from its old location to a point a mile west in order to be located on the railroad, and Mr. Dunzy has been closely identified with its growth and prosperity for a number of years.

He was born in the Creek Nation January 11, 1866, a son of Henry and Kogee (Barnett) Dunzy. His father was a white man and a native of Illinois, having come to the Creek Nation about 1861 as an employee of the United States Government. He was an all around mechanic and not only did much work for the people of the Creek Nation but by practical example taught the Indians the skillful use of mechanical tools. Several years after coming to the Creek Nation he was married about 1864 and his wife was a Creek woman, though with some mixture of Scotch blood. She died December 24, 1887, while the father passed away about 1900. He was sixty-four years of age and his wife about fifty-five. Until the last five years of his life the father followed his profession actively. Of the two children, a daughter, Annie, died at the age of thirteen.

Jackson R. Dunzy acquired his early education in the neighborhood schools of the Creek Nation, and from his father acquired an expert knowledge and proficiency as a blacksmith, gunsmith and all around mechanic. It was his chief work for eighteen years, but since then he has been more or less active as a grocer merchant. Mr. Dunzy and family have about 700 acres by allotment, and he looks after the entire estate and has placed it under improvement and these farm and ranch lands themselves constitute almost a competency.

Mr. Dunzy early became prominent in tribal affairs. He was clerk of the Wewoka District Court until statehood, and at the last tribal election was made town king and still holds that post. In politics he is a republican, and while a member of no church is a thorough Christian.

On July 24, 1884, he was married in the Creek Nation to Miss Lucinda Long, who is a full blood Creek, and a daughter of Capt. George Long. To their marriage were born six children: Louis, Nathan, Joseph, Dallas, Velma and Ada. Mr. Dunzy has also reared two girls besides his own children, and their names are Celia Robinson and Mattie Stidham.

WADE H. VANN, M. D. In the perspective of the history of the United States Oklahoma is one of the

youngest, even as it is one of the most vital, of our national commonwealth, and notwithstanding its lack of maturity it has produced young men who have achieved distinctive success and prestige in what are commonly designated as the higher professions. The truth of this statement is verified in the case of Doctor Vann, who claims this state as the place of his nativity, though he was born in a section that was at that time still a part of Indian Territory, and is thus a representative of one of the pioneer families of the state. He is now one of the prominent physicians and surgeons of Caddo County, where he is engaged in the successful practice of his profession in the vigorous little City of Cement.

Doctor Vann was born in what is now Muskogee County, Oklahoma, and the date of his nativity was December 1, 1877. He is a son of Herman Johnson Vann and Elizabeth (Davis) Vann, the former of whom was born near Maysville, Benton County, Arkansas, in the year 1852, and the latter of whom was born in Texas. Herman J. Vann received his early education in the public schools of Arkansas and as a youth he came to the Red River country of Indian Territory, where he lived in the home of his uncle, Joseph Thompson, during the period of the Civil war. He was a man of strong mind and sterling character, and in the early days was a successful teacher in the school maintained in the little village of Briartown, Muskogee County, where he continued his pedagogic labors three years. After his marriage he settled in Muskogee County, where he became the owner of a large and well improved ranch and where he devoted the remainder of his life to successful operations as a farmer and stock raiser. He was one of the well known and highly honored citizens of the county, was progressive and liberal as a citizen, was a staunch supporter of the cause of the Democratic party, and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He died in the City of Muskogee, in 1912, and his widow still resides on the fine homestead farm in that county. Of the children Doctor Vann is the eldest; Clem resides upon his ranch in Muskogee County; Joseph is a resident of the City of Galveston, Texas; William is a prosperous farmer in Muskogee County; Sophia remains with her widowed mother; Lola is the wife of Robert F. Herbert, who is living retired at Cement, Comanche County; Nora remains with her mother; and Daisy resides on a farm in Muskogee County.

The ancestral history of Doctor Vann is one of specially interesting order, and he takes just pride in claiming descent from staunch Cherokee Indian stock on both the paternal and maternal sides, he himself having one-eighth Cherokee blood. The doctor's great-grandfather, Joseph Vann, was born in the State of Georgia, and not only became the owner of a large number of slaves and other property, but for a long period in the early days he owned and operated two steamboats on the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers. He was familiarly known as "Rich Joe Vann," and he met his death in the explosion of the boilers of one of his steamboats, near Dardanelle, Yell County, Arkansas, prior to the early '50s. His father married among the Cherokee Indians, when they were still on their native quarters in the Southern States, and William Vann, grandfather of the doctor, was born in Georgia, in 1831, he having come with the Cherokee Indians to their assigned place and allotment in Indian Territory when they removed from the South at the behest of the Government, and he became the owner of a large landed estate in Indian Territory. He was murdered at a point between the two present Oklahoma cities of Webbers Falls and Tahlequah,

Oklahoma, in 1852, about the time of the birth of his son, Herman J., father of Doctor Vann.

Doctor Vann acquired his early educational discipline in the public schools of Muskogee County, and supplemented this by a four years' course in the Cherokee National Male Seminary, at Tahlequah. Thereafter he was for one year a student at Worcester Academy, at Winita, Craig County, and thus admirably fortified for educational work of a more technical order, he followed the course of his ambition and entered the medical department of Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, in which institution he completed the prescribed curriculum and was graduated as a member of the class of 1903. After thus receiving his well earned degree of Doctor of Medicine, Doctor Vann returned to Oklahoma and initiated the practice of his profession in Muskogee County, where he remained thus engaged until Christmas day of the year 1913, when he removed to the thriving industrial town of Cement, Caddo County, where he has since continued in active and specially successful general practice as a physician and surgeon, with well appointed and eligibly located offices and with an attractive residence property of which he is the owner. He has not permitted himself to lose touch with the advances made in medical and surgical science, and is a close student of the best standard and periodical literature pertaining thereto, besides which, in 1905, he completed in his alma mater, Vanderbilt University, an effective post-graduate course in which he specialized in microscopy and bacteriology. The doctor is local surgeon for the Frisco Railroad and is identified with the Caddo County Medical Society, the Oklahoma State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Vann accords staunch allegiance to the democratic party, is past grand of the Cement Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is affiliated also with Forum Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

At Claremore, Rogers County, Oklahoma, on the 31st of December, 1904, was solemnized the marriage of Doctor Vann to Miss Mary Belle Starr, who was born and reared at that place and who is a daughter of the late Watt Starr, a representative agriculturist of Rogers County at the time of his death. Doctor and Mrs. Vann have three children: Lillian, Vera, and Herman Johnson, the only son having been named in honor of his paternal grandfather.

THOMAS FLEMING SOUTHGATE. Twenty-three years is a long time in Oklahoma, and spans almost the entire period of development and improvement. That is the length of residence of Thomas F. Southgate of Wauette. Mr. Southgate was first a pioneer homesteader in the vicinity of Shawnee, but for the past ten years has lived at Wauette, where he has been closely identified in business and civic affairs with the growth of that community. His interests are now varied and include the ownership of a large amount of land, a position as cashier in the First National Bank of Wauette, and several official relations with the town and community.

A Kentuckian by birth Mr. Southgate was born at Walton, in Boone County, January 25, 1866. He comes of an old American colonial family, the Southgates having emigrated from England to Virginia before the Revolutionary war. Richard Southgate, the first of the name in this country, became a planter in Virginia, and spent his life there. Mr. Southgate's father was Dr. B. W. Southgate, who was born in Virginia in 1830 and died at Walton, Kentucky, in 1872. Growing up in Virginia, he subsequently moved to Ohio, where he married, and then for a long period of years practiced his profession as a physician and surgeon at Walton,

Kentucky. He was a member and elder of the Presbyterian Church. Doctor Southgate married Eleanor Fleming, who was born in Ohio in 1837 and died at Walton, Kentucky, in 1873. A brief record of their children is as follows: Miss Louise, who is now a well established medical practitioner in Cincinnati, Ohio; George M., a farmer at Shawnee, Oklahoma; Eleanor, wife of R. C. Green, cashier in the Walton Deposit Bank at Walton, Kentucky; Virginia, who is principal of one of the grade schools at Cincinnati, Ohio, and lives in Covington, Kentucky; Thomas F.; and Bernard, whose home is in Covington, Kentucky, but who is employed as a chief inspector of lighthouses by the United States Government.

Thomas Fleming Southgate as a boy attended the public schools in Walton, Kentucky, graduated from high school with the class of 1884. He then crossed the Ohio River, spent two years as a bookkeeper in Cincinnati, was employed in a mercantile establishment at Canton, Ohio, four years, and after one year of residence in Kansas arrived at Shawnee, Oklahoma, in 1892, when that town was still in its pioneer days and stages. His first venture here was to settle on a claim of 160 acres five miles east of Shawnee. He proved up that claim, made it a farm and still owns it. Since then his interests in Oklahoma farm property have been constantly growing, and he is now proprietor of 560 acres, all located close around his original quarter section.

From farming Mr. Southgate turned his attention to banking, and in 1902 became assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Tecumseh. His home was in Tecumseh until 1905, when he moved to Wauette and took the post of assistant cashier in the First National Bank. He was made cashier in 1909, and now has practically the entire executive management of this substantial institution.

The First National Bank of Wauette was established February 6, 1903. It has a capital stock of \$25,000, surplus of \$5,000, and is housed in a substantial building at the corner of Main Street and Clardy Avenue. The present officers are: J. M. Ayedelotte, of Oklahoma City, president; S. C. Vinson, of Shawnee, vice president; Mr. Southgate, cashier; and C. E. Cotton, assistant cashier.

Mr. Southgate is president of the Pat Murphy Oil & Gas Co. of Wauette, Oklahoma, and is a stockholder in the Wauette Development Company. He has been one of the movers in and closely associated with all town improvements at Wauette for the past ten years. He is now treasurer of the Wauette School Board and has served as town treasurer. In politics he is a democrat and is chairman of the Democratic County Central Committee of Pottawatomie County, a position which gives him an influential place in county politics. Fraternally he has been chiefly interested in Masonic work, and is a member and worshipful master of Wauette Lodge No. 171, Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons; a member of Norman Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; of Oklahoma City Commandery of the Knights Templar; of India Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine at Oklahoma City; and is worthy patron of the Wauette Chapter of the Order of Eastern Star. He is an active supporter of all religious and moral movements in his home community, and is a deacon in the Baptist Church and superintendent of its Sunday-school.

At Tecumseh, in 1902, Mr. Southgate married Miss Hattie Durham. Her father, the late W. M. Durham, was well known in Pottawatomie County, and at one time filled the office of county treasurer. To their marriage have been born three children: William M. died in infancy; Thomas F., born January 25, 1906, and

George M., born September 19, 1908, are both attending the Wanette public schools.

WALTER L. CLEM is an Oklahoma newspaper man, with twenty years of experience in conducting live and enterprising weeklies in different towns in the northern and northwestern part of the state. He is now editor and owner of the Laverne Leader at Laverne.

Like many of the early settlers in this state he is a Missourian, and was born on a farm in Livingston County, January 6, 1876, a son of William H. and Sarah (West) Clem, both of whom were natives of Sullivan County, Missouri. His father was born in 1845, and has been a farmer all his active career. In 1897 he moved to Oklahoma and is now living on his farm in Roger Mills County. In 1870 he married Miss Sarah West, who was born in 1847. Their five sons and one daughter are: John A., now a salesman in South America; William A., a farmer in Roger Mills County, Oklahoma; Walter L.; Edith, wife of Warren Pugh, a farmer in Carter County, Oklahoma; Willis V., also a Carter County farmer; and Ralph, a telegrapher.

Walter L. Clem received his education in Livingston County, and also attended the Humphrey College and Business Institute at Humphrey, Missouri. His first twenty-one years were spent on his father's farm, but in 1895 he moved to Oklahoma Territory and at Taloga established the Dewey County Leader, the first democratic paper in that vicinity. A year later its name was changed to the Taloga Advocate, which after editing for eight years he sold. After an interval of one year he became manager of the Taloga Times and held that post two years.

In 1907 he transferred his interests to the northwestern part of the state, establishing the News at Eagle City in Blaine County. After publishing that one year he founded the News at Oakwood, of which he was publisher four years, and in 1912 he removed to Laverne, then a newly established town, and founded the Leader, which has since been the most influential paper in that community.

In the past four years Mr. Clem has been very closely identified with the development of his home town in all movements for the public welfare. In 1915 he was elected police judge of Laverne. In a business way he is also interested in the manufacture of a patent whiffle tree, which is having a large sale and is a popular device uniting both simplicity and safety.

Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order. On November 25, 1903, at Taloga, Oklahoma, he married Miss Charlotte I. Cheney. Mrs. Clem was born at Sac City, Iowa, a daughter of Chester A. and Louise Cheney, who came to Dewey County, Oklahoma, in 1895, and now reside at Taloga.

CHARLES HENRY DREW. Perhaps no appointment was ever more satisfactory to the Indians of Seminole and Hughes counties than that of Charles Henry Drew to the position of United States District Indian Agent. Mr. Drew took up the responsibilities of this office in 1915. He is a Creek Indian himself, has spent all his life in old Indian Territory and the new state of Oklahoma, is fully conversant with tribal affairs, and for a number of years was an important official under the Dawes Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes.

He was born December 9, 1882, at Broken Arrow in Tulsa County, Oklahoma, a son of Daniel and Maggie (Seaman) Drew. His father was an adopted Cherokee while his mother was of three-fourth Creek lineage. Daniel Drew spent most of his life as an employe in the stores of Indian Territory, being connected with a licensed trader's store at Tulsa, and could speak the

Creek languages fluently. He was closely related to Col. John T. Drew, who made a gallant record as an officer in the Confederate army. He died at his home near Broken Arrow December 25, 1891, at the age of forty-one. His first wife, the mother of Charles H. Drew, died August 28, 1886, and he afterwards married again, his second wife being a fullblood Creek Indian. Charles H. Drew was one of five children: Amos W. of Broken Arrow; Legus C., who died in 1906 at the age of thirty-six years at Broken Arrow; David D. of Broken Arrow; Ella, wife of R. J. Moore of Broken Arrow; and Charles Henry.

By the death of his father Charles H. Drew was left an orphan at the age of ten years. As his stepmother employed no other language than the Creek, he had no opportunity to acquaint himself with the English tongue until at the age of fourteen he entered the Coweta Mission School, which was conducted under government auspices. There he learned to read and write the English language, and after three terms there entered the Eufaula High School, also a government school. He graduated in 1900, then attended the Bacon University at Muskogee, where he was a student from the spring of 1901 until he graduated from the academic department in 1902, and his education was finished with a course in the Fort Smith Commercial College at Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he graduated in 1903.

His first business experience was as bookkeeper with the Farmers and Merchants Bank at Coweta. In 1907 he accepted a position with the Dawes Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, and gave all his time and energy to his duties with that commission until August 11, 1915. He was an invaluable aid to the commission, because of his fluent understanding of the languages of the Five Civilized Tribes and his thorough English education. His principal work was as custodian of the enrollment records, and he examined all the enrollment records which had been collected by the Dawes Commission during the allotment of Indian lands. These documents are of priceless value and absolutely necessary in all transactions involving the sale or lease of lands within the district of the original Five Civilized Tribes. Mr. Drew's initials, C. H. D., appear on practically every document involving land titles in this district of Oklahoma from 1908 to 1915.

With this experience and long association he was thoroughly qualified for his promotion on August 11, 1915, to the post of United States District Indian Agent. He is the first Creek Indian to occupy such a position, and his appointment was highly gratifying to both the Creek and Seminole tribes. He is considered by these tribes as a native and one of their own people, as in fact he is, and at the same time he has a high sense of responsibility regarding the dignity and importance of his position, and is thus exceptionally qualified for the duties which he has to perform.

Mr. Drew was reared a Methodist, while his wife is a member of the Baptist Church. On December 30, 1903, he married Miss Bettie McCombs, daughter of Rev. William McCombs of Eufaula. Mr. and Mrs. Drew have four children: Charles Haskell; Wynema Phrona; Edna Beatrice; and Grace Helen. Mr. Drew is now teaching his children the English language and intends to make them acquainted with the Creek tongue after they have acquired some proficiency in English.

Mr. Drew is one of the noted representatives of the Indian people of Oklahoma. He is one of the few men of his people who have never tasted liquor or tobacco, and he has enjoyed the highest standing and some of the highest positions among the Creek Nation. Before he was twenty-one years of age his home district of Broken Arrow elected him a member of the



Al Henry

House of Warriors in the Creek National Council. After serving two terms in that position he was elected a member of the senate and still enjoys the title of senator, and was the youngest ever chosen by the Creek Nation to such a post. In the fall of 1915 his name was prominently mentioned as successor to Hon. Moty Tiger, who is the present governor of the Creek Nation. In general politics Mr. Drew maintains an independent attitude. Mr. Drew has a fine farm and a modern residence near Eufaula, and he employs his land for the raising of registered Berkshire hogs and draft horses.

WILLIAM M. COPELAND. The Copeland family had its establishment on American soil in early Colonial days, and with the passing years its branches have reached out and taken root in many parts of the country. In South Carolina they first found American homes, and a son of the family moved to Virginia in Revolutionary war days. It was in Juniata County, Pennsylvania, that William Copeland, grandfather of the subject, was born in 1789, and he died in Logan County, Illinois, in 1854. His son, William, was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1818, and he died at Clarinda, Iowa, in January, 1907.

William Copeland was a carpenter by trade and his work took him into various sections of the country. In young manhood he went to Shelby, Indiana, and there married Rosanna Baker, who was born in Kentucky in 1822, and died in Page County, Iowa, on November 21, 1876. In 1849, following his marriage, young Copeland moved to Waynesville, DeWitt County, in the expectation that Waynesville was due to be chosen as the capital city of the state. He was the proprietor of a hotel there for a while, and his son, William Marshall Copeland, was a great favorite with Abraham Lincoln in those days. In 1853 the Copelands moved to Page County, Iowa. There Mr. Copeland bought a tract of Government land among the Pottawatomie Indians, and he carried on his trade as a carpenter as well as working the farm during the remainder of his life. He was a republican and a member of the Christian Advent Church and served on its official board through many years. He was a veteran of the Civil war, having served 2½ years in the Seventh Missouri Cavalry. This regiment was particularly unfortunate. It was literally shot to pieces and those who escaped with their lives were taken prisoner at Lexington. Mr. Copeland was later exchanged and joined the Twenty-fifth Missouri Regiment Volunteer Infantry, serving to the close of the war, when he again took up farm life.

William Marshall Copeland was born at Shelbyville, Indiana, on June 14, 1847. Between the years of 1853-8 he attended a subscription school in Page County, Iowa, following that with attendance in the public schools during three winter terms. He then went to a graded school at Clarinda, finishing his schooling in the winter of 1864. He made the best of such advantages as came his way, and before he saw the inside of a school he could read well and was an excellent speller, which training his mother gave him. When he was seventeen years old he went to work with his father and assisted him in carpentering in Page and Taylor counties, as well as helping on the home farm. In 1871 he left home, thinking it time to begin to make his way alone. He went to Winfield, Kansas, making the trip alone and on horseback. For two years he worked at carpentering in and about Winfield, acquired a farm of his own, and then returned to Page County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and cattle dealing for four years. In 1878 Mr. Copeland went back to Kansas to his farm.

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After two years he sold the place, moved to Sumner County, Kansas, where he bought another farm. This, too, he sold after a year of possession, and then he engaged in the grain business, which occupied him successfully for fourteen years. In 1895 he withdrew from all business. One year of idleness was all he could endure, and in 1896 he was elected to the office of clerk of the District Court of Sumner County, Kansas, serving one term of two years, when he was elected sheriff, serving fourteen months.

It was during that time that Mr. Copeland made acquaintance with Oklahoma, for his business took him to Washita County a number of times. With the close of his term he immediately came to Cordell, and he has since that time, 1900, been engaged in the loan and insurance business. His activities extend throughout Washita and several adjoining counties, and the business increases steadily.

Since coming to Cordell Mr. Copeland has served ably as a member of the council, and he has been prominent in many ways in the community. He was chosen a delegate to the National Republican Convention from the Seventh Congressional District of Oklahoma in 1916. He is republican in his politics and a member of the Odd Fellows.

On February 14, 1876, Mr. Copeland was married to Miss Mary C. Kizer, near Winfield, Kansas. She is a daughter of Sebastian Kizer, a farmer, who is now deceased. To the Copelands five children have been born. Stella married C. E. Lucas and lives 4½ miles southwest of Cordell, where her husband is prominently engaged in farming and stock raising. Carl is an actor and makes his headquarters in New York. William S. is engaged in business with his father. Christopher C. is connected with the Rumley Threshing Company, and has his headquarters at Parsons, Kansas. Dr. Julian I. is a dentist.

The Copeland family is prominent and popular in Cordell, and they enjoy the esteem and consideration of a wide circle of friends in the county.

FLOYD E. ROYER is editor and owner of *The Week's Review*, at Apache, Oklahoma, and he has been identified with local journalism since 1901. The dissemination of news, the discussion of public questions, and the promotion of the general welfare of his community through the columns of his paper constitute life's object with him as a private citizen. It is interesting to note that he served as a volunteer in the Spanish-American war, prior to reaching his majority.

At Elmwood, Nebraska, February 7, 1880, occurred the birth of Floyd E. Royer, who is a son of Isaac M. and Josephine Elizabeth (Mishler) Royer, the former of whom died at Elmwood, Nebraska, in 1882, and the latter of whom is now a resident of Cherrydale, Virginia. The Royer family is of German origin, two brothers of the name, born in Alsace-Lorraine, having come to America in an early day; one settled in Missouri, near St. Louis, and the other in Pennsylvania. The subject of this review is descended from the Pennsylvania branch. Isaac M. Royer was born in Pennsylvania in 1847, and thence he removed to Illinois, where was celebrated his marriage, and in the grasshopper year he located in Kansas. After a year in the latter state he went to Elmwood, Nebraska, and there resided until he was summoned to the life eternal, in 1882, as noted above. He was a farmer and carpenter by occupation, was republican in his political affiliations, and in religious faith was a Dunkard. He and his wife became the parents of six children, concerning whom the following brief data are here incorporated: Rosa married Edward Searle of

Pawnee, Oklahoma; Arthur is a newspaper man at Geneva, New York; Elizabeth is the wife of F. V. Wright, a well known attorney at Scotts Bluff, Nebraska; John H. is employed in the war department at Washington, D. C., and he resides at Cherrydale, Virginia; Floyd E. is the subject of this sketch; and Isaac is a carpenter and maintains his home at Lone Oak, Arkansas.

After completing the curriculum of the common schools of Elmwood, Nebraska, Floyd E. Royer was for two years a student in a high school in Lincoln. After that he spent a year and a half in the State Preparatory School at Boulder, Colorado. In 1892 he began serving his apprenticeship in printing offices, and he completed his school work in the spring of 1900. June 6, 1898, after the declaration of the Spanish-American war, he enlisted for service in Company B, Third Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, being promoted to the office of sergeant. He was mustered out of service May 13, 1899, at Augusta, Georgia. In 1900 he went to Okarche, Oklahoma, and there was associated for a year and a half with his brother, J. H. Royer, in the publication of the Okarche Times. In August, 1901, he came to Apache, Oklahoma, and on the 13th of September, that year, he established The Week's Review, which well known paper he still owns and edits, the same having its offices on the corner of Evans Avenue and Oak Street. This publication has a large circulation in Caddo and Comanche counties; it maintains an independent attitude in politics and gives a loyal support through its columns to all matters projected for the good of the general welfare.

Mr. Royer is a Republican in his political affiliations and he gave efficient service as town treasurer of Apache for one year. He owns a tract of ten acres of land half a mile east of Lawton and the same is improved with modern buildings and is well cultivated. In religious faith Mr. and Mrs. Royer are members of the Christian Church, in which he is chairman of the board of elders. He is a man of broad humanitarian principles, is upright and honest in all his dealings and he commands the unalloyed confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens.

At Apache, December 25, 1902, Mr. Royer was united in marriage to Miss Ola Rundle, a daughter of N. C. Rundle, whose demise occurred September 21, 1914. Mr. Rundle was a retired farmer. There are two children in the Royer family: Fred Phares, born December 13, 1905; and Harry Floyd, born August 21, 1910.

WILLIAM B. MCDANIEL, M. D. The experience of Doctor McDaniel as a physician and surgeon covers almost a quarter of a century. Twenty years ago he came to Oklahoma and practiced in several different localities, but since 1908 has been well established in his profession at Byars, and in point of service is now the oldest physician and surgeon of that town.

He represents an old colonial family. The McDaniels, Scotch-Irish people, on coming to America located in South Carolina. Doctor McDaniel's grandfather was Britain McDaniel, who was born in North Carolina in 1784. He reached a remarkable age, passing away at Kennedy, Alabama, in 1883, at the age of ninety-nine. He was one of the early settlers at Kennedy, Alabama, and followed the occupation of farmer and stock raiser.

It was at Kennedy, Alabama, that Dr. William B. McDaniel was born December 6, 1868. His father, B. V. McDaniel, was born in the same place, June 10, 1839, and died at Kingsville, Alabama, April 18, 1898. Practically all his native career was spent as a farmer and stock man near Kingsville. He was a Confederate soldier during the war, and from exposure contracted a disease which impaired his vitality the rest of his life and eventually resulted in his death when only thirty-six

years of age. He was a democrat, an active member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity. B. V. McDaniel married Nancie Guin, who was born near Kennedy, Alabama, November 18, 1844, and died at Kingsville, January 1, 1891. A brief record of their children is: A. J. McDaniel, a farmer at Kingsville, Alabama; G. G. and Dr. William B., twins, the former a farmer at Kingsville; J. B., a teacher at Paris, Texas; M. V., a druggist at Big Cabin, Oklahoma; and Abbie, wife of John Duke, a farmer near Kingsville.

While Doctor McDaniel had the advantages of a good comfortable home during his youth, he had to depend upon his own exertions to promote him into a learned profession. The first twenty years of his life were spent on his father's farm, and his education came from the public schools at Kennedy. For six months after leaving home he clerked in the store of S. E. Ware & Company. He took two courses during the years 1891-92 in the Louisville Medical College at Louisville, Kentucky, and in the following year began practice at Kingsville, Alabama. During 1894-95 he was a student in the Birmingham Medical College of Alabama. He practiced at Reuben and for one year at Lubbub, Alabama, and in 1895 he removed to Oklahoma. His first location was at Baum, where he remained until 1899, and during the following year his home was at Zena. In 1900 Doctor McDaniel entered the Barnes Medical College at St. Louis, where he graduated M. D. April 12, 1901.

Being thus especially equipped by practical training and experience for increased efficiency as a physician and surgeon he resumed practice in 1901 at Big Cabin, Oklahoma. From there in 1908 he removed to Rosedale, but in a short time located at Byars. He is now the oldest physician in point of continuous residence in that town. His offices are in the State Bank Building.

Besides his private practice Doctor McDaniel is local surgeon for the Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fe and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads, and is examining surgeon for the following insurance companies: New York Mutual, New York Life, Bankers, Missouri State Life, Kansas City Life, Northwestern Mutual of Milwaukee and the Equitable Life. He is also a member of the Garvin County Medical Society.

In politics Doctor McDaniel is a democrat, is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church and is affiliated with Byars Lodge No. 261, A. F. & A. M. and with the Woodmen of the World.

At Vinita, Oklahoma, in 1899 he married Miss Tommie L. Norris. Her father was the late Tom Norris, an Alabama farmer. Doctor and Mrs. McDaniel have a fine family of seven children: Alta, now in the eighth grade of the public schools of Byars; Claudius, also in the eighth grade; John, in the fifth grade; Madge, in the fifth grade; Leo and Lando, twins, both in the second grade; and Wykoff, who has not yet reached school age.

JAMES G. DORAN is one of the successful lawyers of Western Oklahoma. He has had an active business and professional career, not only in Oklahoma but in several other western states and the value of his citizenship has been expressly appreciated in recent years at Laverne, his present home.

He was born November 6, 1857, at Xenia, Ohio, son of William and Rebecca (Haywood) Doran, his father a native of Ohio and his mother of New Jersey. There were ten children in the family, and it is a remarkable fact that all of them are still living, named as follows: John L., Frank M., Thomas, Mary, Elizabeth, Charlotte, Isaac, James G., Rebecca and Oscar.

During his infancy James G. Doran's parents moved to Indianapolis, where he spent the years until he was



Char H. Gooding

twenty-two. In the meantime he attended the public schools, graduated from St. Mary's Academy at the age of eighteen, and then entered a law office where he studied until admitted to the bar of Indiana at the age of twenty-one. After one year of preliminary practice at Indianapolis, he moved to Nebraska, and later practiced in Colorado, North Dakota and Missouri until 1900. In that year his home was moved to Muskogee, Oklahoma, where for two years he gave his attention to the life insurance business. From Muskogee Mr. Doran went to Mangum, and soon afterwards to Laverne, where he has since enjoyed a profitable law practice.

In 1912 he was appointed a justice of the peace and in 1913 was elected police judge of Laverne, an office he filled with credit for three years. He is an active democrat.

On October 14, 1893, at Marshalltown, Iowa, Mr. Doran married Miss Cora Berry, daughter of Benjamin Berry. Mrs. Doran was born May 24, 1862, and died February 19, 1899, at Bosworth, Missouri. She was a lifelong member of the Presbyterian Church. She is survived by one child, Lloyd Doran, who was born at Bosworth, Missouri, October 25, 1897, and was graduated from the high school at Mangum, Oklahoma, with the class of 1914.

CHARLES HENRY GOODING. A forcible reminder of the pioneer days of the Choctaw Nation is contained in the recollections of Charles Henry Gooding, manager and owner of the Valliant Lumber, Light and Power Company, at Valliant, Oklahoma. His father's home, near old Goodland Church, was built in the wilds and for years it was possible to kill both deer and turkey while standing on the porch. The prairies were void of fences and houses, grass was as high as the back of the average house, and tens of thousands of cattle roamed at will. Those were days when the Choctaws themselves owned most of the cattle, and among the prominent ranchmen of that section were George Colbert, Thomas Griggs, Cole Nelson, Uncle Billy Springs, Governor Wilson Jones and the Wilson brothers.

Goodland Church was a popular meeting-place for the Indians. Here were put into use the bugle and the drum as instruments to lead the Indians on marches that were part of the early religious ceremonials. They marched two and two, and Mr. Gooding remembers lines that were more than a mile long. He recalls also that after the march in the evening, parties of the paraders visited the homes of individual Indians and serenaded them with the bugle and drum, and this was a social feature of the religious life of the community.

Mr. Gooding is the son of a white man, Henry Leavenworth Gooding, who was born in the Choctaw Nation and whose wife, Rosanna LeFlore, was a daughter of Bazil LeFlore, the first governor of the Choctaw Nation after the Indians came from Mississippi. The elder Gooding was a contractor in his early manhood and later a farmer and stockman. After marriage into the Indian tribe, he served a term as clerk of Kiamichi County. His father came to Indian Territory when Fort Towson was established and was a sergeant in the first detachment of soldiers stationed there. He is now seventy-nine years of age. His wife died in 1905. The grandmother of Charles Henry Gooding was a full-blood Choctaw who could not speak English, while her husband, Bazil LeFlore, who came to Indian Territory with the Choctaws in the early '30s, was a quarter-blood Choctaw. Besides being the first governor of the Choctaw Nation in the new country, he represented it for several years as a delegate at Washington, D. C. Until a year before his death he served as auditor for the

Nation. His early home was near Goodland, but he also once lived at Fort Towson, having bought from the United States Government the property at this post after it was abandoned by the War Department. Governor LeFlore, in 1902, had gone to visit Daniel Miller, a full-blood Choctaw preacher, who lived near Goodland, and stayed for the night. Next morning at breakfast table he expired of heart failure.

The first school Charles Henry Gooding attended was at Goodland. The schoolhouse was situated in the corner of the yard of Governor LeFlore and the school was taught by Mrs. LeFlore. Later he attended old Spencer Academy, which was situated near Fort Towson, and of which the Rev. J. J. Read, an early Presbyterian missionary, was superintendent. Later, O. P. Stark became superintendent and still later, after the school was moved to the prairie near the home of Judge Oaks, it was presided over by H. R. Shemmerhorn, another of the early missionaries. After leaving school Mr. Gooding became clerk in the store of Joel Springs, at Roebuck Lake, and later clerked for T. J. Stevens, a merchant near the old Walker place fifteen miles northwest of Hugo. Subsequently he established a farm and store near the mouth of Boggy, and this he sold to return to the employ of T. J. Stevens. Afterward he entered the milling business on Red River, but moved his mill into the mountains. There he remained until eight years ago, when he located at Valliant and established a lumber mill, planing mill, lumber yard and electric light plant.

Mr. Gooding was first married to a step-daughter of Thompson Nohoa, an Indian. They became the parents of three children, namely: Louis LeFlore, who attended Armstrong Academy and the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, and is now successfully engaged in business at Valliant; Henry L., who is a graduate of a military school at Lexington, Missouri, and is now engaged in farming near Mead, Oklahoma; and Mrs. Ernest Ball, who is the wife of an oil man at Tulsa. Mrs. Gooding died in 1893 and in the following year Mr. Gooding was united in marriage with Mrs. Clara Mitchell, a daughter of Thomas Ashford, of Doaksville. They had two children, namely: Mrs. Rosa Lancaster, who is the wife of a prosperous farmer at Glen, Oklahoma; and Mrs. Virgie Martin, who is the wife of a merchant at that place. In 1902 Mr. Gooding was again married, being united with Miss Minnie Hall, daughter of P. D. Hall, of Grant, Oklahoma, and when she died he was married to Marinda Hall, her sister. Mr. Gooding has one brother and three sisters: Bazil LeFlore, who is a farmer living in the vicinity of Grant, Oklahoma; Mrs. Joel Springs, who is a widow living at Hugo, Oklahoma; Mrs. J. E. Plank, who is the wife of a telegraph operator in the employ of the pipe line company at Savannah, Oklahoma; and Miss Esther, who lives with her father at Goodland. Mr. Gooding is a member of the Masonic and Woodmen lodges, and was a charter member of the Woodmen Lodge and Woodmen Circle at Grant.

IRVING L. HULL. In 1909 Irving L. Hull came to Cordell as the cashier of what was then the Oklahoma State Bank, but which three years later was nationalized, becoming the State National Bank. Mr. Hull is still in the office of cashier with the institution, which is the foremost of its kind in the community.

Mr. Hull was born in Woodbine, Iowa, on January 31, 1882, and is a son of Irving D. and Annette A. (Rumple) Hull. The father was born in Connecticut in 1850, and is now living retired in Greeley, Colorado.

In early life Irving D. Hull moved about a good deal, going from his native state to Michigan, and thence

to Maringo, Iowa, near where he was married, and they later moved to Woodbine, Iowa, where the subject was born. Mr. Hull was a farmer and stockman all through his active business career, and prospered in that work. He is a veteran of the Civil war, serving in Company E, Twenty-fourth Iowa Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, passing through the entire period of the war. He was at Vicksburg, Malvern Hill, passed through the Red River campaign, and participated in many vital engagements with his regiment. He is a Methodist of long standing and is a Mason and an Odd Fellow.

To him and his wife were born seven children. Edith married Arthur Garrett, a factory superintendent, and they live in Detroit, Michigan. Oscar, a farmer, lives at Gilecrest, Colorado. Ethel is a milliner and makes her home with her parents in Greeley, Colorado. Edna married a Mr. Kindred, and they live in Windsor, Colorado, where he is a plumber. Irving L. was the fifth child of his parents. Vera married G. G. Wilson, a wholesale produce merchant of Greeley, Colorado. Orlo B. lives at Ocean Beach, California, where he is a professor in the high school.

Irving L. Hull had his early schooling in Woodbine, Iowa, and when he had finished his studies in the public schools entered the Woodbine Normal and finished a course of training there. His first position was with the First National Bank of Woodbine, Iowa. He entered as a book-keeper and was promoted to the office of cashier's assistant, which he held until 1909. In that year he came to Cordell, Oklahoma, to take the cashier-ship of the Oklahoma State Bank, which was nationalized in 1912 and became the State National Bank of Cordell.

The State National Bank of Cordell is the oldest financial institution in the town. It was founded in 1900 with a capital stock of \$5,000, by G. H. and H. L. Rowley, under the name of the Cotton Exchange Bank. In 1902 its growth demanded an increase in capital to \$10,000, and it became the First National Bank, still under the direction of the Rowleys. In 1909 the bank was again reorganized as the Oklahoma State Bank with a capital of \$30,000, and a new and modern brick building was erected to house the concern. Under this organization H. L. Rowley was made president, and I. L. Hull was retained in the position of cashier. In 1912 the bank was nationalized and its present title, the State National Bank, came into use. In 1913 H. L. Rowley disposed of the greater part of his interest in the concern, and W. L. Taylor was elected president, J. A. Taylor becoming assistant cashier. In 1914 the bank deposits aggregated \$113,000.

Mr. Hull, who has been connected with banks and banking from his earliest independent career, has active charge of the business. He is conceded to be a man of good judgment, well versed in affairs connected with the banking business, and only success is predicted for him. The directors of the bank are J. G. Dodson, J. A. Duff, G. F. Ames, W. F. Taylor, I. L. Hull and J. A. Taylor.

Mr. Hull is secretary and treasurer of the Cordell Library Board, and it should be said that he was the originator of the movement that resulted in the obtaining of a fine Carnegie library which was completed in 1911. He is a member of the Commercial Club and has served for several years as a member of its executive committee. With his family he has membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and his fraternal associations are with the Elks, the Odd Fellows and the Modern Woodmen.

In 1909 Mr. Hull was married in Woodbine, Iowa, to Miss Bessie M. Haas, daughter of Lewis Haas, now president of the Woodbine Savings Bank. Mr. and Mrs. Hull

have two children, Allison, born in June, 1910, and Harley born June 20, 1912.

R. EARLE SMITH, M. D. Among the enterprising citizens of the younger generation in Gracemont, Oklahoma, R. Earle Smith figures prominently as a successful physician and surgeon. He has been engaged in the active practice of his profession in this city for the past two years and during that period has acquired a large and lucrative patronage here and in the adjacent countryside.

The Smith family originated in England and representatives of the name came to America and settled in New York in the early colonial days. The first born in a family of seven children, Doctor Smith is a native of Gorman, Texas, where his birth occurred, May 3, 1887. He is a son of C. C. and Addie (Mauu) Smith, the former of whom was born in Mobile, Alabama, in 1856, and the latter of whom is a native of Norton, Kansas, where she was born in 1857. The father was reared and educated in Alabama and was a pioneer settler in the vicinity of Gorman, Texas, in 1871. He was married in the latter place and was actively engaged in farming and stock raising there until his retirement from business. To him and his wife were born the following children: Doctor Smith is the subject of this sketch; Marion is county superintendent of schools for Eastland County, Texas; Low is a successful and popular teacher in the schools of Eastland County; Vera is a sophomore in the University of Texas; Charles is a sophomore in the Denton Normal College; Iola is a junior in the Gorman High School; and May is a pupil in the public school of Gorman.

After a thorough preliminary education in the public and high schools of Gorman, Texas, Doctor Smith attended Hankins Normal College, in Eastland County, Texas, graduating in the class of 1906. He then entered the University of California, in which he completed the course in 1909 and in the following year he was matriculated as a student in the University of Oklahoma, in which excellent institution he was graduated in 1913, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Doctor Smith began his professional work in Gracemont, this state, and his splendid success here indicates a thorough preparedness for his life work. His offices are in the Gracemont Drug Building, on Main Street. In politics he is enrolled as a democrat, and in a fraternal way he affiliates with Gracemont Lodge No. 344, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; and with Gracemont Camp, Woodmen of the World. Doctor Smith is essentially progressive in his professional work and as a citizen he gives his ardent support to all measures and enterprises tending to promote the public welfare.

In 1910, in Norman, Oklahoma, occurred the marriage of Doctor Smith to Miss Effie Brisbin, a daughter of Mrs. Flora Brisbin, of Norman. Doctor and Mrs. Smith are devout members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Gracemont, in which he serves on the official board. They are both popular in the social life of Gracemont and are held in high esteem by their fellow citizens.

HENRY MAURICE REEDER, M. D. Since he established his home at Asher in August, 1908, Doctor Reeder has been an active citizen as well as a very competent physician and surgeon. He enjoys a very large practice and in whatever way it may be estimated his life has been one of commendable success. He gained his professional education by his own earnings, and he is a man ambitious to serve and make himself a useful factor in the community.

The Reeder family to which he belongs came from



N. P. Hewitt

England to Massachusetts in colonial times. However, Doctor Reeder himself was born in Bland County, Virginia, April 27, 1876. His father, Stephen S. Reeder, was born at Starkey, New York, in 1833, grew up in his native state, but from there went to Virginia, and was married in Bland County to Emma Fulkerson, a native of Virginia and of a well-known family of that state. She is still living. The father died at Lexington, Missouri, in 1889. In July, 1876, when Doctor Reeder was only a few weeks old, his parents moved out to Lexington, Missouri, where his father became a merchant. He also served several years as deputy county collector. He was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Doctor Reeder was the second in a family of five children, the others being: Catherine, wife of O. S. Bulkley, a rancher at Lancaster, California; Lyman F., who is a successful attorney at Batesville, Arkansas, where he studied law under Judge Yancy and Judge Fulkerson; Walter, who is a planter at Tampa, Florida; and Pearl, wife of Dr. H. G. Campbell, a physician and surgeon at Asher, Oklahoma.

Doctor Reeder as a boy attended the public schools of Lexington, Missouri, graduating from the high school in 1892. After that he earned his living for several years as clerk in different stores at Lexington. In 1899 he went out to Kern County, California, and was employed in the California oil fields until 1904. Returning East he entered the University Medical College of Kansas City, and remained until earning his M. D. degree in 1908. A few weeks after his graduation he located at Asher, Oklahoma, and has since acquired a large general medical and surgical practice, his offices being located on the main street of the town. He is a member of the Pottawatomie County and Oklahoma State Medical societies, and the American Medical Association. He is also local surgeon for the Rock Island Railroad, and is examining physician for the Oklahoma National Insurance Company, for the International Insurance Company of St. Louis, and the Bankers Life Insurance Company of Des Moines. He is a member and medical examiner for Choctaw Lodge No. 87, Woodmen of the World, at Asher, and is a member of Asher Lodge No. 238, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. His church is the Presbyterian, and in politics he is a democrat. He has served on the Asher School Board.

At Batesville, Arkansas, in 1910, Doctor Reeder married Miss Mary Latham. Her father, Rev. James G. Latham, is now pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Mineo, Oklahoma. To their marriage have been born three children: Henry Maurice, Jr., Mary Catherine and Nell Latham.

HENRY C. L. LUCK. One of the most accomplished editors in Oklahoma is Henry C. L. Luck, editor and owner of the Beacon Light at Laverne. It is said that Mr. Luck is a master of five languages, and while still a comparatively young man he has had a range of experience which is very unusual.

He was born in the noted Prussian City of Spandau, August 14, 1877, a son of Albert and Emily (Goettel) Luck, both of whom were natives of Germany. Mr. Luck was fifth in a family of seven children and the only one of them in America. He received his early education in the public schools of Germany, and spent most of his early youth in the City of Berlin. From the age of fourteen to twenty-one, he served a thorough apprenticeship and a journeyman's experience as a machinist.

Following that came four years of European travel with an American circus, and his mechanical proficiency, his command of language and general all around ability

made him very valuable to the concern. For two years he was with Buffalo Bill as an interpreter during his European tour.

Mr. Luck came to America in 1904 as valet to Buffalo Bill, but soon afterward left his service and in 1905 resumed his work as a machinist. Subsequently he toured the United States with a circus, and in 1907 arrived in Oklahoma. He located a claim in Ellis County thirteen miles south of Laverne, and made that the center of his operations for a time. For two years he lived in the Town of May, and owned and conducted a machine shop there before his removal to Laverne.

On August 1, 1915, he bought the plant and business of the Beacon Light, which is a socialist paper at Laverne, and under his editorial management this paper has prospered and has widely extended its influence and circulation. The Beacon Light is now in its fourth year. Mr. Luck is an active socialist and is identified with the party in Harper County. He was secretary of the Ellis County organization in 1910. Mr. Luck has never married. He is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

NELSON P. H. WHITE, M. D. Seven years of devoted service in maintaining the health of a large part of the population of Clinton has drawn the career of Dr. Nelson P. H. White within the fold of a large and emphatic need, giving him an increasing outlet for a wealth of professional and general usefulness. Doctor White was born in Washington County, Virginia, September 27, 1864, and is a son of Pascal H. and Elizabeth (Essary) White, natives of Virginia. The father, of Scotch descent, was a farmer and stockman in Virginia all of his life, where he owned a large plantation, and died in 1872, at the age of fifty-seven years, at Mendota, Virginia, where Mrs. White still resides.

Nelson P. H. White attended the public schools of Washington County, Virginia, and was graduated from the Mendota High School in the class of 1882. In the following year he was graduated from Hamilton (Virginia) College, and after leaving that institution taught school for one year in Washington County, Virginia, and one year in Sullivan County, Tennessee. He commenced the study of medicine in a preparatory school at Blountville, Tennessee, where he spent three years, and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, Maryland, and was graduated therefrom in 1890, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He did not cease his study and research when he left college halls, however, for he has been a constant student, having taken a post-graduate course at the Medical College of Virginia, in 1896, where he specialized in obstetrics and in the diseases of women and children.

The doctor spent the entire year of 1897 in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Baltimore and Johns Hopkins University, and in the Pasteur department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1898-9 and 1900 he spent from six weeks to three months in the college at Baltimore.

Doctor White commenced the practice of his profession at Mendota, Virginia, where he remained until 1900, in which year he came to Gerry, Oklahoma, and remained there eight years. In July, 1908, he transferred his field of practice to Clinton, where he has been deservedly successful, and where his practice in both medicine and surgery is a large and representative one. He maintains offices in the Thurmond Building, where he has appliances for the most exacting demands of his profession. Doctor White is a man of rare discretion, tact and sympathy, an earnest and painstaking exponent of the best tenets of medical science, and an indefatigable seeker after those things

which produce health and happiness. He belongs to the Custer County Medical Society, of which he was formerly president, and to the Oklahoma Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is a fellow of the American Medical Association. He belongs also to Mendota Lodge No. 281, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is past noble grand of Mendota Lodge of the Odd Fellows. Politically, Doctor White is a democrat, but public affairs have attracted him little. With his family, he belongs to the Baptist Church. He has been successful in a material way, and in addition to his home on Ninth Street, North, Clinton, is the owner of much valuable farming property, including 320 acres in Gray County, Texas, and 1,280 acres in Ochiltree County, Texas.

Doctor White was married at Mendota, Virginia, in 1888, to Miss Della Lee Barker, a daughter of Col. Joel Barker, now deceased, who was a farmer and veteran of the Confederacy. Eight children have been born to Doctor and Mrs. White: Mamie Lee, who married Charles Moon, a clerk in the office of the general superintendent of the Frisco Railroad System; Nat D., who is the assistant manager of a large furniture establishment at Tulsa, Oklahoma; Nelson Stuart, who is attending the University of Oklahoma; Frank B., a senior in the Clinton High School; Bonnie K., a freshman at that school; and John V., Pearl and Erick, who are all attending the Clinton public schools.

ALVIN BINGAMAN. Prompt adaptation to opportunity, a capacity for gauging the possible increase in values and the well developed speculative instinct which places the natural broker in a class by himself, are factors which have contributed to the business success of Alvin Bingaman, formerly a legal practitioner, but of more recent years a dealer in loans and investments, at Cordell. Mr. Bingaman belongs to a family which originated in Germany and migrated to America during colonial days, settling in Pennsylvania. He was born at Quincy, Adams County, Illinois, September 28, 1870, and is a son of Albert and Mary (Welcome) Bingaman.

Albert Bingaman was born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1836, and as a youth of eighteen years made his way to California, where he continued to be engaged in prospecting and mining until 1864. He then went to Illinois and took up his residence at Quincy, where he established himself in the agricultural implement business, continuing there until 1871, when he moved to Nodaway County, Missouri. From that time forward, Mr. Bingaman was engaged in farming and stockraising until his death, which occurred on his farm in 1913. He was a man of industry, who made money in each of his several ventures, being possessed of versatile talents in a business way. His religious belief was that of the Presbyterian Church, while fraternally he was a Mason and politically a democrat. His strict integrity placed him in the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. Mr. Bingaman married Miss Mary Welcome, who was also born in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, in 1850, and died at Burlington, Kansas, in July, 1911. They became the parents of four children: Alvin, Nena, whose home is in Nodaway County, Missouri, but who at this writing (1915) is on a visit to California; Lydia A., who married Fred E. Diss, a mechanic of Nodaway County, Missouri; and Harry, who is engaged in the loans and investment business at Creston, Iowa.

Alvin Bingaman attended the graded schools of Nodaway County, Missouri, and was graduated from the Maryville (Missouri) High School with the class of 1892. He then attended the State University of Missouri, at Columbia, finishing the sophomore year, and returned to

Maryville, where he took up the study of law in the office of Edwin A. Vinsonhaler, being admitted to the bar in 1894. For a time Mr. Bingaman was engaged in practice at Maryville, but he had become interested in the farm loan business, and when he came to Cordell, in 1910, gave up the law entirely to devote his whole time and attention to the farm loan and investment business, taking notes and mortgages. He is the owner of a farm eight miles southwest of Cordell, a tract of 160 acres of valuable land, and another property, of 240 acres, eleven miles southeast of Cordell. He handles considerable stock and in this venture, as in his others, he has been more than ordinarily successful. Mr. Bingaman is alert, active and progressive in his views. He has evinced commendable public spirit and zeal, and in all his transactions has been guided by probity, sagacity and good judgment. His offices are located in the Kerley Building. A democrat in political matters, Mr. Bingaman has served as president of the school board of Cordell, and was a member of the Missouri State Democratic Committee while residing at Maryville. With his family, he belongs to the Presbyterian Church. He is well known in fraternal circles, being past noble grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Maryville, a member of the Encampment there, Maryville Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America and Maryville Camp, Woodmen of the World. He is an enthusiastic member of the Cordell Commercial Club and has been active in its work.

Mr. Bingaman was married in June, 1900, at Maryville, Missouri, to Miss Ada A. Alderman, a daughter of Hon. Ira K. Alderman, a resident of Maryville and ex-judge of the District Court. To Mr. and Mrs. Bingaman there has come one daughter, Helen Kemper, born May 31, 1913.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BEHIMER. Among the successful financiers of Cimarron County of the younger generation there is probably no one more perfectly in sympathy with that public spirit which has contributed to the progress of the growing communities than Benjamin Franklin Behimer, cashier of the Cimarron County Bank, of Kenton. Persevering and energetic in whatever direction his efforts have been turned, he has won a substantial place in banking circles, and as president of the Kenton Commercial Club is a leading factor in the activities which are adding to the prestige and importance of his adopted place.

Mr. Behimer was born April 18, 1886, on a farm in Sumner County, Kansas, and is a son of Michael J. and Sarah (Peterson) Behimer, and a grandson of Michael and Elizabeth (Oxley) Behimer, natives of Ohio. His father was born October 13, 1860, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and has been a farmer and stock raiser all of his life, being at present a resident of Ellis, Illinois. He was married January 22, 1883, at Blue Grass, Illinois, to Miss Sarah Peterson, a daughter of Benjamin and Lydia F. (Pilkington) Peterson, natives of the Sucker State. Four sons and two daughters have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Behimer, namely: Jessie Pearl, born October 29, 1884, in Vermilion County, Illinois, married February 20, 1906, Frank M. Brennan, a merchant at Ellis, Illinois, and has two children,—Sarah Irene and Mildred; Benjamin Franklin, of this review; Charles, born September 20, 1888, now a live stock farmer at Clarence, Illinois, married September 29, 1912, Miss Katherine Philabaum; Arthur, born April 13, 1891, associated with his brother, Benjamin F., in the management of a cattle ranch in Union County, New Mexico, married in 1913, Miss Irene Brennan; Robert Leo, born August 18, 1898; and Edith Lillian, born February 28, 1901.

Benjamin Franklin Behimer was two years of age when taken by his parents from Kansas to Illinois, and there his education was secured in the public schools of that state. He was further prepared by a business course in the Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Illinois, graduating with high honors, and in 1907 received his introduction to the banking business, the same year, when he entered the Potomac National Bank, at Potomac, Illinois, in the capacity of bookkeeper. In 1908 he came to Oklahoma, locating at Blackwell, where he had charge of a set of books in the State National Bank, now the State Guaranty Bank, of that place. In February of 1909 he was offered a position as bookkeeper with the First National Bank of Clayton, New Mexico, and believing he would have a fine opportunity for advancement he accepted the same and has since been associated with the people who own that bank. In January, 1911, Mr. Behimer, who by this time had a good grasp on the details of banking, was elected assistant cashier of the Cimarron County Bank, of Kenton, and October 5, 1912, was advanced to cashier of this institution, a position which he has since retained. This banking house, one of the most substantial in Cimarron County, was established in May, 1908, by H. J. Hammond, of Clayton, New Mexico, who continues as its president, he being also president of the First National Bank of Clayton, New Mexico, the pioneer financial institution of Union County, New Mexico, as the Cimarron County Bank is also the first banking concern of Cimarron County. In addition to discharging the duties of his official position in an entirely capable manner, Mr. Behimer has other interests, chief among which is his cattle ranch, twelve miles west of Kenton, which he operates in partnership with his brother, Arthur. He is president of the Kenton Commercial Club, a director of the Western Oklahoma Bankers' Association, and a member of the board of education. He is what is known in business circles as a "live wire," being a stirring, energetic factor in every movement launched which promises to benefit Kenton's civic, business, educational or financial interests. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow and has numerous warm friends in fraternal circles.

On September 19, 1909, at Potomac, Illinois, Mr. Behimer was united in marriage with Miss Flossie Olive Coon, who was born April 27, 1890, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Swisher) Coon, natives of Vermilion County. They have two children: Elsie Charlotte, born January 22, 1912; and Melvin John, born June 16, 1915, both at Kenton, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Behimer are consistent members of the United Brethren Church.

HIRAM GILL CAMPBELL, M. D. When Doctor Campbell located at Asher on January 31, 1907, he was prepared by an unusual course of training and by thorough experience to furnish a splendid service as physician and surgeon. That service has been performed in subsequent years, and his practice now covers a large scope of country around Asher, where his abilities are ranked the very highest. Doctor Campbell is a man who has made the best use of his opportunities in life, and his position and prosperity are only the just reward of what he has done for his fellow men.

The family whose name he bears came from Scotland to America during the colonial era. Doctor Campbell himself was born in Sharp County, Arkansas, June 24, 1872. His father was Rev. John William Campbell, a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was born in Kentucky in 1840, and died in Sharp County, Arkansas, in 1880. His early years were spent in Kentucky, where he married, and in 1869 he settled in Sharp County, Arkansas. He was a democrat in politics, a

member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Rev. Mr. Campbell married Miss Charlene K. Davies, who was born in Kentucky in 1844 and died at Newport, Arkansas, in 1909. In 1874 the family removed to Izard County, Arkansas, but lived there only a short time before they returned to Sharp County, where Rev. Mr. Campbell died. The widowed mother then took her family back to Izard County and located there at La Crosse. Doctor Campbell has an older brother, Silas, who is an attorney at Newport, Arkansas, and a graduate from the Arkansas College at Batesville, read law under Judge Fulkerson and was admitted to the bar in 1894. There were two other children who died in infancy.

Doctor Campbell spent most of his boyhood in La Crosse, Arkansas, where he attended La Crosse College. In 1895 he graduated A. B. from the Arkansas College at Batesville and the following year moved to Newport. He was a teacher in the public schools of that town for four years. In 1899 he entered the medical department of the University at Nashville, Tennessee, and remained there until graduating M. D. in 1903. For about a year he was an interne in the Nashville City Hospital. He began practice in 1904 at Newport, remained there a year, and during the months of January and February in 1905 took post-graduate work in the New York Poly-clinic. For two years beginning in March, 1905, he was in partnership with Doctors Kennerly and Dorr at Batesville. That was the experience which preceded his entrance into Oklahoma as a competent and highly successful physician at Asher. His offices are on Main Street in that town, and he has a general practice both in medicine and in surgery.

In politics he is a democrat and since coming to Asher has served on the town council and the school board. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, belongs to the County and State Medical societies and the American Medical Association, having served as vice president of the County Society. Fraternally he is affiliated with Asher Lodge No. 238, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

On April 20, 1907, in Batesville, Arkansas, Doctor Campbell married Miss Pearl Reeder. She was born in Virginia, and finished her education in the Elizabeth Aull Seminary at Lexington, Missouri. Her brother is Dr. H. M. Reeder, who is also engaged in the practice of medicine at Asher.

W. LE ROY BONNELL, M. D. Both in the broad fields of civic and social activity as well as in devotion to the interests of his profession, Doctor Bonnell has had a notable career during his residence in the State of Oklahoma. As a past president and now secretary of the Oklahoma Homeopathic Society it is very probable that Doctor Bonnell is the most prominent homeopathic physician in Oklahoma. He is a man of unusual breadth of interests, and while the medical fraternity knows him on account of his prominence in medical organizations he has also been a citizen of action in his home town of Chickasha, and over the state at large is well known to practically all the members of the Masouic order and of the Court of Honor.

Doctor Bonnell was born at Ashtabula, Ohio, June 6, 1883, a son of William R. and Rosa A. (Booth) Bonnell. His father has for thirty-eight years been locomotive engineer in Ohio in the service of the New York Central lines, and now has a run on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern. Among the historic railroad accidents which are well remembered by the people of the past generation was the destruction of many lives which went down with the passenger train while crossing a bridge at Ashtabula, the foundations of which had been weakened by flood. Just a short time before this acci-

dent William R. Bonnell had taken his own train across that bridge. Doctor Bonnell is the only son in a family of nine children. His seven living sisters are: Mrs. James Wood of Ashtabula; Mrs. Floyd Mack of Lockport, New York; Mrs. M. B. Walkley of Madison, Ohio; Mrs. J. C. Bates of Ashtabula; Mrs. Arba Willis, of Geneva, Ohio; Mildred Lucile and Esther Estelle, both of Ashtabula. The Bonnell family traces its ancestry in America back to 1638, when the first settlement was made in New Jersey. Members of the family were in Washington's army during the Revolution, and among them was Capt. John Bonnell. Doctor Bonnell's mother's parents were early settlers of Ohio, his maternal grandfather being a merchant and steamship owner at Ashtabula.

At the risk of some repetition there should be quoted a brief pen sketch of Doctor Bonnell by Judge Eugene Hamilton, which in a few sentences indicate how vigorously he strove when a young man to gain his station in a learned profession. Judge Hamilton says: "While only a freshman high school student, he worked his own way through high school, buying his own books and clothes. While yet a school boy with very limited means, and knowing his two hands as his only support, he decided on a profession. With a small purse of sixty-five dollars and a barrel of determination and clean character he entered college to become a doctor. Working night and day for four years and also meeting obligations amounting to over twenty-seven hundred dollars would make another interesting article. In June, 1907, he graduated from Cleveland Medical College with honor. His first physician's shingle was hung out at Chickasha, Oklahoma. By his pleasing personality and ability his success was assured from the start."

In addition to the above it should be noted that after graduating from the Ashtabula High School he entered the employ of an oil and gas corporation, and was advancing rapidly in the line of promotions, when he determined to study medicine. It was without financial assistance from any source that he set out to work his way through college. In high school he had taken a combination of courses with the study of medicine in view, and therefore was well advanced when in 1903 he entered the Cleveland Homeopathic Medical College, which later became the medical department of the University of Ohio. Until his graduation in 1907 he labored incessantly, meeting the many expenses of his college education. His broader success as a physician is well attested by the fact that during the administrations of both Governor Lee Cruce and Governor Robert L. Williams he has been a member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, and is now vice president of board of examiners. Another distinction is that he was chairman for Oklahoma of the American Institute of Homeopathy for four years. Other honors already mentioned are those pertaining to his official connection with the Oklahoma Homeopathic Society.

Dr. Bonnell was married May 17, 1913, to Miss Clara Alice Witt of Taos, New Mexico, who was for five years a student in the Oklahoma College for Women in Chickasha.

Dr. Bonnell has been a member of the Methodist Church for twenty-four years. He is an active member of the Grady County Farm Bureau and the Chickasha Chamber of Commerce, and has taken a lively interest in the upbuilding of his town. Partially through his efforts is due the establishment in Chickasha of the Oklahoma College for Women. He is a member of the Phi Epsilon Rho medical college fraternity, is a member of the National Geographic Society, and is vice president and director of the Harden-Roche Mortgage Company of

Chickasha, which is the largest loan and mortgage company in that part of Oklahoma.

His Masonic connections are of special note. He belongs to the Blue Lodge at Chickasha, the Scottish Rite Consistory at Guthrie and to India Temple of the Mystic Shrine at Oklahoma City. He is a charter member of the National Masonic Research Society. Other affiliations are with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias lodges at Chickasha. For the last six years Dr. Bonnell has acted in the capacity of state chancellor of the Court of Honor, and in that office has the general supervision over all lodges in both Oklahoma and Texas. In the Court of Honor he has for eight years been a delegate to the national meetings of the order, and has done a great deal to advance its interests and organization in the Southwest.

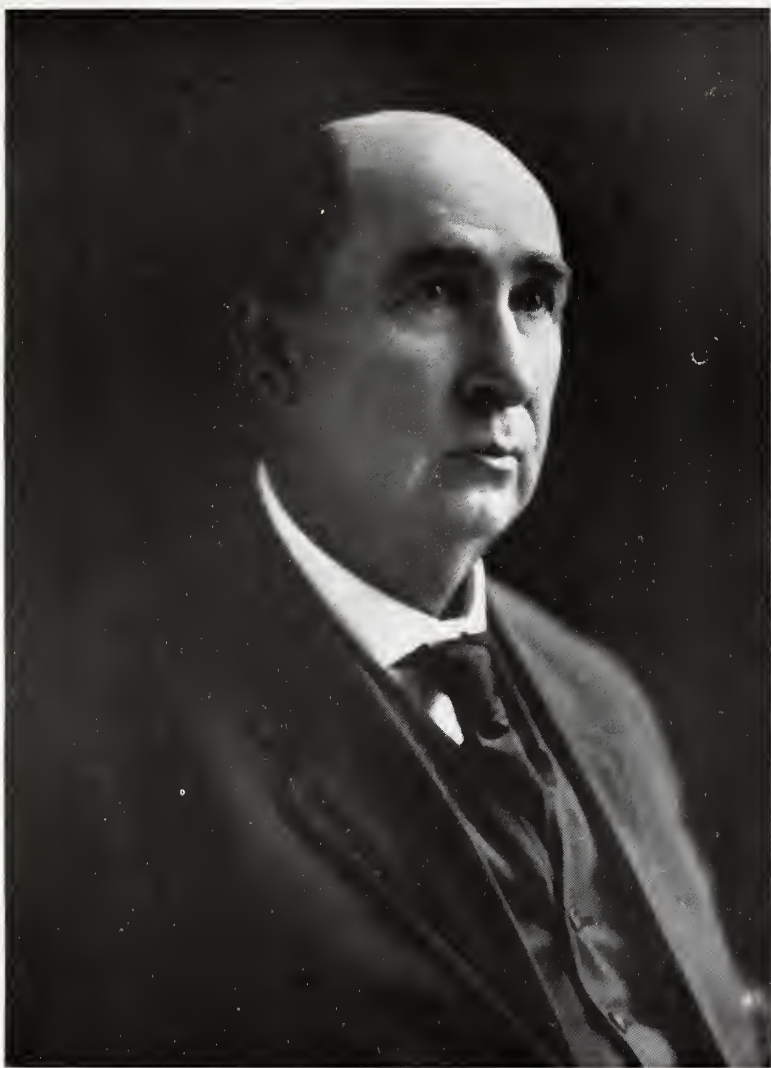
JOHN S. JENKINS. One of the veteran members of the Oklahoma bar, John S. Jenkins has practiced with distinguished ability since the opening of the original Oklahoma Territory, and with the exception of four years as federal attorney in Indian Territory has had his home at Oklahoma City since the opening of the townsite. Of the older residents of the state, none represent a better stock of the old Virginia and Kentucky families, and his own career has honorably maintained the traditions and high standards of his forebears.

John S. Jenkins was born in Monroe County, Kentucky, February 22, 1851. He grew up on a farm, and as a boy came to appreciate the social and political confusion of the Civil war period. His education was acquired in the Kentucky common school, at the Concord Seminary in Tennessee and the college at New Middleton, Tennessee. He began reading law in his native state and finished his studies in Columbian University at Washington, where he had the exceptional advantages offered by residence in the nation's capital. After his admission to the bar in 1876 at Glasgow, Kentucky, and a brief practice at Tompkinsville in his home state, he moved to Texas and for fourteen years enjoyed a substantial position in the bar of McKinney.

At the opening of Oklahoma in 1889, Mr. Jenkins became a charter member of the bar in Oklahoma City. In 1890 he accepted an appointment from President Harrison as assistant United States attorney of Indian Territory, with headquarters at Ardmore, and served four years in that office. In 1894 he returned to Oklahoma City, and has since practiced in all the courts of the territory and state. His experience as a lawyer has brought him in close contact with the people of Oklahoma throughout the interesting epochs covering the development of the state, and he ranks as one of the ablest as well as oldest lawyers. He is prominent in the Order of Odd Fellows, being past grand of Oklahoma Lodge No. 8, and a member of Oklahoma Encampment No. 4, I. O. O. F. His church is the Christian.

Mr. Jenkins is descended from a Welsh family that established a home in Bedford County, Virginia, in 1754, twenty years before the beginning of the Revolution. Later, in 1798, they joined the tide of emigration passing out of Virginia to the West and his great-grandfather, Jerry Jenkins, brought military land scrip which was located in Kentucky. Grandfather Samuel Jenkins served as a soldier with the rank of captain in both the War of 1812 and the Blackhawk war of the early thirties.

Samuel M. Jenkins, father of the Oklahoma lawyer, was a native of Kentucky and a prosperous farmer. He followed in politics the fortunes of the great whig, Henry Clay, and during the war upheld the Union cause, though too old then for active service. His home was in a section of country peculiarly exposed to



J. S. Jenkins.

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the troubles of private and public faction, where families were often divided in allegiance between North and South, and both he and his children suffered many of the unpleasant features of regular and irregular warfare. After the war he was a republican. His death occurred in 1900 in his eighty-sixth year.

Samuel M. Jenkins married Margaret Bush, a native of Kentucky, who died in 1886 in her seventy-sixth year. The Bush family came into Kentucky with the parents of Abraham Lincoln, and her grandfather's sister, Sallie Bush, was, as history tells, the step-mother of the martyr president.

John S. Jenkins in 1876 married Miss Helen Beall, a daughter of E. Beall, of Monroe County, Kentucky. Her family were of the large planter and slave-holding aristocracy of Kentucky, but her father was a Union man during the war. Mrs. Jenkins died in 1896, leaving a son, Albert E. Jenkins, now a successful lawyer at San Francisco.

In 1900 Mr. Jenkins married Miss Maude Whiteside, of Belleville, Illinois, and they have a son, John T. Jenkins, attending school in Oklahoma City. By his second wife Mr. Jenkins becomes connected with some of the historic names of New England. Mrs. Jenkins's father was Thomas A. Whiteside, a veteran Union soldier and a pioneer at Belleville, Illinois. On her mother's side she is a great-great-granddaughter of Matthew Lyon, of Vermont, who was one of the companions, and also a brother-in-law of Ethan Allen in his noted exploits during the Revolutionary war. Afterwards Matthew Lyon became prominent and made a name in history during the formative period of the American nation. He served as a member of an early Congress, and after becoming a resident of Kentucky and representing that state in the National House of Representatives had the distinction of casting the decisive vote which made Thomas Jefferson president and defeated Aaron Burr.

Mr. Jenkins has his office at 113½ West Main Street, and his home at 128 East Second Street in Oklahoma City.

ANDREW MONROE BEETS. One of the leading members of the Washita County bar is Andrew Monroe Beets, who since 1908 has been engaged in practice at Cordell. He was born at Edgar Springs, Missouri, October 1, 1881, and is a son of J. E. and Mattie (Lamar) Beets. The Beets family originated in Holland and came to America during colonial days, settling in North Carolina, where the grandfather of Andrew M. Beets was born in 1832. From North Carolina he moved to Tennessee, residing at Knoxville until 1879, in which year he drove through with an ox-wagon to Edgar Springs, Missouri, where he became a pioneer farmer and stockman. In 1898 he retired from active pursuits and took up his residence at Vinita, Oklahoma, where he met his death two years later when his house was destroyed by fire. He married Miss White, who was born in 1835, and who still survives him and lives at Edgar Springs, Missouri.

J. E. Beets was born at Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1857, and in 1878 moved to Texas, but in the following year moved to Edgar Springs, where he was married to Mattie Lamar, who had been born there in 1864. He engaged in farming and raising stock, but in 1890 went to Wheatland, Hickory County, Missouri, where he still resides, being a well known and successful breeder of blooded stock, both horses and mules. He is prominent and influential in civic affairs, taking an active interest in the success of the republican party. His religious support is given to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fel-

lows. Mr. and Mrs. Beets were the parents of the following children: Andrew Monroe; Edmonia, who died in infancy; Oliver, a druggist of Redlands, California; Luella, who is a teacher of expression in the Oklahoma schools; Clyde, living with his parents, who served a full term of enlistment in the United States army, being stationed along the Mexican border; Bertha, who is a teacher in the schools of Wheatland, Missouri; Ola, who is a senior in the Wheatland High School; and Edgar, who is a freshman at that institution.

Andrew Monroe Beets received the advantages of the public schools of Wheatland, Missouri, from 1890 until 1896, when his parents returned to Edgar Springs, and there he completed a high school course. He began in 1898 and for three years was engaged in teaching school as principle of the Yancy Mills school for three years. In 1901 he entered upon the study of law in the office of Robert Lamar, of Houston, Missouri, who was subsequently elected to Congress. In the meantime, in 1902, he had been admitted to the bar and had commenced practice at Houston, but in the fall of 1903 removed to the City of St. Louis, where he remained until May, 1906. Mr. Beets' next field of practice was Foss, Oklahoma, and in October, 1908, he came to Cordell to engage in practice in the county seat of Washita County, where he occupies well-appointed offices in the State National Bank Building. His practice is general in its character, and Mr. Beets has been connected with a number of the leading cases tried in Washita County since his arrival. He is admitted to practice in all the courts, has a large and representative clientele, and has made steady advancement in the confidence of his fellow-practitioners, as witnessed by his position as secretary of the Washita County Bar Association. He also belongs to the Oklahoma Bar Association. He has been a member of the Cordell Commercial Club since the time of its organization, and during six years of this time has been a member of its executive committee. Every progressive and beneficial movement has received his hearty support. He was the originator of the movement which resulted in the securing of a Carnegie Library for Cordell, in 1912, at a cost of \$9,000, and since its inception has been vice president of the board. In politics a democrat, Mr. Beets served Cordell as city attorney from 1909 until 1911 and rendered excellent service to the city of his adoption in that capacity. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Cordell Lodge No. 127, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. With his family, he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

While a resident of Dixon, Missouri, Mr. Beets was married to Miss Nora Bysart, daughter of R. M. Bysart, a well known farmer of Canute, Oklahoma, and to this union there have been born three children: Dorothy, Walter and Helen, all of whom are attending school.

HON. PETER PARNELL DUFFY. Head of the commission government of El Reno, an editor, and a writer of forceful and incisive prose and verse, Peter Parnell Duffy has been a well known citizen in Oklahoma for nearly fifteen years, and a high estimate must be placed upon his influence and work both as a journalist and as a public leader.

Peter Parnell Duffy was born August 31, 1873, at Louisville, Kentucky, during a brief residence of his parents in that city. His father, Bernard P. Duffy, born in Ireland, came to the United States when about fifteen years of age. The grandparents first settled in Louisiana. Bernard P. Duffy subsequently entered the law and was admitted to practice before the Illinois Supreme Court at Springfield. He began his practice in St. Louis, Missouri, later practiced for a short time in Louisville,

Kentucky, and then removed to Maryville, Missouri, where he was a prominent lawyer for eighteen years. While in Maryville he also became identified with newspaper work as editor of a weekly paper. Leaving Missouri he established a home in Columbus, Nebraska, and in that city was associated with his son, Peter Parnell, in publishing the Platte County Democrat. Bernard P. Duffy married Mary Frazier, a native of Scotland. They were married in St. Louis.

Peter Paruell Duffy acquired his early education in the schools of Maryville, Missouri, and in Nebraska, and in that unrivaled training school, a newspaper and printing office. In 1901 he was graduated from Nebraska University, and soon afterwards came to Oklahoma, with the intention of starting up an office for the practice of law. However, his plans were diverted and for the first four years he was a traveling insurance agent with home in El Reno. Mr. Duffy has never for any great length of time been able to get away from the influences of journalism, with which he was surrounded as a youth. His strongest inclination has been toward newspaper work. Some years ago in company with J. W. and T. W. Maher, he bought the El Reno Daily Democrat, and for eight years the firm conducted this as one of the influential daily papers of Oklahoma. During that time Mr. Duffy had also served for four years, during legislative sessions, as private secretary to Lieutenant Governor George W. Bellamy.

Throughout his residence in El Reno Mr. Duffy's qualities as a civic leader have been recognized and appreciated, and in 1911, when the commission charter first went into effect he was the choice of the people for the first commissioner of public affairs. This position made him executive head of one of the departments into which the government of El Reno was divided by the new charter, and by virtue of that position he is also ex-officio mayor of the city. Mr. Duffy was elected for one year under the terms of the charter, and in 1912 was re-elected for three years, and again re-elected in April, 1915, making seven years in all when his term expires in 1918. Politically Mr. Duffy is a democrat of the progressive type. He is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1913 he married Miss Olivette, daughter of Dr. J. A. Hatchett of El Reno. Aside from his work on his own paper Mr. Duffy has contributed much special correspondence to Oklahoma papers and to journals in other states. He is a keen student and observer of political and social affairs, and has written many illuminating articles for the public press. To a widening circle of readers he is becoming more and more appreciated as a facile writer of charming verse, and many of his poems have attracted as much attention as his articles on politics and general affairs.

DAVID F. CRIST. President of the First National Bank at McLoud, David F. Crist is a young banker whose talents and capacity for that line of business has brought him rapidly into prominence, and his friends and associates predict for him, now only a little past thirty-five years of age, a very high place in Oklahoma financial affairs.

He comes of what might be called the landed aristocracy of the Middle West. His people have been substantial farmers, and his grandfather, David Crist, at one time owned 200 acres of black prairie land where the little City of Roodhouse, Illinois, now stands. He was one of the pioneers in that section of Illinois. David F. Crist, the Oklahoma banker, was born at Roodhouse, Illinois, January 19, 1880. His father, C. J. Crist, was born in the same place in 1845, and still lives there

at the age of seventy. In fact, that section of Illinois has been his home all his career, except from 1903 to 1911, years which he spent in Pottawatomie County, Oklahoma. His business has been that of farmer and stock raiser. He married Eliza Jane Wales, who was born in Pennsylvania. Of their six children David F. is the youngest, and the other five are briefly mentioned as follows: Louisa, whose first husband was William F. Wyatt, who was first a school teacher and later an attorney, and who is now the wife of Frank C. Crizier, a carpenter and builder, their home being in Roswell, New Mexico; Charles H., a farmer at Churchill, Idaho; Carrie, wife of J. H. Harp, a farmer at Roodhouse, Illinois; Mary, wife of E. V. Rawlins, a physician and surgeon at Marshfield, Missouri; and Fannie, wife of F. E. Rawlius, a farmer at Roodhouse, Illinois.

David F. Crist grew up on his father's farm near Roodhouse, spent the first nineteen years of his life in the wholesome atmosphere of an Illinois rural district. He attended the country schools and also the Roodhouse High School, and in 1900 graduated from Brown's Business College at Jacksonville, Illinois. Mr. Crist is not only a banker but a practical farmer as well. After leaving business college he was employed on a farm near his native town for a year and then became a bookkeeper in the People's Bank at Roodhouse. For a year and a half he was in the same employment with the Roodhouse Bank. In April, 1904, he came to McLoud, Oklahoma, and assisted in clearing up and developing his father's farm two miles north of that town until 1907. He then entered the Shawnee National Bank, but in 1908 returned to the farm, and during 1909 he was engaged in farming for about a year in Idaho. Returning to Oklahoma in 1910, Mr. Crist soon became identified with the Canadian Valley Bank at Asher. From bookkeeper he was promoted to cashier, and from that to the office of president. Mr. Crist is still president of the Asher Bank, and on November 8, 1915, became president of the First National Bank of McLoud. His home is now in McLoud. The other officers of this bank are John W. Jones of Shawnee, vice president, and W. H. Hollis, cashier. The First National has a capital of \$25,000, surplus of \$5,000, and the bank building is situated on Main Street.

In politics Mr. Crist is a democrat, and is affiliated with Asher Lodge No. 238, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Oklahoma Banker's Association. At Oklahoma City, in December, 1909, he married Miss Myrtle Welchon, whose father, J. W. Welchon, lives on his farm north of McLoud. Two children were born into their home, D. Frank, born September 25, 1910, and Wayne Gordon, born December 6, 1912.

MILF. GRAHAM. The Citizens National Bank of Okmulgee represents not only large financial resources but also some of the best business and financial talent of that city in its officers and directors. The principal officers of the bank are: D. M. Smith, president; M. F. Graham, vice president; R. deSteiguer, vice president; Crittenden Smith, cashier. Other directors are Ed Hart, J. L. Fuqua, L. W. Duncan, H. C. Beckman and Bluford W. Miller. The Citizens National is capitalized at \$100,000 and at the close of the year 1915, had a surplus of \$20,000. Its total resources aggregate over \$900,000 and according to a recent statement the deposits totaled nearly \$750,000.

The vice president of this bank, M. F. Graham, has been a resident of Okmulgee a number of years, and throughout that time has been identified with its banks, and came to Oklahoma with considerable banking ex-



P. H. Leivick,

perience gained while a resident of his native State of Missouri. He was born at Millville, Missouri, July 14, 1875, a son of Fletcher J. and Elizabeth A. (Fowler) Graham.

His father was born in Carroll County, Missouri, in 1838, and his mother in Ray County of that state in 1840. She is now living at Richmond, Missouri, while the father died there in 1913. At the outset of his career Fletcher Graham was a country merchant at Millville, Missouri, until his store was destroyed by the northern bushwhackers. He then joined General Price's army and was wounded in the critical Battle of Pea Ridge. He was shot through the head and in the hip, and lay an entire day on the battlefield without attention, being given up for dead by his comrades. As a result of the wound he lost his left eye. After getting his honorable discharge from the Confederate army he again resumed merchandising at Millville, and continued to sell goods in this locality for fifteen or twenty years. At the same time he conducted a large farm and stock ranch. He became a director and one of the organizers of the Exchange Bank of Richmond, one of the old established institutions of that city. He moved his family and home to Richmond about 1885, and lived there until his death. In his later years he was still active in business, and gave practically all his attention to the management of his farm and stock. He was a democrat in politics, and was a deacon in the Christian Church at Richmond at the time of his death. He was a Knight Templar Mason and a man whose influence counted for a great deal in the building of the community. There were five children: Frank Ely, who is unmarried and lives at Richmond with her mother; Forest M., who conducts the old homestead in Missouri; Mary William, wife of J. E. Hill, now deputy county clerk of Ray County, Missouri; M. F. Graham; and Fletcher, who died when four years of age. The mother of this family was one of seven girls who were taken prisoners by Federal soldiers in 1863 charged with making underwear for the southern soldiers. She was held in a prison of war in Iowa for a year before being released and was well treated while thus a prisoner.

M. F. Graham had his home on the farm and in Richmond with his parents until he had finished high school in 1898. He spent three years in the State University at Columbia, taking a literary course, and while there became a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity. After one year of farm work he became assistant cashier of the Ray County Savings Bank at Richmond, and it was after two years of experience with that institution that he looked for a newer and broader field in old Indian Territory.

On coming to Okmulgee Mr. Graham became bookkeeper in the Citizens National Bank, but after two years was elected cashier, and two years later became vice president, his present post. Throughout this period he has been actively associated with his fellow officers and directors and has done much to make the bank what it is today. In the meantime he has acquired some interests in the oil fields of his home county and has some good property elsewhere. Besides good farm lands he is associated with John Cain in the ownership and operation of a grazing ranch in Pittsburg County containing 2,500 acres of rough land, suitable to pasturing.

Both in Missouri and after coming to Oklahoma Mr. Graham has taken an active part in local and county politics. He is a democrat and a deacon in the Christian Church at Okmulgee.

ROBERT N. LINVILLE. Elk City, the thriving metropolis and commercial center of Beckham County, has not failed to draw to itself a due complement of able and successful representatives of the legal pro-

fession, and prominent among the number is Mr. Linville, who has here been engaged in active general practice since the autumn of 1911, and who has made a most admirable record in both the civil and criminal departments of practice. He has appeared in connection with much of the important litigation in the courts of Beckham County and has won forensic victories that fully attest his broad and accurate knowledge of the science of jurisprudence and his close and effective application to his chosen vocation, prior to entering which he had achieved marked success in the pedagogic profession. As one of the leading members of the bar of this section of Oklahoma and as one of the broad-gauged and progressive citizens of Beckham County, he is entitled to special recognition in this publication.

Robert Neely Linville claims the old Keystone state as the place of his nativity and is a scion of a family that was founded in that historic commonwealth in the early colonial era, his paternal ancestors having been members of the colony that was organized in England by William Penn and that came to represent the first definite settlement in Pennsylvania. On his father's farm, near the little hamlet of Georgetown, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Mr. Linville was born, December 7, 1869, a son of Benjamin J. and Rachel Rebecca (Graham) Linville, both natives of Chester County, that state, where the former was born on the 24th of May, 1833, and the latter in the year 1831. After his marriage Benjamin J. Linville removed to the farm near Georgetown, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1870, when he emigrated to Westmoreland County, Kansas, but in the following year he removed with his family to Illinois, and settled in Mason County, where he continued to be engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1887, when he established his residence on a farm in Adair County, Missouri. There he continued his activities as a farmer and stock-grower for about a decade, his wife having been summoned to the life eternal in the year 1897, soon after which deep bereavement he removed to the City of Des Moines, Iowa, where he continued to reside until April, 1915, since which time he has been living in the home of his son, Robert N., of this review, he having attained to the age of more than eighty years, and finding the gracious evening of his life compassed by filial solicitude and the well earned repose that should rightly crown the former years of his earnest toil and endeavor. Of the children the eldest is Highram F., who is a successful contractor and builder at Pawhuska, Oklahoma, and who is concerned also with the oil industry in that section of the state; Mary is the wife of David Berrier, a prominent contractor in the City of Des Moines, Iowa; Benjamin J., Jr., is a progressive farmer in Mahaska County, Iowa; Isaac G. is engaged in the hardware business at Maroa, Macon County, Illinois; Rosa, who died in 1909, was the wife of John Brown, an architect residing in Vinton, Iowa; Robert N., of this sketch, was the next in order of birth and is the youngest of the children.

He whose name initiates this article was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and acquired his early education in the public schools of Mason and Logan counties, Illinois, where the family home was established in the second year following that of his birth. He continued to be associated with the work and management of his father's farm after the removal to Missouri until January, 1892, when he entered the North Missouri State Normal School, at Kirksville, in which institution, after intervals devoted to teaching, he was graduated in the spring of 1898, with the degree of Bachelor of Scientific Didactics. During the school

years 1895-6 and 1896-7 he had held the position of superintendent of the public schools at Sumner, Missouri, and in 1898-9, after his graduation, he was superintendent of schools at Fairfax, that state. In 1899-1900 he devoted the school year to the pursuing of higher academic studies in the Christian University at Canton, Missouri, and during the summer and autumn of 1900 he did effective post-graduate work in Drake University, at Des Moines, Iowa, where he later continued his studies until his graduation, in June, 1902, in its College of Liberal Arts, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was soon afterward elected to the chair of political science in the Southwestern State Normal University at Weatherford, Oklahoma Territory, and he continued the able and popular incumbent of this position until July, 1908, in the meanwhile having become one of the prominent and influential figures in the educational circles of the territory, which was admitted to statehood while he was still a member of the faculty of the institution mentioned. In the spring of 1905 Mr. Linville received from his alma mater, the Missouri State Normal School at Kirksville, the honorary degree of Master of Pedagogy, and later he received from Drake University the degree of Master of Arts.

Having determined to prepare himself for the legal profession, Mr. Linville had, with characteristic zeal and energy, prosecuted the study of law while engaged in teaching and attending school, and in the winter of 1908-9 he rounded out his technical discipline by attending the law department of the University of Kansas, with the result that, in the spring of 1910, he proved himself eligible for and was admitted to the bar of the State of Oklahoma. Thereafter he was associated with Thomas W. Jones, Jr., in the practice of law at Weatherford, until October 1, 1911, when he established his residence at Elk City. Here he has built up and controls a substantial and important law business, the scope and character of which virtually cause his practice to engross his entire time and attention, while his success has been in consonance with his assiduous application and recognized ability as a lawyer of high scholastic and professional attainments, his well appointed offices being in the State Exchange Bank Building. Having achieved appreciable financial success entirely through his own efforts, Mr. Linville has made judicious real estate investments. Besides his residence in Elk City he owns other property, real and personal, in Western Oklahoma, New Mexico and Montana.

In politics Mr. Linville maintains an independent attitude, with well fortified convictions touching matters of economic and governmental polity. He and his wife hold membership in the Christian Church in their home city, and here his Masonic affiliations are with Elk City Lodge No. 182, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Elk City Chapter No. 50, Royal Arch Masons, and Elk City Commandery No. 15, Knights Templar. While a resident of Weatherford he likewise was active and influential in Masonic affairs, as indicated by the fact that he is a past master of the lodge and a past high priest of the chapter at that place.

At Sumner, Missouri, on the 16th of August, 1899, was solemnized the marriage of Mr. Linville to Miss Muriel Brown, whose father, A. B. Brown, is now one of the representative farmers of Beckham County, Oklahoma, where he and his wife maintain their home at Elk City. Mr. and Mrs. Linville have one child, Robert Neely, Jr., who was born June 7, 1910.

JOHN W. BREMER is director of music in the Southwestern State Normal School, Weatherford, Oklahoma. To one who is in any way conversant with the training and experience of Professor Bremer in his profession,

the above statement tells much of the completeness and efficiency of the music department of that institution, for Professor Bremer came to his duties here splendidly equipped, both in talent and in training, for the duties of his office. Professor Bremer was born in Essen, Germany, in the Rhine Province, on November 25, 1874, and he is the son of William and Gertrude (Ferland) Bremer, both German born. The father was a native of the Rhine Province, born there in 1837, and he died in Essen, Germany, in 1896. The mother was born in Westphalia, Germany, in 1841, and her death occurred at the family home in Essen in 1892. William Bremer was for years the superintendent of a force of several hundred men in one of the large smelting mills in his province, and was a man of prominence in his field of activities. He was liberal in politics, and he served in the wars of 1864, 1866 and in the War of 1870-71, receiving the Iron Cross in recognition of bravery in action during the latter war. He was the father of two children, Joseph H., who died in 1901, in LaGrange, Indiana, at the age of thirty-three years, and who had come to America in 1891; and John W. of this review.

John W. Bremer received excellent educational advantages in Germany. When he had completed a course at the Pedagogical Seminary, Odenkirchen, he entered the Music Conservatory of Cologne and studied there until 1895. He had decided ere that time that his profession should be music, and after his graduation from Cologne he engaged in private work in his profession at Duisburg, Germany, until 1897. In that year he came to LaGrange, Indiana, to which place his brother had preceded him, and he was a teacher of music there for six years, meeting with an appreciable degree of success in the work. In 1903 Professor Bremer went to Goshen, Indiana, continuing there in his chosen work until February, 1908, when he was called to Weatherford to fill his present position as director of music of the Southwestern State Normal School.

Professor Bremer is a democrat. His fraternal affiliations are confined to Goshen Lodge Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He was married in Elkhart, Indiana, in 1905, to Miss Alma Oberholtzer, daughter of Jacob Oberholtzer, now deceased. Three children have been born to them, John Victor, born July 31, 1906; Joseph Jacob, born February 14, 1909, and Gertrude Clara, born March 8, 1911.

JAMES T. RILEY, M. D., has successfully practiced medicine at El Reno since the fall of 1908. He came to this state with unusual equipment and training, and his successful practice and standing merely represent the accumulated resources of his natural ability and thorough education. Doctor Riley is a graduate of the Union University at Albany, New York, with the degree M. D. in 1907. He had previously spent two years in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, where he served as an interne in the Sisters of Charity Hospital one year and then followed with two years at Albany. After passing a successful examination before the New York State Medical Board he was licensed to practice in that state, and in 1908 came to Oklahoma, and after examination was similarly licensed. In the fall of 1908 he located at El Reno and has built up a profitable general practice. He is anesthesian at the El Reno Sanitarium, and lecturer to the Training School for Nurses, on the subject of materia medica and fever nursing. Doctor Riley is a member of the Canadian County and the Oklahoma Medical societies and the American Medical Association.

Doctor Riley acquired the means for his medical education by teaching in the public schools of New York State five years. His literary education was obtained

in an academy at Mexico, Oswego County, New York, at which place he was born February 11, 1880, son of Terence Riley, a native of Ireland, and Margaret (Driscoll) Riley, a native of New York State. In 1909 Doctor Riley married Miss Frances E. Burrows of Oklahoma City. In religion he is a Catholic and has affiliations with the Knights of Columbus.

JOHN H. ROYSTER, M. D. By reason of more than fifteen years of practice as a physician and surgeon in the Wanette community, Doctor Royster is entitled to such distinction as belongs to a pioneer. He has been devoted to his calling in season and out, and attended his patients in days when the difficulties of medical practice required extraordinary energy and endurance. Perhaps few professional men have prospered and have exercised better business judgment in connection with their vocation than Doctor Royster. He has been one of the real builders of his home town and has extensive possessions both there and in other parts of the state. This is the more creditable for the fact that when he began practice he was possessed of hardly enough money to pay a month's expenses, and he paid his own way through medical school.

Though Doctor Royster came into Oklahoma from Southern Kansas, he was born in Henderson County, Kentucky, December 14, 1872. His great-grandfather Royster was the first American ancestor, having come from England with two of his brothers and settled in Virginia shortly after the Revolutionary war. His son, William E. Royster, became the grandfather of Doctor Royster. William E. was born in 1816 in Virginia and became a pioneer in Henderson County, Kentucky, where he died in 1903. He was a farmer and stock raiser by calling.

The oldest child of William E. Royster, W. W. Royster, was born in Henderson County, Kentucky, in 1835. In 1873 he moved out to Chanute, Kansas, and lived there until his death in 1911. He was reared and married in Henderson County, Kentucky, and in that state was a farmer and stockman, but in Kansas his principal business was as a grain buyer and he conducted an elevator at Chanute. In politics he was a democrat. W. W. Royster married Sally E. Locke, who died in Chanute, Kansas, at the age of fifty-five. Their children were: Anna, who married W. H. Cady, who is editor and proprietor of a newspaper at Augusta, Kansas; W. E. Royster, who graduated from the Louisville Medical College and is now a physician and surgeon at Chanute, Kansas; Eliza F., who married Dr. J. B. Edwards, a physician and surgeon at Chanute; and Dr. John H. Thus there are three physicians in the family.

Dr. John H. Royster attended public school at Chanute, graduating from high school with the class of 1890. He then became dependent upon his own earning capacity and paid his way through three courses in the Louisville Medical College. In the meantime he came to Nebo, Indian Territory, practiced medicine a year there, and since 1898 his home has been at Wanette. In that year he passed the state board examination as an undergraduate, and in 1905 he interrupted his practice to re-enter the Louisville Medical College for his fourth course, and during the same year received his degree of M. D. from that institution. Doctor Royster is a close student of his profession, and in the past ten years has twice left Wanette to pursue post-graduate work, taking a course in Tulane University at New Orleans in 1907 and another in the New York Post-Graduate School in 1909. His offices are in the Paris and Royster Building on Main Street in Wanette.

In the meantime he has judiciously invested his resources as a prosperous physician. He owns 160 acres

of farm land half a mile west of Wanette; eighty acres two miles east of Wanette, and two tracts of eighty acres each seven miles northwest of the town. He and his partner, W. G. Paris, own jointly 415 acres in the Washita Valley, six miles northwest of Pauls Valley. They also own the 2-story building on Main Street in which their offices are located, and they have half interest in a cotton gin in Wanette and own another cotton gin at Asher, Oklahoma. Thus Doctor Royster has made himself a valuable factor in the commercial and industrial development of his section of Oklahoma, in addition to the service rendered through his profession.

He is a member of the County and State Medical societies, the American Medical Association, is a stockholder in the Southwestern Surety Company, and at one time was vice president of the State Bank of Wanette. Fraternally he is identified with Wanette Lodge No. 171, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Wanette Lodge No. 166, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Wanette Lodge of the Woodmen of the World. In the community known as Old Wanette in 1901 Doctor Royster married Miss Mary J. Lareau. She was born in Kansas in 1879. To their union have been born six children: Florence, born in July 1903, and now in the seventh grade of the public schools; Ralph, born in December, 1905, and Cordelia, born in March, 1907, both attending public school; Lila Rene, born in January, 1910; Inez, born in January, 1913; and Roma Lee, born in March, 1915.

CHARLES MCCALLUM, M. D. Representing the first class ability and skill of his profession and enjoying a large general practice, Doctor McCallum is one of the young physicians and surgeons of Western Oklahoma who have quickly taken front rank in their profession. He began practice in this state ten years ago with an excellent equipment, and the test of real practice found him qualified for his important calling among the social professions. He resides and has his offices at Randlett.

Dr. C. McCallum was born in Dallas County, Texas, December 28, 1875. His grandfather, William McCallum, was a native of Scotland, emigrated from that country to South Carolina, and subsequently became one of the first settlers to locate in the Pleasant Valley community of North Texas, where he pursued his work as a farmer until his death. His wife was a native of Ireland. J. T. McCallum, father of Doctor McCallum, was born in South Carolina in 1839, went to Texas during his youth, spent many years as a practical farmer and cotton gin operator at Pleasant Valley, but since 1911 has lived retired at Garland. He is a democrat and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was married in Texas to Miss Bettie Kelley, a native of that state. Their family of children is as follows: William, who died at Pleasant Valley at the age of twenty-one; Dr. Charles; Ninner, wife of John Pace, a farmer at Garland; Elizabeth, wife of G. U. Jurdan of Pleasant Valley; Maude, wife of Mellard Fluke, a Garland farmer; Mack, a farmer at Pleasant Valley, married Euna Hubble, Pleasant Valley, Texas; Joe, a druggist at Temple, Texas; Gibbs, who is employed as a bookkeeper at Garland; Ola and J. T., who live at home with their parents.

In the public schools of Dallas County Doctor McCallum secured his fundamental training, followed by a three years' course in the Hillsboro Institute at Hillsboro, Texas, and for one year he was in the medical school at Dallas, and in 1904 and 1905 attended the Memphis Hospital and Medical College, where he was graduated in 1905 with the degree M. D. His entire professional career has been spent in Oklahoma, and from 1905 to 1912 he was in practice in Marshall County, Oklahoma. Since 1912 his home has been at Randlett, Oklahoma, where he has built up a promising practice

as a physician and surgeon. His offices are on D Street. He is city physician of Randlett, Oklahoma, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a democrat in politics, and besides his associations with professional bodies is affiliated with Randlett Lodge No. 374, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, with the Camp of the Woodmen of the World at Randlett, and with the Woodmen Circle at Pleasant Valley, Texas.

At Oakland, Oklahoma, in 1907, Dr. C. McCallum married Miss Nealey Van Pelt. Her father, G. F. Van Pelt, is a farmer at Royce City, Texas. To their marriage were born three children: Ralph and Ray, both now in the public schools at Randlett; and Orland.

HARVEY RUSSELL WINN, one of the most capable lawyers practicing at the Oklahoma bar, was born at Ozark, Arkansas, February 16, 1849, and is a son of Robert Minor and Tabitha (Bates) Winn, natives respectively, of Fauquier County, Virginia, and Cane Hill, Arkansas. His grandparents removed from Virginia to Trimble County, Kentucky, in 1819, from which locality Robert Minor Winn migrated to Franklin County, Arkansas, in young manhood, and entered the practice of medicine, later becoming a surgeon in the Confederate army during the Civil war. Of his family of eight children, Harvey R. was the fourth in order of birth.

Harvey Russell Winn attended the country schools until large enough to enter the Presbyterian Seminary at Clarksville, Arkansas, where he completed the course with the class of 1870. Two years later he began reading law, and also engaged in teaching school until 1889, when he was admitted to the bar, and soon thereafter came to Oklahoma City to enter upon the practice of his profession. He made the run with the rush, coming to Oklahoma City from Purcell on the noon train over the Santa Fe Railroad, and staked as his claim the two lots on the corner of Third and Broadway, immediately south of the present Masonic Temple. One of these lots he sold later during a depression to C. F. Coleord, for \$500, and the other still later to J. L. Brown for \$450.

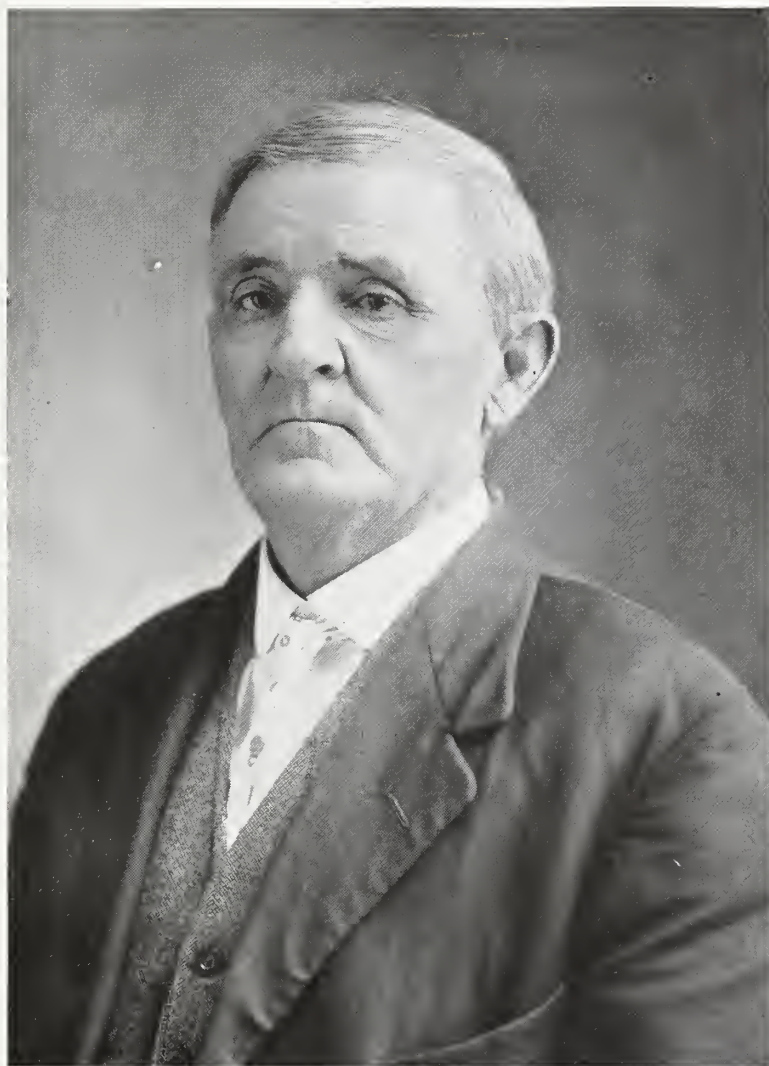
On his arrival in Oklahoma City, Mr. Winn immediately was recognized as one of the aggressive, level-headed, fair-minded men of the new community, and was consulted as a lawyer by the leading men of that day. During the turbulent conflicts between the "sooners" and the "regulars," almost equally matched in numbers, Mr. Winn took the stand that the law against "sooners" was as much to be obeyed as any other law, although it was doubtless an unfair law. He, however, recognized that there were many good men among the "sooners" and counselled fair treatment of men on all sides. In the fall of 1889, during the fight between these two factions, then designated as the "Seminoles" and "Kickapoos," when the issues reached the point of anarchy; when each side was ejecting members of the other side from lots and burning down each other's houses; after one house had been dragged into Main Street just west of where the Pettie Building stands and burned in broad daylight in open view of thousands of people, it was Mr. Winn who went to Mayor Beale and insisted that the chief executive join him in sending a telegram to Washington asking for the protection of the Federal Government. The telegram was sent to Hon. John H. Rodgers, a member of Congress from Arkansas, and a personal acquaintance of Mr. Winn. Mr. Rodgers acted at once and the Washington authorities issued an order to the army to take charge of the peace in Oklahoma City, and from that day on all the differences between the two factions were adjusted in the courts and order reigned.

While Mr. Winn stood for the enforcement of the "sooner" law and regulation because it was the law of the land, when Senator Plumb of Kansas, introduced a bill to compromise all contests between "sooners" and "regulars" by dividing the land under contest, Mr. Winn was an active factor in prevailing upon congressmen from other states to join Senator Plumb in his move. Through personal letters written to members of Congress in Arkansas, his native state, he secured the support of all the congressmen and both senators of that state for the Plumb bill, which, however, was defeated because on the eve of its last reading those in Oklahoma City and throughout the state who had won the first decision before the land office for their contentions, "Burned up the wires" urging Congress not to interfere. Many who had felt themselves secure and thus stopped the passage of the Plumb bill later were reversed in the higher courts and lost all their land.

From those earliest days in Oklahoma City, Mr. Winn has been regarded as a safe lawyer, a good citizen, and a man of resource to be reckoned with by his opponents. He was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington, D. C., on November 8, 1915, and is now engaged in preparing a case for appeal—Adams against Higgins—in the United States Supreme Court. It is one of the largest title cases ever filed in the Oklahoma courts, the famous John C. Adams case against 643 defendants occupying that part of the city embracing the quarter-section of land upon which the courthouse stands, covering a half mile of West Main Street. This claim of .160 acres was in contest between John C. Adams, Capt. W. L. Couch, Robert W. Higgins, John Dawson and others. Couch and Adams both built on the claim, as did some of the others, and after being hounded and badgered about by soldiers and friends of the others until he was crazed to madness, Adams, in April, 1890, shot and killed Couch. He was arrested and tried for murder twice, finally being sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Couch being dead and Adams in prison, the land office officials decided the contest in favor of Higgins, upon whose entry all the present 643 occupants now hold title.

Mr. Winn, as chief counsel for Adams' guardian and heirs, instituted suit to set aside the Higgins title and to quiet the title in Adams and his heirs. The case is now pending and will doubtless be fought out in all the courts of the state before a final decision is reached. It may last for years. Under the estimate of expert judges of value, this property now in controversy represents over \$9,000,000 in land and improvement values.

At Ozark, Arkansas, September 27, 1874, Mr. Winn was married to Miss Mattie J. Stutesman, daughter of Jacob and Eliza (Barnhill) Stutesman. Mr. Stutesman was a native of Indiana and Mrs. Stutesman of Arkansas. He was a large plantation and slave owner in Arkansas prior to the Civil war, but when that conflict came on moved to the North with his family. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Winn, namely: Della, born July 5, 1876; Luke R., born February 10, 1878, engaged as head pressman in a large daily newspaper office at Portland, Oregon; Oula, born July 2, 1881, and now the wife of J. C. Hinds, of El Paso, Texas; Mabel, born June 12, 1883, who met her death by drowning, while with Miss Morris, at Wheeler Park, Oklahoma, May 19, 1907; William Harold, born October 20, 1885, now a lawyer in the office of Ames, Chambers, Lowe & Richardson, of Oklahoma City; Champ, born August 20, 1887, who died at Oklahoma City, August 10, 1889; and Frederick Minor, born May 17, 1892, now with an advertising agency at Oklahoma City. Mrs. Winn is a member of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal



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Church. The family home is located at No. 629 West Tenth Street, Oklahoma City.

THOMAS HIRAM HUBBARD, postmaster of Cordell and a resident of the town since 1907, was born in Halifax County, Virginia, the ancestral home of the Hubbard family, on June 30, 1845. He is a son of Dr. H. C. and Ann Maria (Osborne) Hubbard, both now deceased.

Dr. H. C. Hubbard was born in Halifax County, Virginia, in 1804. In 1850 he left his native county and moved to Cumberland County and in these two counties he spent his entire life, with the exception of a two year period which he passed in Tennessee. He was a graduate of the Cincinnati Medical College, and his life was spent in the practice of medicine and surgery in Virginia. He was a whig in politics, a member of the Baptist Church and a Mason. He died in Cumberland County in 1872. His wife, Ann Maria Osborne, was of Virginia birth and parentage also. She died while on a visit to her old home in Buckingham County, Virginia, though her own home was then maintained in Cumberland County. She died in 1852 and Doctor Hubbard afterward married Sallie Swan, who survived him seven years. By his first marriage Doctor Hubbard had four children. John Milton, who died at the age of twenty-one years; William O., a farmer in Buckingham County; Thomas Hiram, the subject of this review; and Henry C., now deceased. By his second marriage Doctor Hubbard had a daughter Rosa, who married a Mr. Garland and is now a widow.

Thomas Hiram Hubbard attended the public schools in Cumberland County, Virginia, and in 1861 he was graduated from the high school of his home town. He promptly enlisted in Company "C," Twenty-first Virginia Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, serving four years in the Confederate army, and seeing a great deal of the hottest fighting of the war during his service. He was wounded at Cedar Mountain, his injuries incapacitating him for duty for several months. He was in the Seven Days Battle around Richmond, at Malvern Hill, Kernstown, Winchester, and many other engagements in which his regiment participated. After he had recovered from injuries received at Cedar Mountain, young Hubbard was transferred to Stuarts Cavalry, Fitzhugh Lee's Division of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, Company "G," and was mustered out a corporal at Farmville.

The war over, Mr. Hubbard returned to Cumberland County, there to gather up the broken threads of life, and he farmed under the greatest difficulties until 1871, when he moved to Tallahatchie County, Mississippi, and there farmed for one year. He taught school in Coahoma County, Mississippi, for five years, after which he went to Helena, Arkansas, and engaged in the cotton planting business. He was ten years in that work, when he gave it up, returned to Mississippi and resumed school-teaching. In 1902 he went to Memphis, in the Panhandle in Texas, and taught for one term, after which he came to Oklahoma. In July, 1905, he settled in Foss, Washita County, this state, and taught school in that place for two years. In 1907 Mr. Hubbard was elected county superintendent of education for Washita County, and moved into the county seat, Cordell, where he filled the office for 5½ years. On July 1, 1913, he became postmaster of Cordell, by appointment of President Wilson, and is giving splendid service in that office.

Mr. Hubbard is a democrat, as might be inferred, and is an elder in the Presbyterian Church, of which he has long been a member. Fraternally, he is associated with the Masons as a member of Cordell Lodge No. 127, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

On April 7, 1880, Mr. Hubbard was married in Brownsville, Tennessee, to Miss Julia Nixon, daughter of Wil-

liam C. Nixon, a merchant, now deceased. Three children have been born to them. Henry C. is assistant in the post office under his father. Margaret Louise married Dr. H. S. Andrews, and they live in Minden, Nebraska, where Doctor Andrews is engaged in practice. Annie died at the age of ten months.

JAMES I. PHELPS. Among the older members of the bar of Western Oklahoma, whose services date back to the earlier territorial days, James I. Phelps deserves particular mention, having been one of the leading lawyers of the El Reno bar nearly twenty years. He has built up a good practice and has a high reputation for the successful results in many important cases which have passed through his hands. Mr. Phelps is also one of the most popular men of Canadian County, both among the members of his own profession and in the general body of citizenship.

James I. Phelps was born in Southeastern Texas at Newton, June 20, 1875, a son of Elza V. and Mary A. (Simmons) Phelps. His father was a native of Louisiana and his mother of Mississippi, but they were married in Texas, and have lived in the southeastern part of the state since their marriage. Their home is now at Bronson, in the Texas pine belt. The father is a farmer, and James I. Phelps grew up on a farm in Southwestern Texas. He attended the public schools, and finished his education in Ford College at Newton, where he was graduated. Following his collegiate work he entered the law department of the Texas State University and in 1899 was graduated LL. B. The day of his graduation was the 14th of June and on the following morning he bought a ticket and boarded the train for El Reno, Oklahoma. El Reno was then improving fast and growing rapidly into a metropolitan city, and as he brought ability and thorough training into his profession Mr. Phelps was not long in establishing himself securely in the ranks of the local bar. He has always enjoyed a good practice and at the same time has taken an active part in democratic politics.

Mr. Phelps was police judge of El Reno in 1900-01, resigning in the latter year to become probate judge of Canadian County. He held that office for six years, until the time Oklahoma became a state. Judge Phelps is now chairman of the Canadian County Democratic Central Committee. He is a member of the Christian Church. February 1, 1903, at El Reno Judge Phelps married Miss Lydia B. Malcolm, daughter of J. F. and Phoebe Malcolm.

HON. HARVEY H. SMITH. For at least thirty years Harvey H. Smith's activities in the law and in democratic politics have been increasingly valuable and influential. He has been successively identified with the states of Kentucky, South Dakota and Oklahoma. Mr. Smith is particularly well known as a man of affairs in Shawnee, where he has lived since a few months before statehood.

He is not disinclined to credit his worthy ancestors with some responsibility for his own success in life. Mr. Smith's parents were M. and Mary E. (Smith) Smith. His parents, though of the same name, were not related. On the paternal side the ancestors came from England to Virginia and Pennsylvania in colonial times. Mr. Smith of Shawnee and the late Hopkinson Smith, the brilliant author-artist, and Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia have a common ancestry in the early annals of America. The maternal ancestry of Mr. Smith is even more notable. They likewise came from England in colonial times and settled first in North Carolina and later in Virginia, and from there went across the

mountains as pioneers to the Kentucky region long before the Revolution. Maj. James Smith and two brothers departed for the Kentucky Territory in 1752, even before Daniel Boone made his exploits famous in that region. Maj. James Smith served with that rank and title during the Indian wars, and was a military instructor at one time in the old St. Mary's College of Virginia. His writings were the first papers to be preserved by the Filson Club of Louisville, a club which has collected and preserved the most interesting and valuable archives of the Kentucky region. Mr. Smith's great-grandfather on the maternal side was Capt. William Smith, and he was known as the founder of the Universalist Church in Kentucky and was a pioneer physician there, and gained his rank of captain by service in the Indian wars. Maj. James Smith had a grand-nephew, Z. F. Smith, who was a Presbyterian minister and superintendent of public instruction in Kentucky, and wrote a standard history of that state. Z. F. Smith died in 1904. Senator Smith of North Carolina is a descendant from the same stock.

Harvey H. Smith of Shawnee was born at Vine Grove in Hardin County, Kentucky, October 17, 1869. His father, M. Smith, was born in Roanoke, Virginia, in 1835, but in early life went to Hardin County, Kentucky, where he was reared and married, and became well known as a farmer and banker. He spent practically all his life in Hardin County and died in 1905 while on a visit at Armour, South Dakota. He was a loyal democrat. During the war between the states he served under two of the most brilliant Confederate leaders, John Morgan and General Forrest. The mother, whose maiden name was Mary E. Smith, was born in Hardin County, Kentucky, and is still living at Vine Grove in that state. Her children were: Maggie, who is the wife of Henry Ditto, a farmer and stock man at Vine Grove, Kentucky; Rebecca, wife of G. E. McMurtry, who is president of the Farmers National Bank at Vine Grove, Kentucky; Harvey H.; and Silas H., who is a lawyer, is now connected with the Interstate Commerce Commission and resides at Washington.

Educated in the common schools of Hardin County, Kentucky, Harvey H. Smith graduated from high school in 1884, spent a year and a half in the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, one year in the Normal School at Glasgow, Kentucky, one year in the Springfield Institute at Springfield, Tennessee, and followed that with two years in the University of Indiana at Bloomington, leaving that institution when in his senior year.

Mr. Smith began the study of law at Lexington, Kentucky, in the winter of 1887 under W. C. Breckenridge, one of Kentucky's most prominent attorneys. He then entered the Louisville Law School at Louisville, and finished both the junior and senior courses in one year. On examination by the Court of Appeal in April, 1889, he was admitted and soon afterwards went to the Southwest and spent one year in practice at Dallas, Texas. After that for eight years Mr. Smith was a lawyer at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, and in 1890 was elected a member of the constitutional convention which drew up the present organic law for the State of Kentucky. In 1891 he was appointed by Governor John Young Brown as secretary of the Statutory Commission. While still living in Kentucky in 1894 he was candidate for the democratic nomination for Congress, and was defeated by A. B. Montgomery. It may perhaps be stated as significant that Mr. Montgomery was defeated at the election by the republican candidate, although the district was normally 5,000 democratic.

In 1896 Mr. Smith removed to Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and was engaged in the practice of law in that city until 1902. In that time he served as temporary

chairman of the South Dakota Democratic Convention in 1900, and was both temporary and permanent chairman of the state democratic convention of that state in 1902. In 1900 he refused the democratic nomination for governor. From 1902 to 1906 he was engaged in practice at Armour, South Dakota. While at Armour he established the First National Bank and was its vice president, and also established the Farmers & Merchants Bank at Geddes, of which he was a director. His business interests for many years have been of wide scope. While in South Dakota he established and was proprietor of the Runningmead Stock Farm, which came in for more than local fame as a center for fine stock.

It was in February, 1907, Mr. Smith came to Oklahoma, and has since had his home at Shawnee. His work as a lawyer connects him with some of the very important litigation in both civil and criminal law, and he has well furnished offices in the Mammoth Building. In Oklahoma also he has been called upon for public service. In 1912 he was elected to the State Legislature, and in the following session was candidate for speaker of the House, being defeated by J. H. Maxey. In 1914 he was candidate for democratic nomination for Congress, and was defeated by Hon. William H. Murray, the veteran Oklahoma politician, but only by 343 votes.

Mr. Smith is a member of the Pottawatomie County Bar Association, is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias Lodge at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of the Maccabees at Sioux Falls, South Dakota. At Anderson, Indiana, in 1897, he married Miss Nellie Ozias, daughter of William Ozias, who is a physician and surgeon, now living at Elizabethtown, Kentucky. Mr. Smith and wife are the parents of two children: Mary Arlene, a senior in the high school at Shawnee; and Virginia Marion, a freshman in high school.

O. T. ROBINSON, M. D. A successful physician, an untiring town booster and a progressive business man are three phrases that admirably apply in description of the position occupied by Doctor Robinson at Britton. He is a graduate of the Medical College of the University of Kansas and of the Chicago Theological Seminary, and ranks among the best physicians and best educated men of the state. For four years he has been a member of the board of trustees of his town and always a leader in public progress. He is proprietor of the Britton Pharmacy, a modern drug store and the only one in the town.

Dr. O. T. Robinson was born July 12, 1871, at Madison, Georgia, a son of N. F. and Phoebe (Penney) Robinson. His father, now eighty-seven years of age and living at Sabetha, Kansas, is a native of New York State, was an early settler in Cook County, Illinois, and for thirty years has resided in Northeastern Kansas. Doctor Robinson's maternal grandparents were residents of Long Island. Doctor Robinson has six brothers, all farmers and living in Kansas, and two sisters: Mrs. M. E. Marsh, wife of a minister at Wichita, Kansas; and Mrs. Lillian Stimson, of Lawrence, Kansas, wife of a former professor in the university of that state.

The primary education of Doctor Robinson came from the public schools of Kansas, and for a time he was a student in Washburn College at Topeka. In 1892 he graduated M. D. from the University of Kansas. He has twice interrupted his professional career to take work in the Chicago Post-Graduate College. At the outset of his professional training it was his intention to qualify as a medical missionary, and in his education toward that end he completed the course of the Chicago Theological Seminary. His wife's health, however, compelled him to abandon missionary work, and instead he took up the



C. F. Linn

active practice of medicine. For a number of years he was physician at the United States Indian Agency at Colony, Oklahoma, practicing among the Cheyenne and Arapahoe tribes. After the opening of the Kiowa and Comanche Indian country in 1901, he moved to Hydro, remained there seven years, and since 1909 has been identified with the community of Britton in Oklahoma County.

Doctor Robinson was married in 1904 at Wichita, Kansas, to Miss Laura I. Wellman, daughter of W. M. Wellman, a pioneer missionary of Western Kansas. Mrs. Robinson, who died in 1906, was the mother of three children: Theron W., aged nineteen, a high school graduate, and has finished two years in the University of Oklahoma, and is now a teacher in the high school at Britton; Marion, aged fourteen, a student in high school; and William, aged ten.

Doctor Robinson is a member of the Congregational Church, has filled all the chairs in his lodge of Masons and is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Yeomen. He belongs to the Oklahoma Medical Association and the Oklahoma County Medical Society. For four years he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Town of Britton, and for several years a member of the Oklahoma County Republican Central Committee.

CHARLES P. LINN, M. D. A physician and surgeon and owner of a well equipped and splendidly managed hospital at Holdenville, Doctor Linn has many distinctions as a pioneer physician of old Indian Territory. He has been in practice in this section of the state for more than a quarter of a century.

He was one of the organizers of the first medical society in Indian Territory, which was known as the Indian Territory Medical Society at Muskogee. For a number of years he practiced at Claremore, and was the first local surgeon of the Missouri Pacific Railway there, and afterwards was the first local physician to the Choctaw Railroad of the Rock Island System at Wewoka.

It was more than thirty years ago that Doctor Linn graduated in medicine and began his professional career. He was born at Osceola, Missouri, October 14, 1860, a son of H. W. and Mary Elizabeth (Harrison) Linn. His father was born in Glasgow, Kentucky, and is now, at the venerable age of eighty-six, living at Pueblo, Colorado. The mother was born in Missouri, and is now eighty-four years of age. Doctor Linn's father spent nearly all his life as a farmer and during his active career in Vernon County, Missouri, served two terms as recorder of deeds. He also took an active part in business affairs, was a merchant and was also in the banking business in Vernon County. Doctor Linn was the second in a family of seven children, the others being named as follows: A. W. Linn, who is secretary and bookkeeper of the Interurban Overall and Shirt Company at Sherman, Texas; Mary Smith of South McAlester; John, a miner at Pueblo, Colorado; Maria Tribble of Trinidad, Colorado; Marvin, of Pueblo, Colorado, and Maude, who died when eighteen months old.

Doctor Linn was reared and received his early education in Vernon County, Missouri. When quite young he entered the University of Louisville in the medical department, and was graduated M. D. in 1883. His practical work as a physician began at his old home in Missouri, but from there in 1887 he moved to Indian Territory, and for several years looked after a widely extended practice at Claremore. In 1891 he was appointed national physician to the Seminole Indians, and with his home and headquarters at Wewoka retained that office until statehood. It was a position which offered a variety of interesting experience, and Doctor Linn has

many interesting anecdotes to relate of the old time Indians and of the experiences of a white doctor during the early days of Indian Territory. After some special courses in medicine and surgery in New York City Doctor Linn located at Oklahoma City, and for six years practiced there, making diseases of women his specialty. Failing health caused him to leave Oklahoma City, and in February, 1914, he located at Holdenville and established the Holdenville Hospital. This institution under his management has become very popular and supplies a great need in Hughes County. It is a thoroughly equipped, modern, sanitary hospital, with thirteen rooms, with a standard operating room, and with all the facilities of a first class institution.

Doctor Linn is a member of the various medical societies, is affiliated with the different branches of Masonry, being a member of the consistory at Guthrie and other Masonic bodies at Oklahoma City, and is also a member of the Elks Lodge at Oklahoma City. His wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

On May 24, 1899, he married Miss Gertrude Belle Fisk, who was born at Sturgis, Michigan, a daughter of C. E. and Agnes Fisk, both now deceased. Mrs. Linn has one brother, Claud, who lives at Douglas, Missouri. The two children of Doctor and Mrs. Linn are: Marjorie, aged fourteen, and Gertrude, aged ten.

DR. THOMAS J. LEE. The Lee family, one of the best known and most highly honored in America today, was first established in Virginia by its English representative in Colonial times. Dr. Thomas J. Lee, practicing his profession in Rocky, Oklahoma, is of the same branch as was Gen. Robert E. Lee, of Civil war fame. Doctor Lee was born in Monroe, Union County, North Carolina, on October 15, 1860, and is a son of Joshua and Eliza (Doster) Lee.

Joshua Lee was born in South Carolina in 1830, and he died at Lyerly, Georgia, in 1910. From South Carolina he went to Monroe, Union County, North Carolina, and there married. In 1868 he moved to near Rome, Georgia, where he spent his remaining years in farming, an occupation to which he had been reared and always followed. He served four years in the Confederate army as a volunteer from North Carolina. He was with General Lee at Appomattox and was breveted colonel in appreciation of his gallant service to the Southland. He was a life-long member of the Baptist Church and a deacon for forty-five years. His wife, now a resident of Chattanooga, Tennessee, was born in North Carolina in 1836. She was the mother of ten children. The three eldest, Flora, J. Monroe and G. S., are deceased. William Ellison, a Methodist preacher, lives in Purcell, Oklahoma. Robert E. is a contractor and builder in Gainesville, Florida. Dallas P. is a Baptist preacher and is located at Elba, Alabama. Willis W. is pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church at San Antonio, Texas. Frank S. is with the Richmond Oil Company at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Charles R., pastor of the South Rome Baptist Church, is living at Rome, Georgia, long the home of the family.

Thomas J. Lee was the fifth born child of his parents. He was reared on the home farm, had a common school education in the Rome schools and remained at home until he was twenty-one years old. In 1883 he was graduated from the medical department of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, with the degree M. D. Since that time he has taken numerous post graduate courses, among them training in Atlanta, Georgia, Tulane University, New Orleans and the New York Post Graduate School.

In 1883, soon after his graduation, Doctor Lee began practice in Stilesboro, Georgia. He was there three

years, then moved in 1886 to Childersburg, Alabama, where he remained in practice until 1895. In that year ill health caused him to give up his work there and pioneer it to Oklahoma, where he settled in Pauls Valley. He found the climate suited to him, and his health improved. He resumed practice and was there occupied until the year 1902, when he went to West Hobart and bought a farm of 160 acres. He had not been seriously enough inoculated with the agricultural "bug" to induce him to take to actual farming, so he sold the place soon after and took up practice in Hobart, where he continued successfully for a year. It was not until 1905 that Doctor Lee came to Rocky, and here he has since continued in active practice, enjoying a good deal of popularity and success in his professional work.

The doctor has his offices in the Rocky Drug Store. He is a democrat and has served the town as health physician. He has been prominent in politics and has done good work for the party in county and state conventions. He was one of the original Wilson men of the county and ably assisted in the campaign that made Mr. Wilson president. Especially in educational affairs of the community has Doctor Lee shown himself interested, and he has exercised an excellent influence in the town along those lines. He is an active member of the Baptist Church and a teacher in the Sunday school. He has been vice president of the Oklahoma Baptist Convention, was a member of the Oklahoma Baptist Educational Committee, and is a member of the board of trustees of the Oklahoma Baptist University, located at Shawnee, Oklahoma.

His professional ties are with the County, State and American Medical societies, and he is fraternally identified with Rocky Lodge of the Odd Fellows, being past grand of Alabama Lodge.

Doctor Lee was married in 1885 at Jonesville, South Carolina, to Miss Josie Fowler, daughter of E. T. Fowler, a farmer of that state, now deceased. Three children have been born to them.

Mary Virginia is a graduate of the Oklahoma Baptist College, with the degree of A. B., and is a teacher in the Clinton High School.

Joshua is an instructor in public speaking at the Oklahoma Baptist University. He won the oratorical contest at the state university at Norman, Oklahoma, and as an entrant in the Intercollegiate Prohibition Contest of Oratory, won the local, state and interstate contests. It is his intention to engage in the national contest in 1916, and his chance of winning is everywhere conceded to be a most excellent one.

Thomas J. Jr. was graduated from the Granite High School in 1915.

WILLIAM BRUCE CATTO, M. D. Among the men who have risen to prominence in the Oklahoma medical fraternity in recent years, Dr. William Bruce Catto, of El Reno, should be given mention. A physician by inheritance, comprehensive training and inherent talents, he has steadily risen in the profession of his choice, and although still a young man has accomplished achievements that many men gain only after years of devoted effort.

Doctor Catto was born at Warrensburg, Illinois, May 28, 1882, and is a son of Dr. William and Florence M. (Nightingale) Catto, the former a native of Scotland and the latter of England. As a young man, Dr. William M. Catto was taken by his parents to Canada, where he was educated for the profession of medicine, being graduated from the medical college at Toronto. Following this he came to the United States and took hospital work at New York, but soon moved to Illinois,

locating first at Warrensburg and subsequently removing to Decatur. He was very successful in his calling, and would have undoubtedly made a noted name for himself, but was not allowed to enjoy the fullest measure of success, for he met his death in a railroad accident when but fifty years of age. Mrs. Catto, who survives him, is the mother of two sons: William Bruce and Keith Angus.

William Bruce Catto was a child when taken by his parents to Decatur, and there his early educational training was secured in the public schools. This was supplemented by a course at Bunker Hill Military Academy, following his graduation from which he entered Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Doctor Catto then took up the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Louisville, at Louisville, Kentucky, from which he was duly graduated with his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He first engaged in practice at Stedham, Oklahoma, and later, for one year, was surgeon of All Saints Hospital, at McAlester, this state, but in 1909 took up his permanent residence at El Reno, and this city has continued to be his home and the scene of his labors to the present. Here he has attracted to himself a large and representative practice, and his undoubted talents have gained him not only material success, but a high and established reputation in his profession. He is a member of the Canadian County Medical Society, the Oklahoma State Medical Society and the American Medical Association, as well as the Southwestern Medical Association. When he left college he did not give up his studies, for he has ever been careful to keep himself fully informed as to the discoveries made in medical science, and has done post-graduate work at the Physicians and Surgeons Medical College, at Chicago.

Fraternally, Doctor Catto is a Master Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In his political views he is a democrat, but his profession has engrossed him to the exclusion of more than a good citizen's interest in public matters. Doctor Catto is a communicant and supporter of the Episcopal Church.

MRS. EMMA D. GOULETTE. In one of the attractive homes of Shawnee resides a woman whose work and influence have been such as to justify a claim that she is one of the foremost factors in the movement for the education and enlightenment of the American Indian. Mrs. Goulette herself possesses three-eighths Indian blood. She is a native of Oklahoma, or as it was then the Indian Territory. She has received the best advantages of the Indian schools and the higher colleges and institutions of training attended by members of the white race both North and East. Her work has been that of an Indian educator. Mrs. Goulette is not only a cultured woman and a practical educator, but possesses a large share of that rare vision and common sense which are the greatest essentials in working out the problems involved in making the Indian race a distinctive yet homogeneous part of American civilization.

She was born at Salt Creek, Oklahoma, March 31, 1876. Her given Indian name was Duquawas. Her father was Jacob Johnson, who was born in the District of Columbia in 1827. He married Sophia Vieux, who is a three-quarter blood Pottawatomie Indian. Jacob Johnson had a life of varied experience in the West. In the early days following the discovery of gold in California he conducted a number of caravans from Omaha west to the Pacific Coast. He and his wife finally came into the Pottawatomie country and took their allotment of 160 acres each close to Shawnee. His wife's allotment of 160 acres is two miles southwest of Shawnee, while his own was two miles further west.

He died at his home on his wife's farm in 1911, and his estate is now in course of settlement. The widowed mother still lives on the old farm.

Miss Johnson inherited exceptional strength of mind and character from her French, American and Indian ancestors and was given an education such as to develop all her faculties. She spent nine years in the Chillico Indian School, where she received splendid training as a disciplinarian, housekeeper and dressmaker, conducting a sewing class every afternoon for a month at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893. She spent one year in public school at Arkansas City, Kansas, four months in Carlisle Indian School, Pennsylvania, and finished her training in Philadelphia, where she took the kindergarten course and teachers' training course and other post-graduate studies. She has the distinction of being the first Indian kindergartner in the United States and so far as known in the world. She has also attended summer school, spending two different summers in Chicago, one summer at Colorado Springs and one at Los Angeles. For four months in 1911 she studied the theory of education in the Metropolitan Business College and the Doolittle School of Chicago, and later in the Teachers' College in St. Louis.

While a student in Philadelphia in 1896 Miss Johnson taught in the Model School for Training Pupils there, and having passed the teacher's examination she was an instructor in the Philadelphia public schools for a time. Later she passed the civil service examination for Indian work, and was appointed a teacher at the Quapaw School of Oklahoma, spending one year there. She was next transferred to the Seneca Indian School at Wyandotte, Oklahoma, and during two years spent there was teacher of kindergarten and primary. Her next position was as advanced teacher in the new school at Rice Station, near San Carlos, Arizona. Little more than a year later she was advanced to the position of teacher on the United States Government payroll with an increase of salary. Until 1903 she was senior teacher in the Phoenix Indian School at Phoenix, Arizona, and was then transferred to the Pima Indian School at Sacaton, Arizona, being principal. During this time she was assigned to duty at the St. Louis Exposition, spending four months in the summer and having charge of the model primary kindergarten at the Indian Building, being the first Indian in charge of class-room work at any exposition. Following that assignment she resumed her duties at Sacaton, until February, 1905.

Then followed a period of recuperation, and she rested and studied at her mother's farm $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Shawnee. On re-entering the service she was engaged in the Indian schools at Albuquerque, New Mexico, until June, 1909. She then returned home to nurse her sister, Sarah Ann Goulette, who died November 2, 1909. With the exception of Phoenix her work was that of helping to build up run-down schools. Her next work was in assisting Supervisor Charles E. Dagenett of the Indian Employment Bureau to organize an employment bureau for returned Indian students. This was her work from June 1, 1910, until January 27, 1911.

Mrs. Goulette took a prominent part in organizing the Society of American Indians, which held its fifth annual conference at Lawrence, Kansas, September 28-October 3, 1915. Of this organization Mrs. Goulette was made the vice president, in charge of the department of education.

A word should be said regarding the Society of American Indians. It has a membership of more than 1,500 Indians and white Americans. Many of the foremost men of the country, scholars, educators, Government officials and men and women of prominence in other walks of life, have become allied with this organization and are actively co-operating and supporting its work. However, the society is not connected with any other

organization and is in no sense under the auspices of the Federal Indian Department. Some idea of the aims of this society can be obtained from one of the booklets of information issued by the organization:

"The Society of American Indians seeks to bring about better conditions so that the Indian may develop normally as an American people in America. The Society has asserted that it believes that the full response to the duties of life is more important than only constant demands for rights; for with the performance of duties, rights will come as a matter of course. The Society thus seeks to urge the Indian to avail himself of every opportunity to learn the ways of 'civilized' life, in order that he may become able to compete and co-operate successfully with other men. The Society urges the Indian, by using his mind and muscle, to become more and more a worker, a producer and a builder, instead of merely a consumer. Whatever the natural rights of the Indians are, they can not maintain them unless they can meet enlightened people upon the same footing. This fact is constantly proved when uneducated Indians live in the neighborhood of keen minded citizens. The Society therefore states that it believes that Indian progress depends upon awakening the abilities of every individual Indian to the realization of personal responsibility, for self, for race and for country, and the country to the call to activity. When the nation remedies the laws now hindering Indian progress, work, thrift, education and clean morals will then secure for the Indian all the rights that may be given a man and a citizen."

An even more vital expression of the objects of this society is found in the following words: "The time has come for the Indian to look forward; the time of looking backward and mourning has ceased. Men may not live on thoughts of the past or by nursing memories of wrongs; they must plan for the future. There must be hope, not despair. There is no hope in the past, it is dead. Life lies ahead; look ahead; plan ahead. The Society calls upon the Indian to think more what he owes to his country, his race, and what he owes to himself as a man, rather than to think overmuch what the government owes him. The government must pay, we shall see to that, but the Indian must also pay his own debt to himself by useful service to mankind. The Indian who does not will die like a decaying branch on a tree."

In 1912, at Shawnee, Miss Johnson was united in marriage with Mr. Jefferson Davis Goulette. Mr. Goulette was born near Falls City, Nebraska, November 20, 1861. He received his education in Illinois, and about 1897 he came to Shawnee and was a homesteader farmer for about one year. By profession he is an architect and builder and cabinetmaker, and in the early days he did nearly all the finishing and upholstering of the new cars sent out from the Rock Island shops at Shawnee. At present he is inspector for the engineering and construction work on all Oklahoma State institutions, his offices being in Oklahoma City with the State Board of Public Affairs. He also served two years as superintendent of the Shawnee Waterworks. He is a democrat, a member of the Episcopal Church, and is affiliated with Shawnee Lodge No. 107, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Oklahoma Consistory No. 1, Valley of Guthrie, in the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite. Mr. Goulette is himself a part Indian, having one-eighth Sioux blood. Mr. and Mrs. Goulette have one child, Cheshawgan Henry Goulette, who was born October 14, 1913.

WILLIAM A. STUART. A substantial business man whose position is best indicated by his office as vice president and manager of the Fullerton-Stuart Lumber

Company, with headquarters at Okmulgee and with yards all over that section of Oklahoma. W. A. Stuart started life under the spur of his own ambition, and thirty years ago was getting acquainted with the lumber business in the humble capacity of a worker engaged in piling lumber in a local yard.

His early life was one comparatively lacking in advantages and opportunities. His father was somewhat of a wanderer, and Mr. Stuart as a boy came to regard a prairie schooner or mover's wagon in the light of a home. He was born at Hillsboro, Highland County, Ohio, April 23, 1867, a son of H. H. and Jane A. (Walters) Stuart, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Virginia. The mother died in 1875 when W. A. Stuart was eight years old. His father passed away in Missouri in 1910. The father was a farmer, but apparently could not content himself with a permanent abode. W. A. Stuart was one of seven children, four of whom are still living. When he was four years old his father moved out to Kansas and later to Missouri, living successively at Camden, Mexico, Louisiana, Hannibal, Warrensburg and other points. When the boy was ten years of age his father established a home at Effingham, Illinois, where the son secured most of his education in the local schools.

When he was eighteen years of age, with only a few dollars in his pocket, he found his way to Kansas by riding in a box car, and at Delphos in that state gained his first experience as a lumberman by employment in a local yard. He was steady and persistent and desired to get ahead, and continued working in that locality for about nine years. Many years ago he entered the employ of the Chicago Lumber & Coal Company, of which E. H. Fullerton was president, and Mr. Stuart has been associated with Mr. Fullerton as an employee or business associate ever since. For one year he was located at Horton, Kansas, and then became traveling auditor for three years, and for another three years had charge of the yards at Beloit, Kansas.

Having been taken into partnership with Mr. Fullerton, they bought the lumber yard at Fall City, Nebraska, of which Mr. Stuart became general manager. When that business was sold he came to Okmulgee, Oklahoma, in 1901, and has since been identified with that growing and thriving city in the eastern part of the state. The Fullerton-Stuart Lumber Company is a corporation, of which Mr. Stuart is vice president and general manager.

Fifteen years ago, when he first came to Oklahoma, the town had a population of about 600, chiefly Indians and negroes. His own lumber yards have since furnished more than half the lumber which has gone into the buildings comprising a flourishing city of 10,000 people. The company now has nine yards altogether, located at Okmulgee, Sapulpa, Kiefer, Mounds, Beggs, Hengvretta, Wetumpka, Morris, Boynton. About thirty-five men are employed in the different branches of the establishment. Mr. Stuart as general manager has the supervision of all the yards, and keeps his head offices at Okmulgee. The volume of annual business is estimated to be worth about \$750,000.

Mr. Stuart has some interests in the oil industry of Oklahoma, but considers that a side issue. He is a republican in politics as regards national affairs, is a Presbyterian, and has been a member of the board of trustees since the church was founded in Okmulgee. He is a Knight Templar Mason and Shriner. In 1914 Mr. Stuart completed at 304 North Grand Avenue a handsome residence regarded as the finest home in the city. He takes a great deal of delight in his home and family. In 1901 at Fall City, Nebraska, he married Miss Eva Maude Jussen, who was born at Fall City, a daughter of P. H. Jussen. To their union have been born six chil-

dren: Catherine, Robert, Virginia, William, John and Louis.

HARRY CLARENCE WATTON. The acknowledged leadership among Oklahoma photographers belongs to H. C. Watton of Oklahoma City. Mr. Watton is not in the class of the ordinary maker of pictures, but has a mechanical and artistic genius in that field which sets him above the majority of men of that vocation. The work that comes from his studio in the Terminal Arcade Building represents the highest standards, and to say that it is a Watton photograph is to speak the last word of praise in respect to the artistic finish.

For ten years Mr. Watton has been established in his profession at Oklahoma City. He is a native of Illinois, born at Shelbyville in Shelby County, April 15, 1872. His father, Granville D. Watton, was born in Ohio, and was of English ancestry, the grandfather, Fielden Watton, having spent most of his life as an Ohio farmer. Granville D. Watton was reared and educated and married in Ohio and by occupation was a contractor and also a teacher in schools. He is still living, being now retired at the age of seventy-five, with his home in Shelbyville, Illinois. He moved from Ohio to Illinois, about 1863. His wife's maiden name was Emeline Wineland, who was born in Ohio, and is now seventy-five years of age. Her father was a native of Ohio and of German stock. Mr. H. C. Watton is the fourth son and fifth child in a family of nine living children.

His early boyhood was spent in his native county, and he acquired an education in the common schools. At the age of seventeen, about 1888, he started to learn the photographic art at Shelbyville, Illinois. After serving an apprenticeship of one year, he had as much skill and knowledge of the trade as his preceptor, and after that for four years he was a regular journeyman photographer, working at his trade in many different localities. For a time he was under Fritz Guerin, the noted photographer of St. Louis. For twelve years Mr. Watton was in business at Lancaster, Wisconsin.

From there he came to Oklahoma City and established his studio in 1905. While there were other photographers in the city at the time, and there had been many before him, he is now the oldest photographer in point of continuous business in Oklahoma City.

It is only necessary to speak of some of the honors won by Mr. Watton in the profession of photography to indicate his attainments and standing. He was the winner of the following trophies: 1909, Angelo Trophy; 1909, Silver Loving Cup; 1910, Angelo Trophy; 1912, Silver Loving Cup; 1914, Angelo Trophy; 1914, Wollensack Loving Cup; and of the following medals: 1907, Genre Medal F; 1909, Genre Medal F; 1910, Genre Medal S; 1912, Genre Medal F; 1914, Genre Medal F; 1914, Best Baby, Diploma. All these trophies and medals were won by exhibitions of his art in competition with that of the best photographers in the country. During his professional career Mr. Watton has photographed many notable men. Among them might be mentioned the late Elbert Hubbard, who was a victim on the ill fated Lusitania; C. T. Daly, the noted playwright; Augusta Cottlow, the noted pianist; and many others.

In 1895 Mr. Watton married Miss May Helen Nathan. They are the parents of two charming daughters: Frances is now attending Knox College at Galesburg, Illinois; and Helen Maria is still at home.

Mr. Watton is well known in Oklahoma City affairs. He is a member of the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, the American Yeomen, and is a member of the Oklahoma City Golf and Country clubs and of the



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Men's Dinner Club. In politics he is a democrat. During his residence at Lancaster, Wisconsin, he was a member of the city council and did much in a local political way. Through his profession he has acquired a well deserved success and prosperity and for twenty-six years has been a competent photographer. He has witnessed a great many changes in his art during that time. His studio is now acknowledged as the largest and best equipped in the State of Oklahoma, and his patronage is not confined to people in and in the immediate vicinity of Oklahoma City, but comes from all over the state and from many parts of Northwest Texas.

DR. IRVING S. FREEMAN. One of the pioneer families of Tennessee sent its representatives into Texas back in the '80s when Dr. W. H. Freeman settled in Denton County. He was born in Macon County, Tennessee, in 1855, and went to Denton County in 1884, the following year moving on to Cook County, Texas. There he engaged in the practice of his profession and also conducted a drug store in the Town of Era, where he settled. In 1901 the doctor withdrew from professional activities, moved to Floyd County, Texas, and there engaged in the real estate and loan business. Four years later he came to Cordell, Oklahoma. He is now retired from business, though he owns several alfalfa farms in Floyd County, Texas, and near Rocky, Oklahoma. He is a democrat, and served two terms in the Texas State Legislature in the years 1895-6 and 1897-8. He was county health officer of Floyd County for four years. He is a member of the Masons and the Knights of Pythias, and of the Christian Church.

Doctor Freeman married Laura Seagraves, who was born in Macon County, Tennessee, in 1868. Five children were born to them. Eva died at the age of two years. Dr. Irving S. was their second child. Mary died when three years old. Katy, born in 1897, was graduated in the Cordell High School class of 1915. She is now attending the State University at Norman, Oklahoma. Eunice, born in 1899, is a student in the Cordell High School.

Irving S. Freeman was born in Era, Cook County, Texas, on February 5, 1885. He attended the schools of that county and the Lockney Christian College at Lockney, Tennessee, completing his academic work there in 1904. For two years thereafter he devoted himself to farm life in Floyd County, Texas. He then took a year's course in pharmaceuticals in Texas Christian University at Fort Worth, and in 1906 passed his examinations before the Texas State Board of Pharmacy, receiving his certificate. For a year thereafter he was employed as a pharmacist in Lockney.

In April, 1907, Doctor Freeman came to Oklahoma and was examined before the state board of pharmacy, after which he opened a drug store at Brame, Oklahoma, and was engaged in business there for two years. In 1909 he returned to Fort Worth and entered the medical department of the Texas Christian University once more, and on May 14, 1913, he was graduated with the degree M. D. He was an interne at St. Anthony's Sanitarium, Amarillo, Texas, for a period of six months, then came to Oklahoma, settling at Texola, and in May, 1914, the Oklahoma Examining Board gave him permission to engage in medical practice in Oklahoma. He remained in Texola a very short time and on February 1, 1914, opened an office in Rocky, where he has since continued in a general medical and surgical practice.

Doctor Freeman is a member of the county, state and medical societies. His politics are democratic and he is a member of the Christian Church. His fraternal affiliations are with the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Modern Woodmen and the Woodmen of the World. His

Masonic ties are with Rocky Lodge No. 373, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and Rocky Chapter 262, Order of the Eastern Star. His college fraternity is the Phi Chi, Chi Iota Chapter.

Doctor Freeman was married on April 27, 1906, in Tonkawa, Oklahoma, to Miss Eva Cook, daughter of C. M. Cook, a locomotive engineer with the Santa Fe for the past thirty years, now residing at Florence, Kansas. One child has been born to Doctor and Mrs. Freeman,—Wilmat, born August 29, 1911.

RALPH F. KOONS, M. D. The personnel of the medical profession at El Reno contains several men of the highest rank as physicians and surgeons, and one of them is Dr. Ralph F. Koons, who has practiced in that city for a dozen years or more and is prominent both in his chosen calling and as a citizen.

Ralph F. Koons is a native of Pennsylvania, born at New Columbus January 6, 1876, and is of the typical Pennsylvania Dutch lineage. His parents were John R. and Cecelia Clarissa (Courtright) Koons. His father was born in Pennsylvania and his mother in New York, and they reared three sons. The father was for many years a paper maker, and the home of the family was at Huntington Mills, Pennsylvania.

In that village Doctor Koons was reared, and graduated from Bucknell University with the degrees M. A. and Ph. D. He is a graduate in medicine from the University of Michigan, obtaining his degree Doctor of Medicine in 1901, after which for one year he was an interne in the Marine Hospital at Cleveland, Ohio. Doctor Koons in 1902 located at El Reno, and almost from the first has enjoyed particular prestige as a physician. He is an able physician and is also a scholarly gentleman.

Doctor Koons is a member of the Canadian County Medical Society, in which he has been honored by all the offices, and he is also a member of the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. His fraternal affiliations are with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and his church is the Baptist. In 1904 Doctor Koons married Miss Maude A. Conklin.

FRED E. ROMBERG. One of the busiest and most capable public officials in Pottawatomie County is the present sheriff, Fred E. Romberg. Mr. Romberg is an Oklahoma pioneer. His home has been in this state nearly a quarter of a century. There are few people in the entire county who do not know him personally or of his work and standing. Whatever he does demands respect. Mr. Romberg has a number of important business interests, and is by no means entirely dependent upon his official position as a source of livelihood. It is an interesting fact from January 1, 1915, to May 1, 1916, he handled over 500 prisoners, who have been under his jurisdiction for varying lengths of time. Out of this number seventy-eight have been tried and have received penitentiary sentences, the remainder serving jail sentences.

The sheriff is still a young man, only about thirty-five. He was born in Miami County, Ohio, September 22, 1880. His ancestors were substantial German people. His paternal grandfather, Albert Ausbrook, married outside of his social class. He was born in Hanover, Germany, and when he married Fannie Romberg, who was a relative of the royal family of Hanover, it was necessary that in deference of her titled position he should change his name instead of his wife change hers, and thus the family name became Romberg instead of Ausbrook. The grandfather brought his family to Amer-

lea in 1859, and settled near Shenandoah, Iowa, where he died. After his death his widow went to the vicinity of Fremont, Nebraska, and homesteaded a claim. Albert Romberg was a farmer in Germany as well as in the United States, and in the old country had given three years of service in the German army.

Gerhard Romberg, who was until a few years ago a well known pioneer and substantial citizen of Pottawatomie County, was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1834. He came to the United States in 1851, sailing from Hanover, and going first to New York State and then to Ohio. He was a skilled marble cutter, and also an architect. In 1888 he moved out to Scribner, Nebraska, and established himself as a farmer and stock raiser. In 1891 he went to Oklahoma soon after the opening of the Pottawatomie Reservation, and acquired a homestead of 160 acres three miles east of Shawnee. That was the home to which he gave his supervision and on which he spent the remaining years of his life. His death occurred January 9, 1910. Gerhard Romberg was an active democrat, and while living in Miami County, Ohio, was elected to the office of county assessor, being the only democrat ever elected to the office up to that time. However, so strong were his partisan feelings that he refused the office as he could not conscientiously be associated with republicans in the performance of public work. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and belonged to the Knights of Pythias Lodge. As a young man he was claimed for an official position in the German army, and was very liberally educated, being well versed in history and astronomy as well as other subjects. He married Elizabeth Coppock, who was born in Miami County, Ohio, in 1839, near Ludlow Falls, and who died in that county in 1884. Their children were: Fannie, who married Frank Coppock, a farmer, and now resides in Wyoming; Lida, wife of Dan Coppock, living on a farm in Troy, Ohio; A. E., a farmer at Shawnee and also an inspector for the State Board of Agriculture of Oklahoma; and Fred E.

Fred E. Romberg attended the public schools at Scribner, Nebraska, graduated from high school in 1892, and soon afterwards came to live with his father on the homestead near Shawnee. In 1898 he was appointed a special officer of the United States Government for the treasury department. In 1901 he became deputy sheriff of Pottawatomie County, and on November 6, 1914, was elected sheriff beginning his official duties on January 1, 1915.

For a period of four years, 1911-14, Mr. Romberg served as county commissioner. He is prosperous, and his prosperity is measured by the ownership of 445 acres of land three miles east of Shawnee. One hundred and twenty acres of this are a part of his father's old homestead. Mr. Romberg in the performance of his official duties resides in Tecumseh, having offices in the courthouse, and he also has official headquarters in the city hall of Shawnee. He has served as a member of the school board of District No. 32 and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Shawnee, with the Modern Woodmen of America, Camp No. 7781, at Shawnee, and with the American Horse Thief Association.

At Shawnee, in 1904, Mr. Romberg married Miss Althea Blain, daughter of John Blain, a farmer near Tecumseh. To their marriage have been born five children: Mabel, Fred, Jr., and Vaughn, all three of whom are now in the public schools of Tecumseh; and Vernon and Irene, both young children at home.

CHARLES B. CAMPBELL. This prominent resident of Minco, an extensive farmer and landholder in that section and president of the First National Bank at

Chickasha, is one of the old timers in the Chickasaw Nation and has Chickasaw Indian blood in his veins. Throughout his career Mr. Campbell has been closely associated with E. B. Johnson & Brothers, and it can be said to the credit of both of them that they always obeyed and respected the laws of the Indian Nation, however inequitable their provisions may have seemed.

Mr. Campbell and the Messrs. Johnson have the unique relationship of double cousins. Charles B. Campbell was born at Fort Arbuckle in Indian Territory in 1861, the only son of Michael and Adelaide (Johnson) Campbell. Adelaide Johnson was a sister of the father of the Johnson brothers, while Michael Campbell was a brother of the mother of Mr. Johnson. Adelaide Johnson's father was Charles Johnson, a native of England, who came to America and was living in Mississippi when the Indians were transferred from that state to Indian Territory. Charles Johnson married a Chickasaw woman, who was born in Mississippi, and both came with the members of the tribe west of the Mississippi. Charles Johnson occupied a government position among the Indians, was for many years a merchant, but spent his last years in New York City. Michael Campbell was a native of Ireland, and on coming to America first located at Corpus Christi, Texas, and from there moved into the Indian Territory, where he married Miss Johnson. During the war between the states he held the rank of major in the Confederate army, and towards the end of the war in 1865 lost his life by drowning. His widow is still living at the age of seventy-three. Her only daughter married William Rennie of Tishomingo.

Charles B. Campbell was sent to Nebraska to attend school, though his actual home has been the Indian Territory and Oklahoma all his life. At the age of seventeen he was placed in charge of a ranch at Council Grove, Indian Territory, and lived there until his removal to Minco a few years later. From almost the outset he was regarded as a man of tried and trusted capacity in the industry of stock raising and farming, and it has been chiefly through his operations in that field in the old Chickasaw country that he laid the basis of his success.

For the past quarter of a century Mr. Campbell's name has been identified with banking affairs. In 1890 he was one of the organizers of the Bank of Minco, which in 1897 became the First National Bank of Minco, and he has served continuously on its board of directors since its inception. In 1900 he became one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Chickasha, and since that date has been president of the institution. This is one of the largest and best managed banks in Western Oklahoma. It was organized with a capital stock of \$25,000, and in 1915 a report to the government shows capital and surplus combined of \$260,000, with deposits of \$875,000.

Mr. Campbell for many years has taken a prominent part and interest in Masonic work. His first degrees were received in Lodge No. 7 at Elm Springs, Indian Territory, and he subsequently became a charter member of Anadarko Lodge No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and a charter member of Minco Lodge No. 112, and served as master of the latter lodge for seven years. He is also a member of the Royal Arch Chapter and the Knights Templar Commandery, of India Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and has taken the Scottish Rite degrees up to and including the thirty-second.

In 1884 Mr. Campbell married Miss Margaret Williams, daughter of Mr. W. G. Williams, who was one of the early pioneer settlers of Indian Territory. To their marriage have been born seven children: Anna Belle, who is the wife of A. H. Witherspoon of Oklahoma City, and the mother of a son, A. H. Witherspoon, Jr.; Charles

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W., Mary Ellen, Milton B., Stella, Bernadine and Effie May Campbell, all of whom reside at Minco, Oklahoma.

R. E. ECHOLS. The profession of law is one that affects the most valuable interests of organized society, and hence arises the high public place which is accorded the honorable, well qualified lawyer. The bar and bench, in every civilized community, represents, as a whole, the cultured citizenship, the effective leaders, and because of this the profession is frequently well represented in public life. All other things being equal, choice naturally falls upon those best equipped through training and experience, for other fields of responsibility. A foremost member of the Elk City bar and well known in his profession all over Beckham County, is Hon. R. E. Echols, formerly state senator, and a vitalizing factor in all that concerns the development and welfare of Oklahoma.

R. E. Echols was born June 2, 1873, in Upshur County, Texas, and is a son of W. H. and Maggie (Callaway) Echols, the former of whom was born in Anderson County, Texas, in 1848, and the latter in Upshur County in 1850. W. H. Echols in early manhood moved from Anderson to Upshur County, where he married, and from there, in 1876, removed to Terrill, Kaufman County, Texas, during his active years engaging in merchandising. In 1909 he retired and settled at Altus, Oklahoma, where he still lives, he and his wife being leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at that place. They have five children: J. W., who is a physician and surgeon at McAlester, Oklahoma, is a graduate of the Louisville University, where he received his medical degree; R. E.; Flossie, who is the wife of R. D. McAfee, a merchant at Terrell, Texas; Renna, who is the wife of Thomas A. Howells, an ice manufacturer at Altus, Oklahoma; and Basil, who resides on his ranch in Montana.

W. H. Echols is a democrat in his political views and fraternally is identified with the Masons and the Elks. During two years of the war between the states, he served as a soldier in the Confederate army, enlisting from Texas. He suffered for a time as a prisoner of war, but later was exchanged.

R. E. Echols attended the public schools and was graduated in the class of 1895, from the Terrell High School, after which he entered the law department of the University of Texas, where he continued for three years, and in 1899 was admitted to the Texas bar. Ambitious and enterprising, Mr. Echols had the canny foresight of his Scotch ancestors, in making choice of a professional field, in the fall of 1900 coming to Elk City, and in the same year was admitted to the Oklahoma bar. He has been identified in every way with this section ever since and has built up a large and lucrative law practice by honorable methods, covering both civil and criminal cases, and naturally has been concerned in a large amount of important litigation. He is a valued and useful member of the county, state and national bar associations, and his law library is comprehensive and up to date.

In 1907, when Oklahoma assumed the dignity of a state, the elections were matters of great importance and the selection of members of the state senate were carefully looked after by both political parties. One election that brought very general satisfaction was that of R. E. Echols, and his administration of the office during his first term brought re-election, so that he served two full terms, four regular sessions and also four special sessions. While at Oklahoma City Mr. Echols was no mere figurehead, on the other hand the records prove that he was as faithful in performing his duties as he was able in statesmanship. The senatorial district he represented was composed of Beckham, Roger Mills, Ellis

and Dewey counties. During the first session he was chairman of the corporation committee; during the second of the judiciary No. 1 committee, and during the third and fourth sessions was chairman of the congressional apportionment committee, and additionally was a member of a number of other committees, to all of which bodies he gave time and consideration, expert counsel and practical help. Senator Echols was the author of the bill creating a board of public affairs, which selected body has been operating for several years, and has proved of great usefulness. He was elected chairman of the Oklahoma State Convention, April 11, 1916.

Senator Echols was married in 1908, at Greenville, Texas, to Mrs. Sallie (Chandler) Mays, who was the widow of J. A. Mays, formerly a banker of Elk City, who left two daughters: Ida, born in 1902, and Mary, born in 1904, both attending school. Mrs. Echols was born at Greenville, Texas, and is a daughter of Doctor Chandler, a well known physician of that city. Senator and Mrs. Echols have one son, R. E., Jr., who was born in 1909.

While Senator Echols has been busy with law and politics for a number of years, he has found time to accept fraternal relationships and has become well known in the leading orders. He belongs to Elk City Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, No. 182; Elk City Chapter No. 50; Elk City Knights of Pythias, of which he is past chancellor and has served also as a delegate to the grand lodge; and to Lodge No. 1144, Elks, of Elk City. Endowed with great talent as a lawyer, he is esteemed in his profession, and his sincerity, public spirit and loyalty to friends have made him admired in public life. Among his associates of everyday life his conduct has always been such as to win unqualified respect if not warmer emotion. In many ways Senator Echols may be named as one of Oklahoma's representative men, possessing, as he does, qualities dear to the people of this stirring state—honesty, independence, courage and enterprise—the same qualities which led his ancestors from Scotland to Virginia in colonial times, and sturdily supported them after they reached there.

WILLIAM F. HARRIS, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Washita County, whose skill in the healing art has won for him a high standing with the medical fraternity of the county and an enviable reputation among its people in general, has been engaged in practice at Sentinel since 1907. His entire professional career has been passed in Oklahoma, where he has been given the opportunity to rise in his chosen calling, and where he has invested his means with a view to passing his future years.

Doctor Harris was born in Murray County, Georgia, January 23, 1878, and is a son of William G. and Eugenia A. (Carter) Harris, and a member of a family whose founder came to America from England during Colonial days. The name was well known among the pioneers of Missouri, was later taken into Tennessee and finally into Georgia, where, in Murray County, Georgia, William C. Harris settled during the '50s. He was then a young man, having been born in 1830, and was engaged in farming when the Civil war came on. Having Southern sympathies, he enlisted in the Thirty-sixth Georgia Volunteer Infantry, in the Confederate service, and fought with the rank of captain throughout that struggle, establishing an excellent record for faithful and valiant service. When his military career was finished Captain Harris returned to the vocation of stock raising and farming in Murray County, in which he continued to be engaged until his death in March, 1901. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian

Church, and a deacon and elder therein, and was a member of the Masonic fraternity. Captain Harris was married in Murray County, Georgia, to Miss Eugenia A. Carter, who was born in the Cracker state, in 1841, and died in Murray County, in 1910, and they became the parents of nine children, namely: Lucy, who died in Murray County in 1889 as the wife of the late Charles H. Humphreys, a school teacher; Nannie, who died in Murray County in 1906, as the wife of the late Dr. Leonard C. Furr, for many years a practicing physician of that county; Charles, who died in infancy; John H., who is unmarried and resides on the old home farm in Murray County, Georgia; Georgia, who is the wife of George McCany, a farmer and stockman of Texas; Carrie, who is unmarried and resides on the old Georgia homestead farm; Corrie, who died at the age of eleven years; William F.; and Tom, who is married and has not left the homestead.

William F. Harris obtained his preliminary schooling in the public institutions of his native county, and was graduated from the high school there in 1892. At that time he accepted a position in a drug store at Clarksville, Georgia, and while there became interested in medicine and familiarized himself with the rudiments of that calling. In 1897 he entered the Southern Medical College, Atlanta, Georgia, where he was graduated from the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, class of 1900, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and at once entered upon the practice of his calling at Wood (now called Port), Oklahoma. Doctor Harris continued to be engaged in practice there from May, 1900, until December 1, 1907, when he came to Sentinel and here has since carried on a general medical and surgical practice which covers all branches of the calling and is confined to no particular specialty. He has well appointed offices in the Hughes Building, where he has a large medical library as well as equipment and instruments for the performing of the most delicate operations. He belongs to the Washita County Medical Society, the Oklahoma Medical Society and the American Medical Association, and is a student who recognizes no end to the road of science and who forges ahead energetically and conscientiously. Eight years have brought about a constant rise in his fortunes, and he has won the confidence of the community by his skill as a diagnostician and his successful treatment of complicated and apparently hopeless disorders. He has been successful in a material way, and beside his own residence at Sentinel, is the owner of a farm of 160 acres, located eight miles northwest of this place, at Port, Oklahoma, where he has a renter engaged in diversified farming. Doctor Harris is a democrat. His fraternal connections are with Sentinel Lodge No. 152, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Consistory No. 1, Valley of Guthrie, of the thirty-second degree, and Central Lodge of Oklahoma, Knights of Pythias.

Doctor Harris was married February 14, 1903, at Wood (now Port), Oklahoma, to Miss Alice Trotter, daughter of Joseph Trotter, who is now a farmer in the vicinity of Sentinel. To Doctor and Mrs. Harris three children have been born: Carter, born January 1, 1904, and now attending public school; William F., who died in infancy; and Sam, born April 2, 1911.

MARK D. LIBBY. Engrossed in the business avocation which brings him his daily wage, the ordinary individual is approximately representative of the nation's citizenship. This is the normal type; his life begins and ends, perhaps, with nothing to differentiate him from the mass. It is the unusual type that commands attention, and it is the influence of the men belonging thereto,

exerted upon their community, and the record of their lives, that are valuable and interesting as matters of biography. In the professions, and particularly in the law, the opportunities for usefulness and personal advancement depend almost entirely upon this unusually gifted individual, and here natural endowment is as essential as is thorough preparation. The bar of El Reno has its full quota of brilliant men, and one of its foremost members is Mark D. Libby, who both in private practice and as a representative of the Government has displayed the possession of eminent talents.

Mark D. Libby was born at Vassalboro, Kennebec County, Maine, February 28, 1858, and is a son of William T. and Hannah M. (Brown) Libby, natives of the Pine Tree State. His father was one of the adventurous souls who crossed the plains at the time of the discovery of gold in California, in 1849, and the greater part of his life thereafter was passed in the West. In 1867 he removed his family to Idaho, but when Mark D. Libby was fifteen years of age his mother took him and the other children to Maine, in order that they might secure better educational advantages.

In 1879 Mark D. Libby graduated in engineering from the University of Maine, and immediately thereafter went to Kansas, from whence, in the summer of 1880, he removed to Wyoming. There he became deputy United States surveyor, a position which he held for several years, at the same time carrying on activities as a mining engineer, not only in Wyoming, but in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona. Returning to Kansas, he was for two years county surveyor of Kingman County, and in the meantime applied himself to the law, studying so assiduously that he was admitted to the bar in 1887. Mr. Libby began the practice of his profession at Kingman, Kansas, and in 1889 became a practitioner before the United States Land Office in Oklahoma, as an attorney, and from that time to the present has been identified with affairs in Oklahoma, although it was not until 1893 that he took up his residence at El Reno. Here he has arisen to a high place in his profession, and is generally acknowledged to be a thorough, learned and painstaking lawyer and a stirring and public-spirited citizen. He has always been a staunch republican in politics, and wields some influence in his party, for the interests of which he has always worked faithfully. His professional connections include membership in the state and county bar associations.

In 1889 Mr. Libby was united in marriage with Miss Cornelia Gillette, daughter of the distinguished jurist, Judge F. E. Gillette, of El Reno. Mr. and Mrs. Libby have two daughters: Cornelia and Anna.

LOUIS PRICE HENDERSON. The Pottawatomie County Democrat at Tecumseh, of which Louis Price Henderson is editor, is the leading paper in the county, and has a circulation greater than that of any two other papers. It is read in the home of nearly every intelligent family in Pottawatomie County, and also circulates and exerts its influence over a number of surrounding counties.

The Henderson family, father and son, have been closely identified with the press and public life of Pottawatomie County for a number of years. The proprietor of the County Democrat is M. M. Henderson, father of the editor, Louis P. The elder was born in Hamilton County, Tennessee, in 1861, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. Some of the Hendersons were pioneers in Tennessee back about the time of the Revolutionary war. M. M. Henderson was reared and educated in his native county of Tennessee, married there, and for several years was engaged in the shoe and other mercantile lines of trade. In 1901 he removed to Tecumseh, Oklahoma, and

was among the early settlers there. He founded the *Tecumseh Standard*, a newspaper which was characterized by progressive policies and up-to-date management, but in May, 1909, when he bought the *Pottawatomie County Democrat* the *Standard* was discontinued. M. M. Henderson is a very active democrat in politics, and on February 13, 1915, he was appointed postmaster of Tecumseh. Since April 6, 1915, he has been engaged in his official duties, and most of the responsibilities of the newspaper have been resigned to his son, Louis P. The elder Mr. Henderson served as secretary of the State Banking Board under Governor Haskell, and was also formerly a member of the board of regents for the University Preparatory School at Tonkawa and at Claremore. Since identifying himself with Tecumseh he has also served as a member of the city council and has put himself on record many times for enterprises and movements involving the improvement and the best welfare of that community. He is a deacon in the Presbyterian Church and was formerly affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

M. M. Henderson married Miss Emma Ragsdale. She was born at Chattanooga, Tennessee, September 20, 1868, a daughter of B. F. Ragsdale, who died at Chattanooga in 1878, when in the prime of his years. Mr. Ragsdale was a general passenger agent for one of the main railway lines centered at Chattanooga. To the marriage of M. M. Henderson and wife were born two children: Louis P., and Mary Jane, who is the wife of E. M. Newell, proprietor of a general store at Tecumseh.

Louis Price Henderson was born while his parents lived in Chattanooga, Tennessee, on August 5, 1888. He lived there until he was about fourteen years of age, and in the meantime attended the public schools of the City of Chattanooga and breathed in some of the atmosphere of the progressive movement which was inaugurated in that Southern city during the years of his boyhood. After the family removed to Oklahoma he began learning the printing trade in his father's office, first with the *Standard* and then with the *County Democrat*. He developed much proficiency in all departments of the printing trade and newspaper work and was his father's right hand man until April 6, 1915, since which time he has been in active charge of the editorial management of the paper.

In politics he is a democrat, is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and also a member of the International Typographical Union. In November, 1909, at Tecumseh, he married Miss Elma Copeland, daughter of T. N. Copeland, a well known Tecumseh merchant. To their marriage has been born one daughter, Mary Louise, whose birthday was May 19, 1915.

EDWARD R. YOUNG. The incumbent of one or another official position at Duncan since 1901, Edward R. Young, present sheriff of Stephens County, has established a clean and honorable record for public service as a courageous, faithful and entirely efficient officer. During a long and somewhat diversified career, his activities have led him to invade various and varied occupations, and in each community in which he has resided he has held and merited his fellow-citizens' respect.

Sheriff Young was born in Coosa County, Alabama, February 15, 1867, and is a son of Harrison B. and Antoinette (Gilliland) Young. The Youngs came from England to America prior to the Revolution, settling in Alabama, where the grandfather of Sheriff Young, Bird H. Young, was reared among the Cherokee Indians. He served faithfully as a soldier during the War of 1812, and subsequently was extensively engaged in farming and in the breeding of horses and the raising of game-cocks, and died in Coosa County, Alabama, at the age of

eighty-one years, when Sheriff Young was still a small child. Harrison B. Young, the father of Edward R. Young, was born at Cherokee Bluff, Tallapoosa County, Alabama, in 1827, and as a young man removed to Coosa County, where he was married. In 1876 he returned to his native county, where during the remaining years of his life he was engaged in farming and raising stock, and there his death occurred in 1904. Throughout his life he was actively interested in Masonic work, being a Mason for fifty-two years, past master of his lodge and a member of the higher branches of Masonry, and was a popular figure on the lecture platform. Throughout his life he belonged to the Baptist Church, in which he served as deacon and clerk for many years. With six of his brothers he enlisted for service during the war between the North and the South under the flag of the Confederacy, and served four years, first as a member of the Fourteenth Regiment, Alabama Volunteer Infantry, and subsequently as a member of the famous cavalry under Gen. Joe Wheeler. Mr. Young married Antoinette Gilliland, who was born in Chambers County, Alabama, in 1837, and died in Tallapoosa County, in 1895, and they became the parents of twelve children: Annie, who is the wife of Alonzo Wicker, who for fifteen years has had charge of the same ranch at Waxahachie, Texas; Emma, who married LeRoy Upshaw, a farmer of Waxahachie, Texas; Sallie, who married Allie Russell, a farmer of Tallapoosa County, Alabama, and both are deceased; A. Forest, unmarried, who lives on the old family homestead in Tallapoosa County, Alabama; Mary, deceased, who was the wife of William Little, a merchant of Cherokee, Alabama; Edward R., of this notice; Nettie, who married W. M. Thomas, a well-to-do farmer and stockraiser of the vicinity of Dallas, Texas; W. K., who is a farmer residing in Tallapoosa County, Alabama; Osa, who died of an attack of typhoid fever when twenty-two years of age; Vallie, deceased, who was the wife of Ed Ogletree, a farmer and stockman of Tallapoosa County, Alabama; Grace, who is the wife of Thomas Sanders, a farmer of Tallapoosa County; and Homer G. a stenographer and railroad man of Waco, Texas.

Edward R. Young attended the public schools of Coosa and Tallapoosa counties, Alabama, in the meantime being reared in the agricultural atmosphere of his father's farms. On January 15, 1885, he removed to Plano, Texas, where he engaged in farming and dealing in horses until 1889, when he returned to Tallapoosa County, Alabama, and remained there two years as a farmer, also serving in the capacity of deputy sheriff. Returning to Texas, he settled in the locality of Waxahachie, where he carried on farming on his own account for nine years, and at the end of that period, in 1901, took up his residence at Duncan, Oklahoma. At that time he entered business operations as the proprietor of a confectionery and ice cream parlor, but after one year disposed of his interest therein when he was elected city marshal. In this capacity he acted until 1911, and in 1912 and 1913 was employed as a collector for the banks and a hardware store at Duncan. In 1914 he became the candidate of the democratic party for the office of sheriff of Stephens County, to which he was duly elected by a handsome majority in the elections of November of that year, and assumed the duties of his office on January 1, 1915. In the comparatively short time he has been in office he has displayed efficiency, courage and a conscientious appreciation of the responsibilities of his position, fairly winning the commendation of the people of this county. In addition to the duties of the shrievalty, he has also discharged those of deputy United States marshal since 1901. His offices are located in the courthouse. Sheriff Young is well and popularly known in

fraternal circles, being an ex-member of the Knights of Pythias, of which he was master-at-arms, and a member of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

In 1893, while still a resident of Tallapoosa County, Alabama, Mr. Young was united in marriage with Miss Josie L. Ross, daughter of the late Edward Ross, who was a well-to-do farmer of Tallapoosa County. Five children have been born to this union, namely: Hazel Laverne, who is the wife of Glynn Hess, and resides at Tulsa, Oklahoma, where Mr. Hess is in the oil business; Dunn B., a student of the public schools, in the seventh grade; Antoinette, in the fifth grade; Ready Ross, in the second grade; and Roberta, the baby.

HON. WILLIAM PERRY FREEMAN. From 1898 until 1907, at the beginning of statehood, William P. Freeman served as clerk of the Indian Territory Court of Appeals. This service alone has naturally made him well known over the state at large. Mr. Freeman is a very substantial sort of citizen. He has the character and attainments which make people repose confidence in him and respect his acts and opinions. While he has some very excellent idealisms, he keeps his dreams and visions in the right place, and makes his practice practical. While he has naturally been widely known for his political activities, Mr. Freeman confesses that the post of dignity and responsibility of which he is most proud was his election as grand master of Grand Lodge A. F. & A. M. of Oklahoma, and that honor has meant more to him than election as governor of the state.

Born in Miller County, Missouri, June 15, 1858, he is a son of Andrew J. and Editha A. (Tinsley) Freeman. His parents were solid industrious people, self-respecting, but noteworthy neither for wealth nor for conspicuous position in society. His father served as a soldier in the Union army until the battle of Tupelo, Mississippi, where he was struck down and so severely wounded that he died not long afterward.

Having lost his father so early, William Perry Freeman's early education was confined to ten months in a backwoods country school before he was ten years of age. He had no college education. At the age of ten he went to the county seat and entered a printing office as a devil to learn the printer's trade. A printing office has always been considered one of the best universities in the world, and he not only learned to set type and perform the routine work of such an establishment, but he read books and newspapers, and to his reading he brought a judgment that enabled him to sift and discriminate. He read various text books used in the schools and a large amount of standard literature and history. He has had a thorough experience as a newspaper man, having graduated from the composing room to the news department, and was successively reporter, editor and manager. He naturally took up politics as a side interest. He was also a journeyman printer and newspaper man, and wandered pretty much over the country, seeing all sorts and conditions of men, and keeping himself in close touch with the world's interests.

In 1886 Mr. Freeman was elected clerk of the Circuit Court of Miller County, Missouri. He filled that office eight years. During 1884-85 he was a member of the Missouri House of Representatives. In 1886 he was defeated for the office of secretary of state. Then in January, 1898, he was appointed clerk of the United States Court of Appeals for the Indian Territory, and continued to perform the duties of that office until statehood in November, 1907.

Mr. Freeman resides at McAlester. In recent years he has been most actively identified with banking. He

is chairman of the board of directors of the First National Bank of McAlester, president of the Scipio State Bank of Scipio, and a director in the First National Bank of Allen and the First National Bank of Calver, all in Oklahoma. In a business way he has been prospering, though he has no ambition to rank among Oklahoma's wealthiest citizens.

Asked to define his stand in politics, Mr. Freeman states that he is a republican, equally removed from progressivism and reactionarism. In fact, he says "I am just a plain old-time republican and offer no excuse or apology for being one. I voted for Taft and grow prouder of the act each day. I am praying and hoping and have implicit faith that we will return again to safe and sane policies the next time the opportunity is presented."

His interest in Masonry are of long standing. It was in 1914 that he served as grand master of Masons of Oklahoma, and he is not only a Knight Templar and a member of the different branches of the York Rite but has attained the supreme and ultimate thirty-third degree in the Scottish Rite. He belongs to the Royal Order of Scotland, the Red Cross of Constantine and the Order of Eastern Star, and is also affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Christian Church or Church of Christ at McAlester.

On September 19, 1881, in Camden County, Missouri he married Miss Alice Harris, daughter of Robert B. Harris. They have one daughter, Elsie, who married Lewis A. Ellis, a son of Edward S. Ellis of McAlester.

EVERETT A. STAPP. One of the leading industries of the prosperous and growing little city of Sentinel, in Washita County, is the Lyon & Matthews Lumber Company, a business originally founded in 1902 by William G. Stapp. Much of the success of this enterprise is due to the efforts and able management of the founder's son, Everett A. Stapp, who since 1908 has occupied the position of manager, and who has devoted himself wholeheartedly to its interests.

Mr. Stapp was born in Ray County, Missouri, October 31, 1886, a member of a family whose members were pioneers of Bowling Green, Kentucky, from whence they moved to Missouri. In the latter state his father, William Golson Stapp, was born in 1853, and several years before the birth of Everett A., moved to Ray County, where he continued his operations as a lumberman and sawmill operator. In 1897 he removed to Conroe, Montgomery County, Texas, and in 1902 came to Sentinel, where he founded a lumber yard in September and conducted it successfully until December 5, 1908, when he disposed of his interests to the Lyon & Matthews Company, and moved to his grape ranch at Fresno, California, where his death occurred in December, 1909. He was a democrat in politics and a member of the Church of Christ, and belonged to Conroe Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and to the Odd Fellows order. His first wife was a Miss Jones, who died in Missouri, leaving two children: Lullian, a farmer of Conroe, Texas; and Mary, deceased, who was the wife of L. B. Dorton, a miller of Orrick, Missouri. Mr. Stapp was again married to Miss Susan Jane Ayres, who was born in Missouri in 1860, and who still survives him and resides at Sentinel. They became the parents of four children: Ola, who was married first to William Adams, and second to H. T. Vanderford, and resides on a farm one mile east of Sentinel; William E., who is engineer for an oil company at Coalinga, California; Everett A.; and Nellie, who is the wife of Raymond Welch, a blacksmith of Fort Worth, Texas.



Mr. B. M. M. M.

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Everett A. Stapp attended the public schools of Conroe, Texas, and assisted his father in the sawmills until sixteen years of age, at which time he accompanied the family to Sentinel, where he was employed in the lumber yard and furthered his education by attending the high school. When his father sold the enterprise, December 5, 1908, Mr. Stapp was made manager for the new firm of Lyon & Matthews, and has continued to act efficiently in that capacity to the present time. He is considered one of the city's enterprising and progressive young men of business and has made a firm place for himself in the confidence of his associates. He has also been active in civil life, having served as a member of the council for several years, and at the present time is city treasurer of Sentinel and one of the city's most popular and energetic officials. His political support is given to the men and measures of the socialist party. Mr. Stapp and the members of his family belong to the Church of Christ. He is affiliated with Sentinel Lodge No. 152, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a past master and was worshipful master in 1913, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, belonging to Consistory No. 1, Valley of Guthrie. He also holds membership in Sentinel Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

At Hobart, Oklahoma, in 1907, Mr. Stapp was married to Miss Alma Tidball, daughter of Dr. William and Jennie (Heiney) Tidball. Doctor Tidball is the pioneer physician and surgeon of Sentinel, where he has been engaged in a successful practice since 1901. Mr. and Mrs. Stapp are the parents of four children: Sue, born in June, 1908; Martha, born in January, 1910; Mary, born in May, 1912; and Cecelia, born in May, 1915.

JOHN L. RICE. Clerk of the District Court for Canadian County, John L. Rice represents a family of Oklahoma '89ers, and from early boyhood he has lived in and has been identified with the activities of the western section of Oklahoma during its many changes and developments. For a number of years his work was satisfactorily and efficiently performed as a teacher, and he has brought the capable qualities which made him successful in the management of the school into the performance of his duties as clerk of court.

John L. Rice was born April 27, 1875, in Elk County, Kansas, but grew up in Missouri and Oklahoma. His father, Theodor B. Rice, a native of Bath County, Kentucky, was a printer by trade, followed that vocation in early life, and subsequently became a farmer. Soon after his son's birth in Kansas he removed to Missouri, and thence in 1889, the year of the great opening, came to Oklahoma and found a home on a farm in Canadian County near El Reno. From that early year he gave an account of himself as a farmer until his death in 1911 at the age of sixty-seven. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Ridenour, who was born in Wabash County, Indiana, and is still living, occupying the old homestead in Canadian County. She was the mother of fourteen children, and nine of them are still living.

John L. Rice had the environment and influence of a farm during his youth, and has many interesting recollections of early days in Oklahoma Territory. He graduated from the El Reno High School, and spent some time as a student in the University of Oklahoma at Norman. For eleven years his chief work was as a teacher in the public schools. Six years of this time were spent in country district schools, and for five years he was principal of town schools. In 1912 the democratic party of Canadian County selected him as candidate for clerk of the District Court, and his election followed by a sub-

stantial majority. His acceptable service in this office is verified by his re-election in 1914.

Mr. Rice is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs to the Methodist Church. In 1899 he married Miss Fannie Coykendall, also an "'89er," a daughter of Capt. John R. Coykendall, captain of Company "G," Eleventh Illinois Volunteer Cavalry. They are the parents of three sons, Kirk, Roderick and Gordon.

ELISHA J. GRAY, M. D. It is not only at Tecumseh, where he located more than fifteen years ago, that Doctor Gray is well known and his services held in high esteem as a physician and citizen. He has been in active practice for more than a quarter a century, chiefly in the State of Arkansas before coming to Oklahoma, and has made a record of consistent ability, skill, faithful attendance to duty and integrity of character wherever he has been and whatever has been his associations. He is now one of the older physicians of Tecumseh, and established his home in that little city when it was in the early stages of its growth, and very few if any of his professional associates and rivals of that time are still in active practice in the same locality.

A native of Arkansas, Elisha J. Gray was born at Batesville, Independence County, January 27, 1863. His great-grandfather, Gilbert Gray, came from France to Fayetteville, North Carolina, some four or five years before the beginning of the Revolutionary war. Like many of the patriotic Frenchmen who came later he served throughout the war for independence, fighting in the armies commanded by General Washington and General Greene. Later he spent his years as a farmer and died in Fayetteville in North Carolina. Elisha C. Gray, father of Doctor Gray of Tecumseh, was born in North Carolina in 1832 and died at Hickory Valley, Arkansas, in April, 1911. Reared in North Carolina, he went when a young man to Independence County, Arkansas, and after his marriage spent his years quietly and industriously as a farmer and stock raiser. During the war between the states he was a soldier in the Confederate army, and always gave his support to the democratic party. He took quite an active interest in politics, and in 1877 and again in 1879 represented his home county in the Arkansas State Legislature. Religiously he was a member of the Protestant Methodist Church. Elisha C. Gray married Anne Meacham, who was born in Hickory Valley, Arkansas, in 1838, and died at the old home there in May, 1908, aged seventy years. These worthy parents gave their lives chiefly for the benefit of their children, and they brought into the world fifteen boys and girls. A brief account of this large household is as follows: Julius Braxton, who is a farmer and merchant at Hickory Valley, Arkansas; Aurelius G., a farmer and cotton buyer at Cave City, Arkansas, and a present state senator of that state; Mary E., wife of Samuel Simmons, a farmer at Cave City, Arkansas; Mrs. Sarah A. Davis, living at Cave City and widow of Mr. Davis, who was a farmer; Christopher C., who is a graduate of Vanderbilt University and a successful physician and surgeon; Martha, who died when two years of age; Dr. Elisha J.; James Edmond, a farmer in the State of Wyoming; Queen Esther, who died at the age of twenty-seven, married a Mr. Yarbrough, who is now a teacher in Rockwall, Texas; William A., who became a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was formerly at Fayetteville, Arkansas, but his present whereabouts are not known to the members of the family; John W., who graduated from Washington University of St. Louis and is a physician and surgeon at Quinton, Oklahoma; Thornsby A., a farmer at Cave City, Arkansas; Virgil O., also a farmer at Cave City; Aurora, wife of Mr.

Ball, a farmer at Pfeiffer, Arkansas; and Lily, who married Mr. Jackson, and they live on the old homestead farm in Hickory Valley, Arkansas.

Dr. Elisha J. Gray spent his boyhood and early youth on an Arkansas farm. He had the usual round of pleasures and interesting incidents of boyhood, intermingled with much hard and sturdy toil, and he had to use his own efforts largely to pay for his higher education. He attended the common schools of Independence County, took his three years' course in Arkansas College, Batesville, and left that institution in 1887 to enter the Vanderbilt University at Nashville, Tennessee, where he was graduated from the medical department with the degree of M. D. in the class of 1889. Some years later, in 1901, Doctor Gray returned to his alma mater to take post-graduate work.

His practice began in 1889 at La Crosse, Izard County, Arkansas. He remained there one year, at Cave City three years, at Kenyon, in Jackson County, Arkansas, two years, and at Hickory Valley two years.

Up to that time he had hardly looked upon any one location as a permanent home. He found his permanent work and residence at Tecumseh, Oklahoma, where he arrived in January, 1898. Since then he has worked up a large general medical and surgical practice, and has enjoyed many of the best successes of the competent professional men. His offices are in the First National Bank Building. He is a member of the County and State Medical societies, and does all in his power to promote the welfare of the profession and of the community at large.

In politics he is a democrat, and for eight years served as a member of the city council of Tecumseh. He is a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and is quite active in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being past noble grand of Tecumseh Lodge and representing the lodge in the Grand Lodge.

At La Crosse, Arkansas, in 1891, he married Miss Ollie Gardner, daughter of J. O. Gardner, who was a farmer in Arkansas, but is now deceased. To their marriage have been born three children: Maud E., who graduated from the Tecumseh High School and from the Central State Normal School at Edmond, and is now a popular teacher in Tecumseh; Bernice, is the wife of Earl Waldorf, who is bookkeeper for the Theodore Maxfield Sons, one of the large wholesale firms of Oklahoma City; and Gilbert, who is still attending to his studies in the public schools of Tecumseh.

JUDGE W. W. WITTEN. The name of Judge Witten, who is now engaged in the successful practice of law at Okmulgee, has always had a high place on the rolls of the original Oklahoma pioneers. Judge Witten has been a participant or a witness in nearly all the important openings by which the area of civilization was rapidly broadened until the entire original Indian Territory has been included in the State of Oklahoma. He was at the opening in 1889 and became a very important political figure in the early life and affairs of the territory. He was also at Tecumseh at the opening of the Pottawatomie Reservation, at the opening of the Cherokee Strip, and finally of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe country.

Judge Witten not only has solid attainments as a lawyer, but is a forceful and vigorous speaker and has appeared in many of the campaigns during the past twenty-five years, and always as an uncompromising democrat. In fact he is a southerner by birth, though he was reared and came into prominence professionally in the State of Missouri.

William Wirt Witten was born at Raleigh Court House, Virginia, March 29, 1860, a son of Robert W. and Sarah F. (Riggs) Witten, both of whom were natives of Vir-

ginia. His father was a descendant from Lord Baltimore, and members of the family participated in the Revolutionary war on the American side. His maternal ancestry is of Irish descent, and they also arrived in America during colonial days. In 1866 the Witten family moved out to Missouri and in the following year located in Grundy County. Many years later, in 1892, the parents joined Judge Witten in his home at Oklahoma City. Robert W. Witten died while on a visit to Okmulgee in 1911 at the age of seventy-seven. The mother passed away in 1908 aged sixty-seven. Robert W. Witten was a physician by profession and practiced medicine for more than forty years. He used his profession as his principal office and opportunity for service during the war between the states, and was a surgeon on the Confederate side under Gen. John C. McCausland.

Judge Witten had three brothers, and all of them have been men with successful careers. His oldest brother, Dr. E. W. Witten, located in Oklahoma City in 1890, practiced medicine very successfully there until his death in 1911, and at one time held a chair in the medical college at Oklahoma City. The second brother, Thomas A., has for the past thirty years been a member of the bar at Kansas City, Missouri. The youngest is Robert Pickett, who is connected with the city government in Oklahoma City.

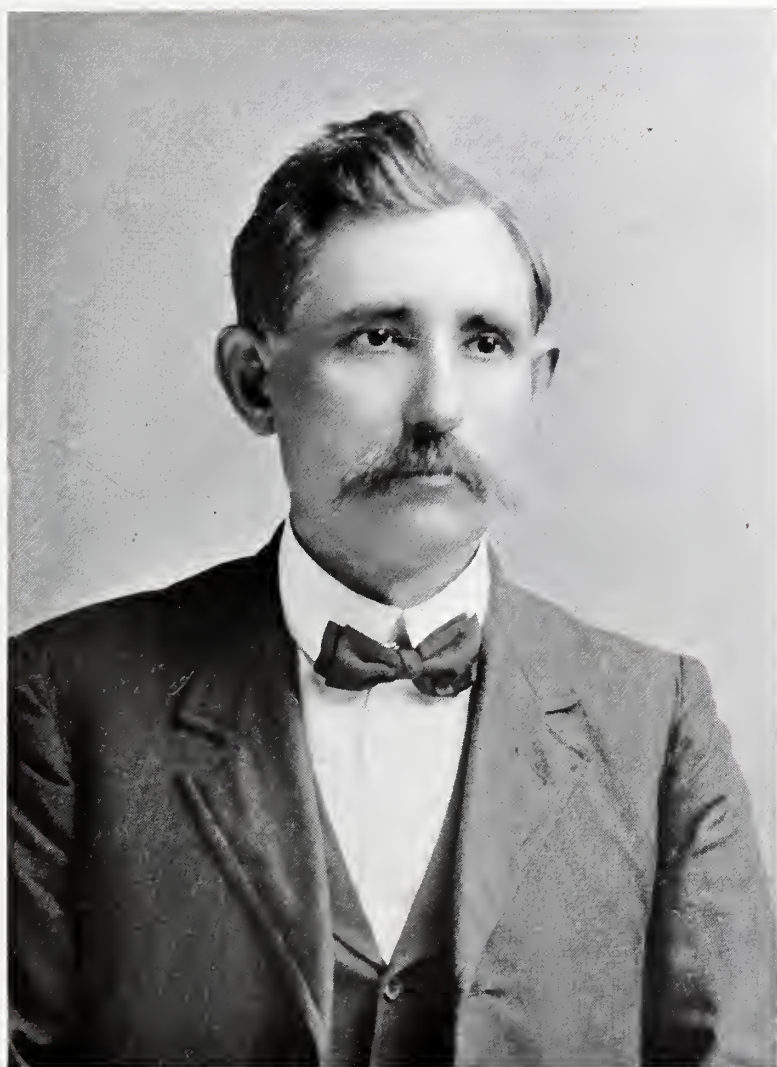
Though Judge Witten came out to Missouri with his parents when about seven years of age, he went back east in 1877 to Guyandotte, West Virginia, and pursued his studies in law there. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and at once returned to Trenton, Missouri, where in addition to a budding practice as a lawyer he edited the Trenton Times. He also became a factor in local politics, and was twice elected recorder of deeds for Grundy County.

Soon after arriving in Oklahoma City at the opening of 1889, Judge Witten settled down to the quiet routine of legal practice, and participated in much of the exciting and important litigation that filled the court dockets at that time. He continued in private practice until 1895. He was elected the first police judge of Oklahoma City, and there are few men still living who have a more intimate and comprehensive insight as to early affairs in that now capital city. During the territorial days he was a candidate for governor of the territory, and was one of five good men who made the race. Grover Cleveland was then president, and his selection fell to another candidate than Judge Witten. Somewhat later he was appointed clerk of the United States District Court in Oklahoma, and he served until the opening of the Cherokee Strip in 1893. Afterwards he succeeded Sam Small as editor of the Oklahoman published in Oklahoma City. He also went back to Missouri and for a time edited the State's Duty at St. Louis.

In January, 1900, Judge Witten established his home at Okmulgee in old Indian Territory, and for fifteen years has been regarded as one of the leaders of the local bar. At the beginning of statehood he made the race for nomination for district judge, of a district that then comprised the four counties of Creek, Okmulgee, Okfuskee and Hughes.

In 1885 Judge Witten married Miss Nannie L. Harber of Trenton, Missouri.

JAMES ALBERT MINTON. In a long and uniformly successful career the versatile abilities of James Albert Minton have found expression in activities as a minister of the gospel, as a business man, as an agriculturist, and, in recent years, as an attorney. A resident of Erick, Oklahoma since 1900, he has here risen to a leading place among the legists of the extreme western part of the



J. A. Minton

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state, and is now in control of a clientele as important as it is satisfying in a financial way.

Mr. Minton was born at Gravelly Springs, Lauderdale County, Alabama, January 13, 1862, and is a son of John and Jennie Delila (Cannon) Minton, and a descendant of a family of English origin whose founder in this country settled in South Carolina in Colonial days. John Minton was born in South Carolina in 1801 and from that state moved to Gravelly Springs, Alabama, where he was married and engaged in farming. Later he went to Hardin County, Tennessee, where he continued his farming and stockraising operations, and died there in 1895. He was an elder in the Christian Church for many years and a man universally respected and esteemed. By his first marriage he was the father of four children: Ivey, who is deceased; Lewis, a farmer of Gravelly Springs, Alabama; Jack, now deceased, was a resident of Waynesboro, Tennessee, engaged in farming; and Foster, who carries on agricultural pursuits at Gravelly Springs, Alabama. Mr. Minton was married the second time to Miss Jennie Delila Cannon, who was born in Tennessee in 1829, and died at Erick, Oklahoma, in 1913, and they became the parents of two children: James Albert, of this review, and C. B., who is a farmer and raiser of stock at Erick.

James A. Minton attended the public schools of Gravelly Springs, Alabama, following which he spent two years at Mars Hill (Alabama) College. He was graduated from the Georgia Robertson Christian College, Henderson, Tennessee (then known as the West Tennessee Christian College), with the class of 1890, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Science, and for fifteen years was a minister of the Christian faith, holding various pastorates in Tennessee. In the meantime he had been engaged in the study of law, and in 1895 was admitted to the Tennessee bar. His advent in Oklahoma occurred in 1897, when he located at Oklahoma City as general manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Kentucky, having the general agency for the territories of Indian Territory and Oklahoma. After three years of this work, he resigned and came to Erick, where in 1900 he was admitted to the bar. He has since been engaged in a general practice in civil and criminal law and has been the representative of large and important interests, his practice carrying him into all the courts of this part of the state. His offices are now located in the First State Bank Building. He holds membership in the Beckham County Bar Association and the Oklahoma Bar Association, and is generally regarded by his fellow-practitioners as a broad-minded and progressive practitioner and a careful observer of the courtesies and amenities of the vocation. Politically he subscribes to the principles of the democratic party. His relations with the fraternal brotherhood make him a member of Erick Lodge No. 237, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Henderson (Tennessee) Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and Erick Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Minton was married in 1883, in Hardin County, Tennessee, to Miss Elizabeth Haddock, daughter of the late J. L. Haddock, a farmer, who died at Erick. Mr. and Mrs. Minton have been the parents of three children: Melrose L., a graduate of Cumberland (Tennessee) University, class of 1914, degree of Bachelor of Laws, who is associated in practice with his father at Erick; Laura May, who is the wife of E. E. McLane, and resides on their farm, two miles west of Erick; and Robertson, who is in charge of his father's agricultural interests in Greer County. When he came to Erick, in 1900, Mr. Minton filed on a claim of 160 acres in Beckham County, which he proved up, and which was sold by him in 1905.

He still continues to be interested in agricultural affairs, and at this time is the owner of 960 acres of valuable land located in Greer County.

WILLIAM L. PARKER was born in Johnson County, Texas, eighteen miles southwest of Fort Worth, on March 28, 1878, and he is the son of R. Parker, born in Mississippi in November, 1839. The family is of Irish origin, established in Mississippi in Colonial days, prior to the Revolution, and men of the family gave service in the long struggle for American independence.

R. Parker lived in Mississippi until his marriage to Callie Bloeker, who was born in Mississippi in 1841, and following their marriage, they moved to Texas, settling first in Fanning and then in Johnson County. In 1883 the family moved to Wise County, Texas, and in 1894 they came to Washita County, Oklahoma. In 1893 they returned to Texas, and the mother died there in the same year. It was not until 1912 that Mr. Parker came back to Oklahoma, and he now lives retired in the Town of Dill. All his life Mr. Parker has been a farmer and stockman, until his retirement in recent years. He is a veteran of the Civil war, serving in the Confederate army as a member of the Ninth Mississippi Regiment of Volunteer Infantry. He saw a great deal of active service from first to last, was wounded several times, though never seriously. He is a licensed preacher in the Baptist Church, and is heard in Baptist pulpits from time to time.

Three children were born to these people: Julia, the eldest, died in 1901; Emma married T. C. Brown and lives ten miles southwest of Cordell on their farms; William L. is the third child.

William L. Parker had his education in the common schools of Wise County, Texas, and remained at home on his father's farm until 1895. In that year he pioneered it to Washita County and here bought a relinquishment of 160 acres in Section 26, 4 miles south and 4½ miles west of the town of Cordell. He still owns the farm, though he does not live on it himself. He operated the place until 1906, when he moved to Rocky, renting the farm, and for a time worked in a store in Rocky. Then he worked a threshing machine until 1910, when he returned to the farm. In August, 1911, he gave up the farm again to a tenant, and moved into Cordell, when he was appointed assessor of Washita County. In November, 1912, he was elected to succeed himself, and on November 6, 1914, his re-election came for another two year term. Mr. Parker is a capable and efficient official, and while he lived on his farm in Rainy Township he was almost constantly a member of the school board.

Mr. Parker is a member of the Baptist Church, and his fraternal affiliations are with the Odd Fellows, in which he is serving as vice grand, and the Modern Woodmen of America.

In Wise County, Texas, in 1895, Mr. Parker was married to Miss Ellen Brite, daughter of T. B. Brite, a retired farmer, living in Alvord, Texas. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Parker. Maude, a graduate of the Cordell High School, is now a student in the Cordell Business College. Gertha is a student in the high school, and the two younger ones, Maggie and Eunice, are in the grade schools.

WILLIAM E. FRYBERGER is the pioneer merchant of El Reno. He has been identified with that pioneer town since April 22, 1889, at the opening of the original Oklahoma Territory. For more than a quarter of a century his business activities have gone forward on a constantly enlarging basis, and he is now at the head

of a wholesale and retail department store at El Reno and also a large establishment at Mineo.

He was a young business man of about thirty-five when he came to Oklahoma, his earlier business experience having been acquired in Iowa and the State of Kansas. William E. Fryberger was born in Wabash County, Indiana, November 30, 1854, and when eight years of age removed with his parents to Fairfield, Iowa. His father, John Fryberger, a native of Pennsylvania and of German stock, married Margaret Bonewitz, who was born in Ohio in 1830. They were married in 1845 and she died at Fairfield, Iowa, in 1875. John Fryberger died in 1910 at Soldier, Kansas. There were nine children, eight sons and one daughter, as follows: John; George P.; Frank, deceased; William E.; Daniel, deceased; Adelbert; Charles, Orville; and Mary, wife of James Perry, a rancher at Fruita, Colorado.

When William E. Fryberger was eighteen years of age and having in the meantime acquired a fair education in the public schools, he entered the office of The Commonwealth at Bloomfield, Iowa, and learned and followed the printer's trade for five years. He then gave that up, not being satisfied with its opportunities, and for the next five years was in the hardware business. In 1885 he moved out to Soldier, Kansas, and followed the livestock industry in that locality until 1889, when he participated in the first great rush of white settlers into Oklahoma Territory. Soon after coming to El Reno he opened a wholesale grocery, afterwards added a retail department store, and a natural outgrowth of the business was the establishment of another store at Mineo.

The citizens of El Reno give Mr. Fryberger credit not only for his business activities but for his public spirit. He has served as a member of the city council and the school board and every important movement in El Reno during the last quarter of a century has had William E. Fryberger's name associated with it.

February 25, 1879, he married Miss Cora Belle Fortune. Her parents were Jesse and Lucy (Martin) Fortune, who was born in Indiana and spent most of their lives in Davis County, Iowa. Mr. Fryberger and wife have one daughter, Blanche, born June 11, 1881, who is the wife of Harry Lee Fogg, a prominent lawyer of El Reno, and they have two children, William Lee and Rupert.

MARION M. WEBSTER, M. D. During a period of five years the health and sanitation of Stratford have been safeguarded by the zeal, energy and ability of Dr. Marion M. Webster, who is steadily advancing to deserved recognition as one of the leading members of the Garvin County medical profession. Doctor Webster was born in Lafayette County, Mississippi, October 24, 1875, and is a son of W. S. and Emma (Powell) Webster, and a member of a family that emigrated to America from England during colonial times, settling first in Virginia and subsequently spreading to Georgia and Alabama.

William Webster, the grandfather of Doctor Webster, was born in Alabama, from whence he removed to Lafayette County, Mississippi, his subsequent life being passed as a farmer and planter. There was born his son, W. S. Webster, in 1852, who removed to Collin County, Texas, in 1880, and to Silo, Oklahoma, in 1897. He was a successful practicing physician and surgeon until 1904, in which year he retired from professional activities and embarked in the hotel business at Ravia, Oklahoma. In November, 1913, he disposed of his hotel interests, and in the following January came to Stratford, to live with his son, and there remained until his death, December 5, 1915. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal

Church, a democrat in politics, and fraternizes with the Masons. Dr. W. S. Webster married Emma Powell, who was born in Lafayette County, Mississippi, in 1858, and died at Stratford, Oklahoma, May 20, 1914. Their children were as follows: Dr. Marion M.; Susie, who is the wife of G. C. Helvey, engaged in the wholesale produce business at Abilene, Texas; Willie, who is the wife of Orbie Sharp, engaged in the hotel business at Ravia, Oklahoma; Charley W., a railway telegrapher of Henryetta, Oklahoma; and Joe W., who, when last heard from, was an employe of the Frisco Railroad at Okmulgee, Oklahoma.

Marion M. Webster was sent to school at Decatur, Texas, and there, in 1895, was graduated from the high school. The next two years he engaged in the life insurance business, and then, in 1897, embarked in mercantile lines at Durant, Indian Territory, an enterprise with which he was identified for two years. Selling out in 1899, he went to Fort Worth, Texas, where for one year he studied in the medical department of the university, and from that time until 1901 assisted his father in his practice at Silo, Oklahoma. In 1901 he entered the Physicians and Surgeons College at St. Louis, Missouri, from which institution he was graduated in 1905 with the degree of doctor of medicine, and took up his practice at Troy, Oklahoma, which was his field of endeavor until January, 1911. Since the latter date he has carried on a general practice in medicine and surgery at Stratford, his clientele including the representative people of this thriving and progressive community. Doctor Webster has continued as a close and careful student and has twice returned to his alma mater for post-graduate work. He keeps abreast of the advancements made in the profession by membership in the various organizations of his calling, and now belongs to the Garvin County Medical Society, of which he has served as president; the Oklahoma State Medical Society, the Medical Society of the Southwest and the Southern Medical Society. In politics a democrat, he has been a member of the school board here on several occasions. With his family he belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is a trustee thereof, while his fraternal connections include membership in Stratford Lodge No. 119, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; the Woodmen of the World; the Modern Woodmen of America, and the Brotherhood of American Yeomen.

Doctor Webster was married in January, 1907, at Roff, Oklahoma, to Miss Jewell Braly, daughter of Joseph Braly, a farmer near Ada, Oklahoma. Two children have been born to this union: Lucille, born December 8, 1908, and now attending public school; and Harrell, born July 6, 1910.

WILLIAM B. PINE. Among those prominently connected with the great oil-producing industry in Oklahoma is Mr. Pine, whose interests in this field of enterprise are of broad scope and who maintains merited precedence as one of the progressive and representative citizens of the City of Okmulgee, besides which he is giving effective service in the important office of member of the Oklahoma State Advisory Board.

Mr. Pine was born at Bluffs, Scott County, Illinois, on the 30th of December, 1877, and is a son of William G. and Margaret (Green) Pine, both likewise natives of Illinois and both representatives of sterling pioneer families of that state. William G. Pine was born in Pike County, on the 5th of May, 1847, and his wife in Scott County, on the 17th of August, 1855. They now maintain their residence in the Village of Naples, Scott County, where Mr. Pine is living retired, after many years of earnest and successful association with industrial



S. V. Newport

and business interests in that section of the state. Of the five children the eldest is Harry G., who resides at Bluffs, Scott County, Illinois; the subject of this review was the next in order of birth; John M. likewise maintains his home at Bluffs, Illinois; Roswell D. is associated with William B., of this sketch, in the oil-producing business and he also resides in the City of Okmulgee; and Grant S. remains in the old home town of Bluffs, Illinois.

William B. Pine gained his early education in the public schools of his native town and continued his residence in Illinois until 1904, when, as a young man of twenty-six years, he came to Oklahoma Territory and cast in his lot with this now vigorous and progressive commonwealth. He was reared to the sturdy discipline of the farm and after his graduation in the high school at Naples, Illinois, in 1896, he devoted three years to successful work as a teacher in the schools of his native county, his pedagogic services being accorded during the winter terms and the intervening summers having found him actively identified with farm enterprise. He was finally sent into Kansas as an expert in harvesting machinery, and in that state he gained his initial experience in connection with the oil industry, with which he was identified in the fields about the City of Wichita during one summer. He then entered the employ of the National Supply Company, of Ohio (oil well supplies, Toledo), and represented this corporation at the Cleveland, Oklahoma, store for a time. Upon severing his connection with this company to engage in the oil-supply business it was but conjectural what emolument he would receive from the new venture, and at the end of two months he was given \$110 for his salary.

Upon coming into active association with the oil business Mr. Pine became a representative in Kansas for T. N. Barnesdale, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for whom he did effective work in the Wichita fields, and in 1904 he came to Oklahoma as a representative of Mr. Barnesdale, for whom he worked on salary until February, 1909, when he established his residence at Okmulgee and associated himself with F. M. Robinson in the securing and developing of oil leases. Under these relations he continued his identification with development work until 1912, when he and his associates sold their entire holdings to a European syndicate, these leased lands having comprised 40,000 acres, and the property having been sold for \$725,000. In effecting the sale Mr. Robinson was the principal and Mr. Pine was his chief coadjutor. Since that time Mr. Pine has conducted extensive and successful activities as an independent oil producer, and his leased lands now comprise 20,000 acres, from which he has a production of 500 barrels of oil a day, besides which he has a number of gas wells that are giving excellent yield. Mr. Pine has become one of the leaders in the oil industry in the Okmulgee region and is serving as president of the Okmulgee Oil Producers' Association. As a member of the State Advisory Board which obtained the passage of the law governing and conserving the oil and gas resources of Oklahoma, Mr. Pine has rendered most effective and timely service, especially through his personal efforts in the furtherance of legislation for the benefit of the oil and gas industry in the state. In politics he maintains an independent attitude and gives his support to the men and measures meeting the approval of his judgment, irrespective of strict partisan lines. He is vital, loyal and progressive as a citizen and takes a lively interest in all that touches the welfare and advancement of his home city and the state of his adoption. Both he and his wife hold membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

On the 18th of June, 1912, Mr. Pine wedded Miss

Laura M. Hamilton, daughter of James Hamilton, of Naples, Illinois, and the one child of this union is William Hamilton Pine.

HON. LUDA P. DAVENPORT. In having filled the office of county judge at Antlers since statehood, Judge Davenport probably has the distinction of having been in that office longer than any other man filling a county judgeship in Oklahoma. He was elected first in 1907, then re-elected in 1908, 1910, 1912 and 1914, and each time in the general election he led the democratic ticket.

"Run it to suit yourself," was the laconic and characteristic remark of Col. J. J. McAlester to Luda P. Davenport, made twenty years ago when McAlester, the United States Marshal of Indian Territory, appointed Davenport deputy in charge of the office at Antlers. And during the two and a half years which Davenport was in the office Colonel McAlester but twice visited it. That was at a time when the office of United States Marshal was conducted principally that white men without Indian affiliations by marriage might be made to obey the laws of the Federal Government within the Indian country or suffer the consequences. In the Antlers office no cases of wide importance developed, although its records contain memoranda of many interesting matters involving issues to determine whether causes came under jurisdiction of the Federal Court or the Choctaw Tribal Court.

Mr. Davenport had settled in Antlers five years previous to his appointment as office deputy. That was in 1890. He was the second lawyer to hang out his shingle in this region of the Choctaw country. White settlers were far fewer than deer and turkey and on the highway between Antlers and the old Village of Doaksville there were only two houses. It was at a time when there was strife between the Locke and Jones factions in politics and killings were numerous. Mr. Davenport recalls standing on the railroad track one day and witnessing a fight between about ten Locke men, who were barricaded in the Locke mansion on a hill, and over 100 Jones men, who made an attack running up the hill. This war was ended by the dispatching to Antlers of troops.

Mr. Davenport was admitted to practice in the Federal Court by Judge J. M. Shackelford, who presided over sessions of his court at Muskogee, McAlester and Ardmore, then the only Federal Court towns in Indian Territory. He practiced also before Judge John C. Gibbons, United States commissioner at Antlers, whose jurisdiction was over a territory now embraced in several counties in Southeastern Oklahoma.

Before statehood Judge Davenport took an active part in democratic politics, having been a delegate to the now famous Ardmore convention in which the Wolverton and Markham factions contested for supremacy in a fight for the place of national committeeman. He was also a delegate to the Indian Territory Democratic Convention in Durant that elected Robert L. Williams national committeeman. He was committeeman of the Twenty-Fourth Recording District of Indian Territory before statehood, and has been a delegate to every democratic state convention save one. As county judge he has handled many cases involving Indian probate matters and has made it a rule to get for the Indian in case of a land sale all the property was worth. He has been especially careful in handling matters relating to dead Indian claims in protecting the interests of the heirs. As mayor of Antlers in 1905-06 Mr. Davenport initiated the first movement for improving the streets. An ordinance was passed on his motion creating a revenue out of which this could be done.

Thus in many important ways has Judge Davenport

figured in the life of Southeastern Oklahoma during the last quarter of a century. He is a Louisiana man by birth, born in 1861, though six years later his parents moved to Scott County, Arkansas, where he spent most of his childhood and youth. His father was Dr. Thomas Davenport, a graduate of the Kentucky School of Medicine, who served as surgeon in a Confederate regiment during the Civil war. Judge Davenport's mother, whose maiden name was Miss Louise Fuller, was descended from the well known Pickens family which gave two governors to South Carolina and included also Gen. Andrew Pickens of Revolutionary war fame. Judge Davenport has two brothers and a sister: Dr. C. P. Davenport, a physician at Hartford, Arkansas; J. B. Davenport, who until recently was engaged in business in Shawnee; and Mrs. J. T. Davis, wife of a business man in Kansas City.

School facilities were poor when Judge Davenport was a boy and he attended a regular school but a few months. In the university of hard knocks he was well trained for practical affairs and acquired a liberal law education by reading and practice and observation. He began the practice of law in Sebastian County, Arkansas, in 1887, and from there in 1890 came to Indian Territory and located at Antlers. Judge Davenport was married in Arkansas in 1885 to Miss Rena McAlister. They have one daughter, Mrs. T. Boland, whose husband is agent for the Ingram Lumber Company at Antlers. Judge Davenport is a member of the Baptist Church, is affiliated with the Masonic Order, the Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is an honored member in the County and State Bar associations.

JAMES JOHNSTON HOUSTON. One of the most important phases of early Oklahoma history was the subject of "free homes." A great deal has been said and written on that subject, but perhaps no one states the matter with greater clearness, as a result of personal experience, than James Johnston Houston, former commissioner of the school land office in old Oklahoma Territory, and now a prominent business man of Henryetta.

In the fall of 1893 Mr. Houston came from Kansas and joined the grand rush that gathered fifteen thousand people at the Perry land office. During the next four years, besides being active in business, he was connected with the various political movements of his locality and the Oklahoma Territory. While refusing office for himself he acted on committees of his party, both local and territorial.

"At this time," says Mr. Houston, "the settlers of Oklahoma were indebted to the United States for the benefit of the Indians to the sum of \$16,000,000, amounting in some localities to an imposition of about five hundred dollars to each quarter section. That is, each settler had to assume this obligation in addition to the heavy investment of labor and hardship requisite to the development of the raw land. The delegate to Congress, Hon. Dennis T. Flynn, had introduced a bill in Congress relieving the settlers of this impossible load. The settlers of Oklahoma were universally poor people wanting homes, and with this load during the depressing times the task of improving the prairie and paying out such a debt seemed hopeless. The people were organized into clubs in every school district of Oklahoma under the name of the Free Home League. During this time many congressmen were importuned by friends and relatives and all prominent men were besieged to such good effect that in the platforms of the national parties a plank was inserted guaranteeing to the people of Oklahoma free homes. It finally culminated in the "Free Homes Bill," which was one of the most important

governmental measures adopted during the early years of Oklahoma Territory."

Mr. Houston afterwards became active in agitating this subject of free homes among the people, and for two terms served as president of the state organization known as the Free Home League. On the change of administration in 1897 Mr. Houston became assistant to Hon. William Jenkins, then secretary of Oklahoma Territory, under William McKinley. The secretary's office at that time was very important, comprising the department of oversight of corporations, insurance, and disbursing offices, and having custody of the legislative records. His connection with this office gave Mr. Houston other opportunities for wide experience and acquaintance with the early political life of Oklahoma.

In 1901 Mr. Jenkins was made governor of Oklahoma Territory by appointment from President William McKinley. On account of the warm friendship which had grown up between them, Governor Jenkins tendered Mr. Houston the position of secretary of the board for leasing public lands, a position generally known as commissioner of school land office. This position was all the more important at that time because of the opening to settlement of the Kiowa and Comanche Indian reservations, as well as the leasing of all other public lands in Oklahoma. In connection with the Kiowa and Comanche opening there was involved the selection of the indemnity lands at Washington City. An annual rental value was placed upon each quarter section of the four sections in each congressional township to be opened to settlement. The lease on each piece was then offered to the highest bidder. Nearly a million dollars was deposited with the bids, and when the land was finally awarded \$188,000 bonus money above the rentals was added to the treasury.

After the assassination of President McKinley and the accession of Roosevelt to the presidency there followed the usual realignment and changes in political offices subject to partisan control. As a result Governor Jenkins lost his position and T. B. Ferguson was appointed governor. Governor Ferguson and Mr. Houston had both belonged to the same political faction, and Mr. Houston was retained in the land office. A year later Mr. Flynn dropped out of territorial politics and Mr. McGuire became the territorial delegate. This introduced a new influence with Governor Ferguson and among the numerous changes that followed one was the displacement of Mr. Houston from the land office.

The Houston family represented by this Henryetta citizen have always been pioneers. Mr. Houston himself came to Oklahoma Territory in its early days and helped to build the modern state. His father, D. W. Houston, had gone to Kansas in the struggle over the free state and was an influential factor in its progress and development. Mr. Houston's great-grandfather had lived in Ohio when it was a part of the great Northwest Territory, while another great-grandfather took part in the erection of the State of Pennsylvania and the formation of the United States. Some of the first ancestors were settlers in the early provinces of the Atlantic colonies.

It was at Newcastle, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1857, that James Johnston Houston was born. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His great-grandfather, John Houston, was a soldier in the Revolution. The other great-grandfather mentioned, on the maternal side, was a Rankin, and was a member of one of the first sessions of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

Shortly after James J. Houston was born his parents moved out to Kansas, where his father, D. W. Houston, took part in the struggle for freedom, riding miles

over the prairies to attend the free state meetings and to attend the different territorial conventions preceding statehood. He joined the Union army at the first call, as a private in the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and afterwards he was discharged as a lieutenant-colonel. In later years he served in the State Senate and House and as United States Marshal of Kansas.

In such a country and from a father whose associations were so prominent, James J. Houston naturally acquired broad impressions, the habit of judging matters on principle and with positive conviction, and from childhood has been mostly familiar with the life and spirit of the great western country. He attended the common schools and the Leavenworth High School, was a student at the University of Kansas, and had begun the study of law before it became necessary for him to depend upon his own efforts for advancement. For a time he taught school, and after serving as register of deeds and county clerk in his home county of Kansas he was engaged in the real estate and insurance business and in other lines of mercantile and professional work. Between times he served two terms as mayor of Barnett, Kansas. From there he came to Oklahoma at the opening of the Cherokee Strip, twenty-two years ago. Since leaving the Oklahoma land office Mr. Houston has applied his time and energy entirely to business matters. In 1913 he removed from Guthrie to Henryetta, believing that a great industrial center would eventually grow up at the latter town.

In 1881 Mr. Houston married Mary Elizabeth Parks. They are the parents of one son and one daughter, and the son, following the traditions of the family as pioneers, has gone to the Far West. Mr. Houston is one of the ruling elders of the First Presbyterian Church at Henryetta. In politics he is a republican practically since childhood.

WILLIAM R. REDDER of El Reno was three years in advance of the great rush of white settlers into the original Oklahoma Territory. He became identified with what is now Oklahoma in the capacity of a teacher in the Indian service, and resigned from that service about the time of the first opening and thenceforward was closely identified with politics and business in and about El Reno.

Born on a farm in Dutchess County, New York, in April, 1862, he inherits good stock from both his father and mother, John and Mary (Brannan) Redder, the former a native of New York and of German ancestry, and the latter of Irish lineage. John Redder was born in 1836 and died in 1892, and spent all his active career as a fruit grower in Dutchess County, New York. His wife was born in 1843 and died in 1891. To their marriage were born twelve children, four daughters and eight sons, namely: Elizabeth, John, Cornelia, Henry, George, Maria, Howard, Mary, Edward, William R., Charles and Robert.

Mr. Redder grew up on his father's farm in Dutchess County, New York, and acquired a good education in the local public schools. When eighteen he began learning the trade of butcher and for a time was also a barber. Then in 1886 came his appointment as teacher in the United States Indian service, with appointment to the Arapahoe School at Darlington, Indian Territory. Mr. Redder has a great many interesting recollections of the old Darlington agency and knew all that part of the country as it was before the invasion of the white settlers. In 1889 he was transferred to the sub-Indian agency at Old Cantonment in the capacity of issue clerk to the Indians.

When Oklahoma was opened to settlement in 1889 he

resigned from the Indian service and located at old Reno City, subsequently identifying himself with El Reno.

For a great many years Mr. Redder has been an active factor in democratic politics in this section of the state. For four years he was secretary of the central committee of Canadian County, and was frequently a delegate to state conventions. He served as postmaster at El Reno for three years from September 1, 1893, and in 1897 was a messenger in the Territorial Council, in 1908 a messenger in the State Senate. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

On December 17, 1890, at El Reno, he married Miss Alice Gray, daughter of Edward Gray. Mrs. Redder was born in Iowa, January 22, 1862, and before her marriage was also for a number of years connected with the United States Indian school service as a teacher.

ALBERT COLUMBUS COUCH. No other name has more intimate associations with the history of the original Oklahoma than that of Couch. It will be sufficient to say that Albert C. Couch, who has recently filled with credit and efficiency the office of Commissioner of Oklahoma County, and is a prominent business man and citizen of Luther, is a son of Captain William L. Couch in order to give a relationship which will at once identify the son with one of the most aggressive pioneers of early Oklahoma.

William L. Couch was born in the State of North Carolina in 1850, and moved to Johnson County, Kansas, in 1865, and four years later settled in Butler County of the same state. In Kansas he became recognized as a man of affairs, a sturdy citizen, and one of the foremost factors in the early history and development of Western Kansas. The impress of his individuality and influence was left on early Kansas statutes, and he was regarded as a specially active character and guardian of the western half of the Sunflower State. In 1880 he became fully identified with Payne's Oklahoma Colony, and after the death of Captain Payne in 1884 was elected president, and thereafter was the natural leader of that aggressive organization for the opening of the Indian country to civilization. It was a cardinal part of his belief that Oklahoma had been in every proper sense a part of the public domain since the treaties of 1866. "Bill" Couch, as he was familiarly known, familiarized himself with all the country now embracing the State of Oklahoma, and during the '80s spent much time in Washington and was one of the most prominent in conducting the lobby before Congress which eventually resulted in the bill for the opening of the original Oklahoma Territory. Again in April, 1889, he was among those who participated in and assisted thousands of others in locating homes at the opening of Oklahoma. He came to Oklahoma and located his claim on the quarter section where the present court house of Oklahoma County stands, and put up one of the first rude homes there. His claim was contested by J. C. Adams, and as a result of this contest on April 22, 1890, just one year after the original opening, Captain Couch was shot and killed by Adams. In the organization of a provisional government for the new City of Oklahoma he took an active part, and was elected the first mayor. As a pioneer his name must always take a place before those representing the men who came into Oklahoma on that eventful day of April 22, 1889, since for years before he had dreamed the dreams of Oklahoma and had done certainly as much as any other one man for the realization of his ideals. Captain Couch married Cynthia E. Gordon, also a native of North Carolina, and she and her family remained in Oklahoma City after the death of Captain Couch, and she is still a resident of Oklahoma County.

Albert Columbus Couch was born in Wichita, Kansas, December 19, 1875, and was a boy of thirteen when his father was killed. He remained at home with his mother, received his education in the public schools, and for the past twenty years has been located at Luther in the northwest part of Oklahoma County, and actively identified with its principal business interests. His own activities contributed much to the development of the little city, and he held the office of vice president and director of the First National Bank. In 1912 Mr. Couch was elected a member of the board of county commissioners of Oklahoma County, and for two years gave his undivided time to a careful and businesslike attention to the vast business necessary in a county with a 100,000 people, upon whom about one-tenth of the tax burden of the States of Oklahoma is levied. Mr. Couch was elected to this position on the republican ticket at a time when his party was anything but harmonious, his personal popularity and especial fitness for the positions having far more to do with his selection than his politics. In 1914 he was the republican nominee for sheriff, but was unable to overcome the immense democratic majority. It is not a difficult prediction to state that he will be heard from in the future, as he is aggressive and capable, qualities which he no doubt in part inherited from his father, has his father's marked leadership, and is a type of the young, rugged westerner who knows no such thing as fail when he feels that he is in the right. His whole life has been devoted to the upbuilding of the splendid county of which his distinguished father had so much to do in opening and where he sacrificed his life.

Mr. A. C. Couch was a page in the first territorial legislative assembly at Guthrie in 1890. Fraternally he is identified with Luther Lodge No. 262, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and with Oklahoma City Lodge No. 1, Knights of Pythias. October 14, 1901, in Oklahoma City, he married Miss Inez Fall, daughter of M. M. and Sarah (Beamer) Fall, both natives of Iowa. They are the parents of two sons and one daughter: William Albert, born August 21, 1902; Howard Francis, born March 20, 1904; and Olive Inez, born November 27, 1910.

CHARLES R. COOK. Soldier, teacher, pioneer Kansas farmer and lawyer—these words indicate the successive phases in the career of Charles R. Cook before he came to Oklahoma, where he was again a pioneer in the opening of the southwestern portion of the state to settlement, and since 1902 has had his home at Snyder. Mr. Cook is especially well known all over Western Oklahoma as a Masonic lecturer, and is regarded as an authority on the ritual of the several branches of that ancient order.

His birth occurred near the historic City of Trenton, New Jersey, February 19, 1845. The Cook family has lived in America since the time of the Mayflower, when his ancestor Clarence Cook came over from England to Massachusetts. His father, Azariah R. Cook, was born near Trenton, New Jersey, in 1810, and died in that city in 1907. He spent all his life in the vicinity of Trenton with the exception of three years in Michigan, was a blacksmith up to about middle age and afterwards a carpenter and builder. He was a member of the Presbyterian church, and in politics a republican. Azariah R. Cook married Elizabeth Chidester, who was also born near Trenton in 1811 and died there in 1900. Their oldest child, Mary M., is now deceased, and Wesley lives in Trenton. The two youngest, Charles R. and Noah, are both residents of Oklahoma, the latter being a resident of Oklahoma City.

Charles R. Cook after attending the public schools near Trenton entered the Lawrenceville Classical and Commercial College and remained a student in its halls until a short time before graduation. In 1862 he left college to enlist in the Twenty-first Regiment of New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and was in active service for nine months, when discharged on account of disability. He lost his voice while in the army, and that affliction troubled him for a number of years afterwards. Following his return from the war he taught school for three terms in New Jersey, and then moved out to Bushnell, Illinois, and finally in 1873 went to Kansas and took up a claim south of Kingman, becoming one of the pioneer settlers in that region. Not long afterward he sold his claim and moved into Kingman, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1883. For a number of years he served as justice of the peace at Kingman, and enjoyed a substantial practice as a lawyer.

Judge Cook came to Oklahoma in 1901, spending the first year at Hobart, and since 1902 has lived in Snyder, where he owns a furniture store. Since moving to Snyder he has also performed regularly his duties as a Masonic lecturer and has officiated in that capacity among the various Masonic bodies throughout Western Oklahoma.

His local Masonic affiliations are as a member of Snyder Lodge No. 216, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is past master; as member of Snyder Chapter No. 76, Royal Arch Masons, of which he is now high priest; and he is also an eighteenth degree Scottish Rite Mason in the Guthrie Consistory, and was formerly a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Judge Cook in politics is a republican and is a member of the United Brethren Church.

He was married in Hutchinson, Kansas, in 1882, to Miss Emma Laey. Her father was Robert Laey, a carpenter and builder. Mrs. Cook died in Colorado in June, 1907, leaving two children: Edward W., who is manager of a store at Rapid City, South Dakota; and Robert A., a bookkeeper at Ray, Arizona.

OLIVER A. KRAEER during the past eight or nine years has been one of the prominent factors in the development of the oil and gas territory about Bartlesville. He is an out and out oil man, having almost inherited his taste for the business, grew up in the great oil district of Western Pennsylvania, and has all the resourcefulness and quick, sure judgment that have been such valuable qualities to the men engaged in this business.

When Mr. Kraeer came to Oklahoma he was practically without money and had a considerable indebtedness in his name. But whatever his environment or circumstances, he has shown the grit and cheerfulness of the typical oil man, and has succeeded in reaching a position where he could be named with prominent oil men in this section of the state. Mr. Kraeer is now manager of the Tahlequah Gas Company, is president of the oil and drilling company of O. A. Kraeer & Company, and also has active charge of the extensive oil interests in Oklahoma owned by John A. Bell, Jr., of Pittsburgh.

It was in Butler County, Pennsylvania, that Oliver A. Kraeer was born, August 11, 1876, a son of Lewis and Hepsibah (Baker) Kraeer. His parents were natives of Washington County, Pennsylvania, and his father now lives at Sheffield, Warren County, in that state, and has spent much of his active career as a producer and contractor in the oil fields. The mother died in August, 1887, at the age of forty-four. Of the ten children six grew to maturity and four are still living. By his second marriage Lewis Kraeer has two children.

It was under the direction of his father that Oliver



O. A. Kraeer

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A. Kraeer gained his first knowledge of the oil business. He is thoroughly acquainted with all the technical details of the industry and has utilized his experience and his originating ability in effecting important improvements in the tools used by oil and gas men, and also in some better methods of handling the field business. Even when a schoolboy he came to know a great deal about oil operation. He was associated with his father until about 1900, and has since been in business for himself, having operated extensively in the fields both in Ohio and Indiana before moving to Bartlesville in 1906. For several years, until December, 1909, he was associated with George Priestly, one of the prominent early oil men of Bartlesville. At the latter date Mr. John A. Bell, Jr., came from Pennsylvania and bought a large part of the Priestly oil interests, and Mr. Kraeer has since been associated with Mr. Bell in looking after his Oklahoma investments. These interests were very extensive until 1912, but since that time many of them have been sold.

Mr. Kraeer has also handled some big properties for other people, and is one of the men whose names are most prominently mentioned in connection with the oil and gas era of Oklahoma. He is a member of the Bartlesville Chamber of Commerce and is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is also a member of the Presbyterian Church. In September, 1908, he married Miss Martha Gregg of Toledo, Ohio. Their one child is Oliver A., Jr.

H. H. HOLMAN. When a childhood ambition is realized in later life, it is a mark of strong character and persistent resolution. Among many other things that make the career of H. H. Holman of Wetumka important it is noteworthy that when he was twelve years of age, and still living in the wilderness and on the frontier in Indian Territory, he resolved that some day he would become a banker. That was nearly forty years ago. In spite of discouragement and with many demands upon his immediate time and energy he never lost sight of that resolution. About fifteen years ago, after having been the founder of the little city of Wetumka, he organized the second bank in what is now Hughes County, and for a number of years has been president of the First National Bank of Wetumka, one of the strongest institutions of the kind in the eastern part of the state.

The First National Bank of Wetumka at the beginning of the year 1916 showed total resources of nearly a quarter of a million dollars. It has capital stock of \$30,000, surplus and profits of \$6,000, has stock in the Federal Reserve Bank, and an index of its standing in the community is represented by deposits of about two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. H. H. Holman is president, H. T. Douglas is first vice president, Rosa S. Galloway is second vice president, and W. A. Geren is cashier.

All his career since early childhood Mr. Holman has spent in Indian Territory and the State of Oklahoma. He was born in Ouachita Parish, Louisiana, November 19, 1866, a son of Wesley and Elizabeth (Parker) Holman. His father was born in Texas in 1844 and his mother in Georgia in 1845. They were married in Louisiana, moved from that state to Texas in 1868, two years after H. H. Holman was born, and after living in Red River County for a number of years they moved to Cooke County, and from there to Indian Territory in 1878. In 1887 the family located in what is now Hughes County, where the mother passed away in 1909 and the father in 1911. Wesley Holman was a farmer and stockman and later in life became very successful and influential.

He was one of the organizers in 1901 of the First National Bank of Wetumka, and served as a member of the board of directors until his death. During the war between the states he was with a Texas regiment throughout the period of hostilities. He was an active democrat and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He and his wife had five children: H. H.; Joseph C., of Stuart, Oklahoma; Elmina, who died in 1897; William H.; and Mattie, wife of W. J. Aeock.

H. H. Holman was twelve years of age when his family moved to Oklahoma. He had to educate himself, since there was little opportunity to attend school in the frontier district in which he was reared. He has lived at Wetumka since 1893, having located there when it was a wild district without any sign of a town. Mr. Holman acquired his education principally in Texas and at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and for six years he was a teacher within the limits of the present Hughes County. All his teaching was done among the fullblood Indians and he has many interesting recollections of that period of his career. He has grown up with the people in this section of Oklahoma, knows their peculiarities and their tastes, and has been able to serve them in many important capacities.

Mr. Holman lived with his father until he was twenty-two years of age, and then started out for himself. For five years he operated one of the pioneer business establishments, a general merchandise store, at Wetumka, and then, in 1901, organized the second bank in Hughes County, and has been president of the First National since that time. Mr. Holman also has extensive real estate and stock interests.

He enjoys special distinction for his part in founding the little city of Wetumka, and he was chiefly instrumental in getting the town surveyed and laid out. He was the second mayor, served in that office two terms, and has served on the school board during the greater portion of the time since the organization of the town. He has also served on the council, was elected a member of the first State Senate of Oklahoma, and is a very influential leader in the democratic party in his part of the state. For twenty-six years he has been active in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has witnessed the development and changing conditions of the old Creek Nation for forty years. He lived here when with the exception of the tribal courts the only seat of justice was at Fort Smith, Arkansas. In the early days he necessarily came in contact, almost daily, with the varied classes who inhabited the country, including horse thieves and whiskey peddlers.

In 1900 Mr. Holman married Theresa Galloway, who was also born in Louisiana, but was reared chiefly in Texas. Her father was the late Rev. T. G. Galloway, a Methodist minister. Mr. and Mrs. Holman have three children: Rosa Lee, Catherine Elizabeth, and Theresa Jannette.

WALTER JOHN CLARKE was one of the men who helped to make pioneer history in the early days of Oklahoma in the region around El Reno. Still fresh in his mind are the recollections of the memorable day, April 22, 1889, when with thousands of other he participated in the rush into the coveted lands of the new territory. From his homestead claim, which he steadily worked and developed for a number of years, he was also called into the public life of his community, and his activities have brought him a wide recognition in that section of the state. In 1909 Mr. Clarke sold his original homestead and bought another tract of land six miles west of El Reno. In 1910 he engaged in the mercantile business at El Reno and has since been one of the prosperous mer-

chants of the city in addition to the management of his farm enterprise.

He is a Canadian by birth, though nearly all his life has been spent in the United States. He was born January 29, 1861, at Lindsay, Canada, a son of Hugh Gilbert and Ellen (Burke) Clarke. His father, Hugh Gilbert Clarke was born in Ireland, in 1816, and was twenty-two years of age when he emigrated to Canada, and from that Dominion brought his family to the United States in 1868, buying land in Calhoun County, Iowa, where he followed farming until his death, in 1884. He was married in 1846, in Canada, to Miss Burke, who was born in Ireland, in 1830. She died at Manson, Iowa, in 1906. To their union were born thirteen children, nine sons and four daughters, namely: Frederick G.; Margaret; Alfred, deceased; Walter J.; Hiram J.; Edward B., deceased; Hugh G.; Minnie; and Matilda, Nellie, George, and William, the last four also being deceased.

Walter John Clarke was seven years of age when his parents removed to Iowa and he grew up in Webster and Calhoun counties of that state. He is a man of more than average education, having attended the public schools and also the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames. At the age of twenty he utilized this education to advantage as a teacher, and followed that profession actively for five years, both in Iowa and Nebraska. In 1887 he was appointed clerk in the United States railway

mail service, with headquarters at Lincoln, Nebraska. He resigned this position in 1888 to prepare for participation in the first Oklahoma opening in 1889.

With the thousands of others who participated in that picturesque episode of American history, he made the race for land and succeeded in driving his stakes on John's Creek, in Canadian County, fourteen miles north of El Reno.

For a number of years Mr. Clarke has been an active member of the Oklahoma Eighty-niners Association and has filled the office of secretary. As a democrat he was elected first county superintendent of Canadian County, an office he held for two years, and in that time did much to establish the early schools in that section. In 1892 he was elected county clerk of Canadian County, an office he also filled two years.

On August 27, 1893, at Fort Dodge, Iowa, Mr. Clarke married Miss Margaret Agnes Fitzpatrick, daughter of Daniel E. Fitzpatrick. Mr. Clarke has a fine family of children, the older ones having already taken up their independent positions in life. Into the household were born seven, three sons and four daughters: Austin William, born July 2, 1894; Walter Harold, born May 28, 1896; Mary Teresa, born November 4, 1898; Elizabeth, born April 1, 1901; Margaret, born June 16, 1903; George, born August 5, 1905; and Helen, born July 26, 1909.



